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Part One
Pages 1-8

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GREAT DEMAND FOR BONDS

Success of the Four Per Cent. Loan Assured Beyond Doubt.

IMMENSE NUMBER OF PROPOSALS

Confidently Predicted that the Offers Will Largely Exceed the Amount of the Loan.

RULING PRICE PROBABLY AS HIGH AS 109

Bids to be Opened at the Treasury Department at Noon To-day by Mr. Carlisle and Others.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Persons who have followed closely the interest manifested in the new loan, bids for which will be opened to-morrow at noon, assert with confidence that the bids largely will exceed in amount, as they promise to exceed in number, those offered for any previous lot of bonds marketed by the Government. Information is not obtainable from the Treasury, except as to the number of propositions submitted, and then only as to the number of packages, which may contain each one or more propositions. But, judging from the receipts on former occasions, the requests will be far beyond those made at prior times. There were 238 separate bids for the loan of Feb. 7, 1894, and 394 for the loan of Nov. 13, 1894. The outlook is that there will be four or five times as many bids for the new loan, which is twice as large as either of those mentioned.

The Treasury people have been confident for some time that there would be offers enough to take the loan. But they have been able only by outside information to ascertain what figures were to be offered for the bonds. About the time the call was made, strenuous efforts were made by men who were disposed to prevent a successful negotiation of the bonds to injure the United States's credit abroad. Dispatches received from foreign money-lenders were published to accomplish this purpose, and it was feared for a short time that the loan would not be taken because of the adverse influences of a certain powerful foreign house.

Patriotic citizens of this country, who were stirred to activity by this attack upon American credit, decided that it would be a good thing to prove that it was not only possible, but easy, for the United States to get along without the aid of foreign investors, and when the call had been issued a week or more, steps were taken to assure the buying of the bonds by Americans.

It is believed that the men who have been most prominent in assuring the success of the loan at home will secure the bonds at a rate that will be much more advantageous to the Government than would have been the rate the syndicate expected to pay. An evening paper says the gentlemen who are represented by John A. Stewart will take about $30,000,000 of the bonds. According to another authority, the prediction is made that if they shall realize their expectations the Stewart people will secure a much larger block of the bonds—say somewhere in the neighborhood of two-thirds of the whole issue. Their success will depend, of course, upon the offer they make.

Those who have canvassed the situation carefully are confident that none of the bonds will be sold for less than 109 and a small fraction. It is considered highly improbable that the Secretary of the Treasury would sell a part of the bonds at a lower figure, even if the bids for bonds at a higher rate should not take up the loan.

Assurances have been given that if the major part of the bonds may be secured for near 109 the men who make that offer will be prepared to take a larger amount at the same price.

Friends of the Administration are rejoicing already, before the bids have been opened, at the success that promises to follow the resolution of the President to depend upon the general public and not to rely upon a syndicate to provide money for the needs of the Treasury.

The President fully appreciates the great service that has been rendered in this undertaking by many earnest and patriotic men in New York City—men who have devoted time and diligent effort to the promotion of the loan on such a basis that the Government would secure a material advantage. The gain will be appreciated if the Government, having sold the last issue of bonds at about 104, now shall be able to sell $100,000,000 in gold bonds at a price between 109 and 110.

The bulk of the bonds, it is asserted confidentially, will be disposed of at a figure between 109 and 110. There may be some bids, perhaps not to exceed, in the aggregate, $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, at 108 or thereabout. These offers will only be entitled to attention after the higher bids shall have been considered, and if it shall appear at any time to the Secretary that they would better be rejected, he will have it in his power, under the terms of the call, to reject them.

The bids are to be opened to-morrow at noon, at the Treasury Department, in the presence of the Secretary, Assistant Secretary Curtis, Chief Huntington of the loan division, and a company of representatives of the press. Arrangements have been made for making and reporting a full list of the bidders and the prices offered by them, and the ruling rate, and the aggregate of bids will be known before night.

John A. McCall, President of the New-York life Insurance Company, and C. C. Baldwin, Surveyor of the Port of New-York, arrived in Washington to-night and took adjoining rooms at the Arlington. Mr. McCall is here to bid for a portion of the new Government bonds on behalf of the New-York Life. It is understood that he will try to secure at least $10,000,000.

Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank of New-York, will offer to-morrow morning the bids of the various institutions he represents—the Guaranty Trust Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and the National Union Bank and many of its customers. He declined to-night to say how heavy an investment he was prepared to make for his clients.

It is the impression among financial men that Mr. Hendrix will desire to subscribe for a large block of bonds. He said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he had no doubt the prices bid would be very favorable to the Government, and that the sale would be satisfactory in every respect.

Henry S. Redmond and W. L. McKenna of New-York, registered at the Arlington to-night. They said they came to bid for bonds.

BIDDERS IN THIS CITY.

New-York Financiers Confident that the Bond Sale Will Be a Success.

Activity among intending bond bidders in the financial district yesterday led to sanguine predictions regarding the volume of responses to the official call at the Treasury Department to-day. There seemed no doubt in any quarter that the issue would be fully subscribed. Estimates of excess of subscriptions varied from a few millions to many millions. It was said that John A. Stewart's list had increased to $50,000,000, having been estimated at $30,000,000 on Monday. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. were reported to have furnished $15,000,000 of the increase. Banks and trust companies had previously in large numbers joined Mr. Stewart. Additions to this class of bidders, together with individual bids, among them those of Russell Sage and ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, made up the remainder of the increase.

Mr. Stewart made it an original condition that he fix the premium to be bid, and that subscribers through him leave that detail wholly to his judgment. Objection to this plan does not seem to have interfered with its success quite beyond Mr. Stewart's anticipations. He had announced that he would bid for the bonds a price that would secure them. Implication that the premium might be high served also to make bidders timid at first, but all barriers fell yesterday. The confidence reposed in Mr. Stewart not only paid tribute to his judgment as a financier, but it involved personal esteem and admiration in no small degree. His undertaking seemed to be impelled solely by a wish to make the loan succeed. There has been no mention of a commission to him for his services. His function is simply to forward bids for a large block of bonds and to obtain an award. He has nothing to do with gold supplies for his subscribers, nor will he handle their bonds. On receiving the award he will indicate to the Treasury Department how the bonds are to be distributed, and that will end his work.

Regarding the premium chosen by him nothing has been definitely disclosed. One report from a good source was that he would name 108½. It was generally assumed that he would not bid more than 1 per cent. higher than 108½, in which case the subscribers through him would make an investment at about 3½ per cent. There would be profit in such an investment, for bonds of the same class were held firm in yesterday's market at the close at 114. A few sales occurred at 113½, but the price was not again so low. Premiums by bidders other than Mr. Stewart, in this city and elsewhere, were reported at from 106 to 111, with individual bids still higher.

Uncertainty attends the course of the Deutsche Bank, but a cable message of instructions is expected to-day. Should it authorize a bid, it is understood that it will be for $25,000,000 of the bonds. It was thought at the agency yesterday that a bid would be authorized, but not at a high premium, because the bank will buy only to sell to investors.

Estimates of the volume of bids from those whose purpose to bid has been announced showed yesterday the following result:

John A. Stewart subscriptions	$50,000,000
Deutsche Bank	25,000,000
New-York Life Insurance Company	10,000,000
Mutual Life Insurance Company	3,000,000
Equitable Life	2,000,000
Norwich Union	2,000,000
Liverpool and London and Globe	500,000
Chemical Bank	2,000,000
Chase, Hanover, and City Banks and associates	8,000,000
Mercantile National Bank	1,000,000
Boston	6,000,000
Chicago	10,000,000
Philadelphia	3,000,000
Total	$122,500,000

This estimate takes no account of many individual and banking bids that have been forwarded directly to the Treasury Department. Belief down-town that the estimate was approximately correct led to the prediction late in the day that the loan would be largely oversubscribed.

Arrangements were made yesterday for a temporary increase of the force of clerks at the Sub-Treasury to hasten the counting of gold received for the bonds. There will be twenty-five new clerks, furnished by the banks for that purpose.

George Rutledge Gibson has compiled from the French Economist figures showing the gold movement in the last five years, with reference to its bearing on the situation here.

"The last five years," he says, "has witnessed a struggle for gold among the nations, and Europe has obtained possession of the new supplies of the yellow metal coming from the mines, and besides a part of our Treasury and bank reserves. The Bank of France, Bank of Germany, Bank of England, Bank of Scotland, Bank of Ireland, Bank of Austria-Hungary, National Banks of Bulgaria, Roumania, Denmark, Belgium, Greece, Bank of Spain, Bank of the Netherlands, Bank of Italy, the Banks of Naples and Sicily, the Banks of Norway and Portugal, Russian Imperial Bank, Bank of Finland, National Bank of Servia, Royal Bank of Sweden, and the private banks of emission of Sweden and Switzerland, are the chief European banks covered by monetary statistics. Here are the aggregate gold holdings of these banks at the end of each year:

Dec. 31, 1890	$970,900,000
Dec. 31, 1891	1,112,400,000
Dec. 31, 1892	1,232,000,000
Dec. 31, 1893	1,217,000,000
Dec. 31, 1894	1,400,000,000
Dec. 31, 1895	1,532,000,000

Here is an almost continuous increase in the gold resources of these banks, while the gold holdings of our associated banks of New-York and the net Treasury holdings have declined during this period as follows:

Dec. 31, 1890, Treasury net gold	$148,972,000
Dec. 31, 1890, associated banks of New-York specie, mostly gold	77,812,000
	$226,784,000
Dec. 31, 1895, Treasury net gold	$63,262,000
Dec. 27, 1895, associated banks of New-York, specie	67,114,000
	$130,376,000
Loss within five years	$96,408,000

"Thus, in the race for the possession of gold within this period, the European banks have increased their holdings from $970,900,000 in December, 1890, to $1,532,000,000 in 1895, or a gain of $561,000,000, while our chief depositories have lost over $96,000,000. Europe not only relieved us of this amount of gold, but of all the gold produced during that period within our borders not consumed here in the arts. The production of gold in the United States in the years 1891-2-3-4-5, according to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s estimates, was $189,506,000.

"These figures tell a tale of gold-grabbing in Europe, distrust there of American securities, and their return here in vast quantities, of immense sums spent abroad by traveling Americans, large payments to foreign ship owners for passengers and freight, and of the utter lack of any power in the American banks or Treasury to attract and accumulate gold. The scramble for gold has been a monomania in Europe.

"Increased gold production has happily occurred to prevent an absolutely ruinous constriction and to permit some expansion, but much of this new gold has been withdrawn from all public use. For example, the Bank of France holds $165,000,000 more gold than five years ago, but its note issues against it are only $85,000,000 larger. The remaining $80,000,000 is almost without commercial utility—it is a hoard."

Bids Coming from Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—The Post Office Department has authorized the Boston Postmaster to send a special registered pouch by the 7:04 P. M. train this evening, which will connect with the New-York and Washington Railway Post Office in Jersey City in season to reach Washington at 10:42 A. M. to-morrow, with bids for the new bonds, to be opened by the Secretary of the Treasury at noon to-morrow.

Cotton Mills Resume Work.

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 4.—The Sawyer Cotton Mills at Colebrook River, after being idle nearly two years, resumed operations to-day, employing sixty hands.

HOT BLOOD AT FRANKFORT

Kentucky Senatorial Fight Begins to Look Dangerous.

MAY BE SERIOUS TROUBLE TO-DAY

Republicans to Unseat Democrats in the House—Retaliation in the Senate—Women Warned to Keep Away.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 4.—It is expected there will be a good deal of excitement in the Legislature to-morrow, and there may be serious trouble. The House Republicans, despairing of securing sufficient votes for Hunter for United States Senator with the present membership of the House, have decided to-morrow to attempt to unseat Tompkins and Kaufman, both Democrats, and proceed at once to a ballot for Senator, which, they say, would result in Hunter's election.

If this course shall be taken, probably the Democratic Senators will retaliate by expelling four Republican Senators. It is said the plan of the Democratic Senators is to unseat two Republican Senators for every Democratic Representative who shall be unseated. That done, they will appoint extra doorkeepers to keep the expelled Senators from entering the Chamber when the Legislature will meet to ballot for United States Senator.

Women have been warned to keep away from the Capitol to-morrow.

The ballot taken to-day resulted: Hunter, 62; Blackburn, 58; scattering, 8.

The roll call disclosed the presence of 126 members in the joint Assembly to-day. Senator Hayward voted for Buckner, Holloway for McCreary, and Stone for Evans. When the name of Mr. Johns (Dem.) of Floyd, who had been voting for the McCreary and other sound-money Democrats, was reached, he made a short statement reviewing his reasons for his course up to the present time in refusing to vote for Senator Blackburn, and then declared that the crisis had been reached, and he was almost ready to announce his vote for Blackburn when Lieut. Gov. Worthington, who was in the chair, rapped the Floyd County member to order, ruling his remarks out of order.

A short controversy then arose between Senator Bronston and the Lieutenant Governor, Senator Bronston insisting that the Floyd County member had the right to explain his vote. Several Representatives joined in the defense of the presiding officer. Mr. Bronston said the Lieutenant Governor had exceeded his authority. The Lieutenant Governor replied that he would not be intimidated by the remarks of the Senator from Fayette.

Senator Bronston then denounced as untrue the statement that he had undertaken to intimidate the Chair, and with much feeling invited the Lieutenant Governor to come down from the chair and give his place to some one who could preside with fairness.

The Democrats crowded around Senator Bronston and the Republicans around the Lieutenant Governor, and the most intense excitement prevailed. The war of words finally ended by Mr. Johns being allowed to finish his speech, and after a brief explanation he cast his vote for Senator Blackburn. Rice also voted for Blackburn.

ACCUSED OF MURDERING HIS CHUM

Seventeen-Year-Old William Murray of Milburn Is a Prisoner.

FREEPORT, L. I., Feb. 4.—William Murray, seventeen years old, of Milburn, was arrested to-day on a charge of manslaughter. Murray and Augustus Pettit were out shooting crows Jan. 28 when Pettit was shot in the back by Murray, and died in a few minutes.

It was supposed at the time that the shooting was accidental, as the boys were chums and almost constantly together, and it was not surmised that there had been any disagreement between them. Murray, however, has been telling so many different stories about the shooting as to arouse suspicions that the killing was not accidental. To one person he said he did not know that the gun was loaded, and to others he said that he and Pettit were fooling and that in an attempt of Pettit to take the gun from him it was discharged.

Young Pettit's father obtained a warrant for Murray's arrest from Justice Seaman, and the boy was taken into custody to-day. He was committed to the Queens County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

OLIVER H. P. BELMONT IN TAMMANY

He Was Elected a Member of the Society Monday Evening.

The Tammany Society, at a meeting held Monday evening, over which Grand Sachem Frederick Smyth presided, elected Oliver H. P. Belmont a member.

Mr. Belmont has been a member of the Tammany political organization for some years.

He will be initiated as a member of the society at a special meeting to be held next Monday night.

The following committee on nominations was appointed to re-elect a list of sachems and officers of the society, to be elected at the annual meeting in April: E. C. Sheehy, Chairman; William Dalton, John B. Sexton, Isaac H. Terrill, William H. Burke, James P. Keating, and Michael C. Murphy.

There will be few, if any, changes in the list of sachems, but Supreme Court Justice Smyth will retire as Grand Sachem.

ESTATE OF DEAN RICHMOND'S WIDOW

It Reaches over Two Million Dollars in Bonds and Securities.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The inventory and schedule of assets of the estate of the late Mary E. Richmond, widow of Dean Richmond, who died on April 6 last, was filed in the Genesee County Surrogate's office this morning. The inventory does not include the real estate, which, although large, is not in comparison with the size of the personal property. The larger portion of the securities are considered first-class investments, and are appraised at their face value.

The investment in bonds and mortgages amounts to $438,534.61; railroad bonds, $827,001.35; stocks, $804,489; notes and other personal property, $75,866.28, making the total value of the estate at the time of her death to be $2,145,891.28.

Pointed Revolver at a Policeman.

Thomas J. Dowling, thirty-nine years old, a grocer of 356 Willis Avenue, wandered from his home last evening while suffering from delirium tremens, and was seen acting strangely at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue. There was a crowd around him, and Policeman Gunnison of the Morrisania Police Station walked up to see what was the matter. At sight of Gunnison's uniform, Dowling produced a large revolver and leveled it at Gunnison's heart. Before Dowling could fire Gunnison struck the pistol out of his hand with his night stick, and the two grappled and rolled over and over in the street. The grocer was finally arrested, and taken to the Harlem Hospital.

MR. UHL TO GO TO GERMANY

Is to be the American Ambassador—Another Office for the Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Edwin F. Uhl, Assistant Secretary of State, will be the United States Ambassador to Germany. Mr. Uhl was recently offered the place made vacant by Mr. Runyon's death, and to-day he announced that he had accepted. Mr. Cleveland will probably send Mr. Uhl's name to the Senate to-morrow.

Mr. Uhl's home is in Grand Rapids, Mich. He is a lawyer by profession and is of German descent. He has long been one of the leaders of the Democracy of Michigan. He was appointed Assistant Secretary upon the recommendation of Don M. Dickinson. Mr. Uhl is fifty-five years old. He is a native of New-York, but has lived in Michigan since 1846. He was brought up on a farm near Ypsilanti. He was educated in the Ypsilanti schools and the State University. He began the practice of law in 1866, and removed to Grand Rapids, where he became a leader at the bar. He was twice Mayor of Grand Rapids.

Edwin F. Uhl,
Appointed by the President as Ambassador to Germany.

The Democratic State Convention of Michigan in 1894 nominated Mr. Uhl as the party candidate for United States Senator. When the Legislature was elected, however, it was found that there was only one Democrat in the entire membership. This was Donavin of Bay, who became famous accordingly. Acting upon Mr. Uhl's suggestion, Donavin cast his vote for Senator McMillan, the Republican nominee, who was thus re-elected by unanimous vote.

Mr. Uhl's best known public acts were in connection with the Allianca incident. After a Spanish war vessel had fired upon the Allianca, an American steamship, near Cuba, Mr. Uhl, in the absence of his chief, Secretary Gresham, conducted much of the correspondence with the Spanish authorities, which brought the affair to a conclusion satisfactory to the Allianca's owners and the United States generally. Mr. Uhl has made an efficient Assistant Secretary.

He has a wife, a grown daughter, and two young sons. The salary of First Assistant Secretary of State is $4,500, that of Ambassador to Germany is $17,500.

It had been currently reported and somewhat generally believed that Consul General De Kay at Berlin would be promoted to succeed the late Ambassador Runyon.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER MAY DIE

A Small Fire in a House in Camden, N. J., Likely to Result in the Death of Two Women.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Thomas Boswell tried to light a lamp this afternoon. The wick was turned too high, and the flame set fire to a curtain. Mrs. Boswell tried to put it out, and her clothing caught fire, and she received burns from which it is feared she will die. The woman was carried to the house of a neighbor.

Her daughter, Mrs. Bowers, was in a second-story room ill with typhoid fever. When she learned the house was on fire, she got out of bed and threw her infant child out of the window. The child was caught by a man who saw the mother's act. Mrs. Bowers followed her child through the window and received internal injuries. It was storming at the time, and Mrs. Bowers was lightly clad. It is feared the exposure will result in her death.

Her father and brother were compelled to escape by way of a second-story window, as the fire cut off escape by the stairs. The baby and men were unharmed. The firemen put out the fire without much damage to the house.

ELECTRICAL WORKS BADLY DAMAGED

Snow Delayed the Engines and Gave the Fire a Good Start.

Robert Edwards & Co.'s electrical works, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, near the cut of the New-York Central Railroad, were badly damaged by a fire which started in the engine room, at 8 o'clock last night.

When the fire engines reached the steep hill leading to the bridge across the tracks at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, the horses were unable to go further, because of the snow. The horses were detached from hook and ladder truck No. 16, and attached to engine No. 4, and after fifteen minutes' delay succeeded in drawing the engine to the top of the hill.

The flames had made their way to every part of the three-Story frame factory. All the floors were burned through, and the machinery and stock, which are valued at $25,000, were destroyed.

The police concluded the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion in the varnish-room, where several hundred gallons of oil and varnish were stored. The building and stock was insured for $15,000.

HAGEN'S CAPTAIN PROBABLY DROWNED

Letters Addressed to Paterson Found on a Body at Stapleton.

STAPLETON, S. I., Feb. 4.—Andrew Wilson and George Courtney, fishermen, were boarding their boat to-night when they heard a splash in the water of Bechtel's Basin, where their boat lay.

They pulled over to where they heard the splash, and found an overturned dinky, 9 feet long, and as they reached it a man's body came above the water. They pulled the man aboard and rowed ashore with him. After an hour's work, efforts to revive the man were abandoned.

The man was well dressed. In his pockets was found almost $75. From papers found it is supposed he is Capt. T. A. Paterson of the George E. Hagen, which is at anchor off Stapleton.

It is thought he had been to Brooklyn to visit his wife and two children, who live there, and had started for his ship, and stood up to take off his overcoat, thus overturning the boat.

To Revise the Republican Rolls.

This is the last day for the Republican election district organizations to turn in the revised rolls to the County Committee. Chairman Edward Lauterbach said yesterday that he would appoint a Committee on Appeals in a few days, and wherever it was shown that the district organizations have not complied with the instructions of the County Committee, the Committee on Organization will undertake the work. Nearly 35,000 names will be stricken off the fraudulent rolls.

Gov. Morton in the City.

Gov. Morton arrived in the city last night to attend the funeral of his partner, George Bliss, to-day. He went to the Hotel Renaissance, on West Forty-third Street. Ex-Senator Platt did not see him last night.

Blow High, Blow Low!
Wind, rain, and snow
Can't chill the man who drinks Old Crow
Rye. H.B.KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton St., sole receivers. —Adv.

A NEW FREE-COINAGE BILL

House Tariff Measure Transformed by Silver Senators.

DONE IN THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. Morrill Reports the Bill to the Senate and Ejaculates "God Save the Commonwealth."

CONSTERNATION AMONG REPUBLICANS

Sound-Money Democrats May Vote for the Bill for the Purpose of Stopping Tariff Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The thing that was predicted, and was to be expected, has taken place. The Tariff bill of the House has been transformed by the Finance Committee of the Senate into a free-coinage bill. It was reported to the Senate to-day. So sudden has been the change in the status of the measure that the Republican Senators who desire to play politics with it are undecided as to the course to pursue to get out of their predicament.

There was consternation on the Republican side of the chamber this afternoon when Mr. Morrill, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, brought into the chamber a free coinage substitute for the Tariff bill. Mr. Morrill, when he reported the substitute, jocosely remarked that he felt like using the words closing the proclamation of the Governor of Massachusetts, "God save the Commonwealth." He also remarked that it was unnecessary for him to say that he did not favor the action of the Finance Committee.

The Republican leaders were confident yesterday that the tariff bill would be reported without amendment. Yielding judgment to hope, it was taken for granted by them that Senator Jones, who still is rated as a Republican, so far as the tariff question is concerned, would abandon his opposition in the committee and permit a favorable report to be made. Mr. Jones disappointed all his protectionist friends. With the silver Democrats on the committee, he voted for a substitute in the exact language of the silver substitute for the bond bill, which passed the Senate Saturday. His action was a complete surprise to the sound-money Republicans, who now are charging him with bad faith. Mr. Jones is for the advancement of the free-coinage idea, and regards it essential that its strength in the Senate should constantly be kept before the country. There is a difference of opinion whether he acted with the silver Democrats of the committee in accordance with a prearranged plan.

It is enough for the country to know that when the committee met this morning and Mr. Vest moved to substitute the silver bill, Mr. Jones supplied the one vote necessary to carry the proposition. Messrs. Jones of Arkansas and Wolcott of Colorado were absent, but it was known that the former favored the plan, and as Mr. Wolcott had expressed a desire to see the tariff bill pass, he was set down in opposition to it. This made the vote in committee stand as follows:

For the Substitute—Jones, (Nev.,) Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Jones, (Ark.,) White, Walthall—7.
Against the Substitute—Morrill, Sherman, Allison, Aldrich, Platt, Wolcott—6.

The meeting of the committee was short. The Republicans brought up the tariff bill, and, being confident, apparently, that Mr. Jones would support them, demanded immediate action. Thereupon Mr. Vest coolly proposed the substitute, and the vote was taken. Whether by accident or design, the substitution of a free-coinage measure for the revenue bill was made about fifteen minutes after the Ways and Means Committee of the House had voted to nonconcur in the Senate substitute for the bond bill.

The veteran Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the committee, showed his appreciation of the predicament into which he and his fellow-partisans had fallen when he made his report to the Senate. It added to the discomfort of the sound-money Republicans to encounter later an objection by Mr. Hill to the motion made by Mr. Quay, that the Tariff bill and its substitute be reported back to the Finance Committee with instructions to report the original bill and amendment separately. Mr. Quay was much in earnest, and the composure exhibited by Mr. Hill did not serve to allay his excitement.

The New-York Senator enjoyed the situation. He had turned the tables upon the Republican leaders.

The Quay motion will come before the Senate to-morrow, and is likely to precipitate a lively scene. The free-coinage substitute, it is conceded, is designed to defeat the Tariff bill. The question now uppermost is whether enough sound-money Democrats will join in the movement to make it effective. There is no possibility of a free-coinage bil becoming a law. The House has a heavy majority against silver, and it is assumed that the President would veto such a measure.

Sound-money men like Mr. Hill think it is proper to prevent the passage of the Tariff bill by the means now placed in their power by the Finance Committee. A vote for the substitute in existing conditions would not be a vote for free silver.

Senator Vilas is quoted to-night as saying that he would do all he could—taking care that no harm should be done—to defeat the Tariff bill, which he regarded as an atrocious piece of legislation.

Mr. Smith of New-Jersey said that every means possible ought to be taken to prevent the passage of the Dingley bill.

While there is naturally some doubt as to the final vote on the silver substitute, there is a general opinion that the Quay resolution will be defeated to-morrow. All the Democrats and Populists are expected to vote against it, and it will be strange if some of the Republicans do not follow suit.

Mr. Teller, as already stated in these dispatches, declared in a bitter speech a few days ago that the Tariff bill was put forward by the Republicans only as a possible means of making political capital, and that everybody knew it was not to be permitted to become a law. Holding these opinions, it is difficult to see how Mr. Teller could vote to send the substitute back in favor of a measure which he already has denounced as a cheap adjunct to a

Continued on Page 5.

THE PRINCE ADVISES DUNRAVEN

Counseled to Keep in Mind the Desirability of Promoting Friendship—The Terms of the Findings Commended.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Chronicle will to-morrow say that the Prince of Wales, who is Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, has earnestly counseled Lord Dunraven to keep well in mind the desirability of promoting friendship between the representatives of sports and peoples.

The Prince considers that the terms of the finding of the Committee of Inquiry of the New-York Yacht Club offer great encouragement in this direction. There is reason to believe that action leading to a very happy ending of the trouble will shortly be taken.

Lord Dunraven, it is said, visited the Prince of Wales at Sandringham for the purpose of asking his advice as to the course he should pursue in view of the verdict of the committee which investigated the charges he made against the Defender syndicate.

FEARS FOR WILDFLOWER

British Tank Steamship Destroyed by an Explosion, It Is Thought—Had a Crew of Twenty-eight Men.

Those passengers of the Bremen liner Ems, who hold the sturdy little steamship Wildflower in grateful remembrance as their savior on the perilous occasion when the Ems broke her shaft at sea, will be interested in a statement made yesterday by Capt. Anderson of the tank steamship Phosphor, which arrived during the day. The Wildflower has herself gone a-missing, and the rate of 90 guineas, demanded as a premium for her reinsurance, shows plainly what the underwriters think of her chances of turning up safely.

It is Capt. Anderson's belief that the Wildflower furnished data for the report recently filed by the Captain of the Loch Etive, upon that vessel's arrival at Cork. The Captain of the Loch Etive said that on the evening of Jan. 6 he was suddenly startled by a brilliant illumination, which apparently had its cause just beyond his horizon. The sky was lit by a brilliant glare, and the waters in the direction from which the light came reddened, as from fierce flames.

While the startled crew of the Loch Etive were looking and wondering, there came a dull report, but so heavy was the detonation that the ship was distinctly felt to quiver. The Captain of the Etive conjectured that the explosion and light were caused by the blowing up of some oil-laden steamship.

What seems to be a sequel to his report is the statement of Capt. Anderson. The latter says that when his vessel, the Phosphor, sailed from Philadelphia, Dec. 11, the Wildflower was keeping her company. The Wildflower was then under the command of Capt. Stonwell, carried a crew of twenty-eight men, and had a cargo of 1,300,000 gallons of crude petroleum in her tanks. For two days, Capt. Anderson said, the two ships kept in company, and were then separated in a heavy gale which was met 250 miles off the coast.

Since then there have been no tidings from the Wildflower, and more than a week ago she was definitely given up for lost. The Phosphor proceeded on her journey, and arrived at Copenhagen twenty-five days out, her progress having been impeded by heavy gales all the way.

The locality where the Loch Etive reports having seen the stronger light is reckoned as being 250 miles southwest of the Irish coast. Judging by the time it took the Phosphor to reach Copenhagen, Capt. Anderson figures that the Wildflower should have been in that exact locality at the time. He bases his calculations on the weather his own vessel met and the speed of the Wildflower during the two days he was in her company. When to these circumstances is added the fact that the vessel was heavily laden with crude petroleum, an explosive which would wreck her with the spectacular effects noted by the Captain of the Loch Etive, there seems little reason to doubt but that she was destroyed in the manner conjectured.

The Wildflower was an oil tank British steamship of 1,698 tons register. Capt. Stonwell, who sailed her out of Philadelphia, has a wife and two children in London. The vessel came prominently into notice at the time when the Ems was so long overdue at this port. The first information of the missing vessel came in a brief cablegram from the Azores, announcing that the Ems had been towed to Horta, Fayal, by the Wildflower. The latter met with the disabled liner in a heavy gale, laid by until her hawsers could be got on board, and then towed her to Fayal, a distance of 650 miles. Capt. Livingstone commanded the vessel then. He was subsequently succeeded by Capt. Stonwell.

DIED AT THE OPERA HOUSE

Mrs. Marie Jaeger Stricken with Paralysis at German Charity Ball.

At the conclusion of the grand march at the annual German Charity Ball, in the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, Mrs. Marie Jaeger of 320 West Fifty-fifth Street was suddenly stricken with paralysis, and fell to the floor. Friends ran to her aid and she was carried to the dressing room.

Dr. John Wiedman of 125 East Twenty-fifth Street, attended her, and a hurry call was sent to the New-York Hospital for an ambulance.

The patient grew worse, however, and in spite of every effort, she died within fifteen minutes after she was first stricken.

Mrs. Jaeger was a widow, and well known in German society circles.

Head and Hands Badly Cut.

Michael O'Donnell staggered, half fainting, into the Hudson Street Hospital and asked for medical help last evening. His head and hands were badly cut and bleeding.

Dr. Johnson, who examined him, found severe contusions of his head and body. O'Donnell said that he is a fireman on the ship St. Paul. The physicians declined to answer any questions about the case, beyond saying that the man's condition is serious.

Floor Walker and Clerk Arrested.

James Egan of 519 Third Avenue and Thomas Conray of 210 East Forty-sixth Street were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny preferred by L. M. Hart, manager of Cammeyer's shoe store, in Sixth Avenue. The two men were employes in the store, one a floor walker, the other a clerk, and, it is alleged, had been robbing it for some time.

Drunken Doctor's Fatal Experiment.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Feb. 4.—Dr. Hutist, a prominent specialist of Pennings Gap, Va., who was experimenting while under the influence of intoxicants, Sunday night, injected morphine into his body and into that of Wilkes Meyers and a man named Stacey. As a result the latter two are dead and Dr. Hutist is in a precarious condition.

Killed by an Express Train.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—John Cotter, forty years old, stepped in front of the 9:21 express as it was passing the station here last night, and was instantly killed. He had just returned with his wife and brother-in-law from Brooklyn, where they had attended the funeral of a relative.

Superintendent Kilburn's Secretary.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department to-day appointed F. J. Seaver of Malone to be his private secretary at a salary of $2,000 per annum. Mr. Seaver has been for a number of years the editor of The Malone Palladium.

Call at Seymour Building, 42d St. and 5th Av., and look at the order book for sparkling ARETHUSA SPRING WATER and see its popularity. —Adv.

MACEO ON CUBA'S WAR

His Plans, Prospects, Ideas, and Method.

OBEDIENCE TO GEN. GOMEZ

Strategy in Separation of the Two Great Insurgent Armies.

BEWILDERMENT OF THE SPANIARDS

Inestimable Advantages, Besides Recruits, Gained by Invasion of Pinar del Rio.

HOW THE FLEET WAS PREOCCUPIED

Rebels Would Have a Much Greater Number of Volunteers if They Had Arms to Equip Them.

Regular Correspondence of The New-York Times.

PINAR DEL RIO, Cuba, Feb. 1.—Lieut. Gen. Antonio Maceo of the Cuban Army has forwarded the following signed letter to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY,
LAS CANAS, CUBA, Jan. 27.

I am pleased to comply with your request for a statement regarding the movements of my army in this province, and also would like to reply briefly to the charges that have been made against me to the effect that there was ill feeling between Gen. Gomez and myself. As the last is more important in a certain sense, I will answer it at the beginning.

In the first place, it was intimated in your request that many in the United States thought there was a rupture in the Cuban Army. It was hinted that between the Commander in Chief and myself there was a misunderstanding, and that my army, to use the term employed by the Spaniards, had been deserted by Gen. Gomez and left in the Province of Pinar del Rio to be trapped.

Such statements are so ridiculous that serious people would not give them any consideration, but still, there are many others, even among our most sincere friends and supporters, who might be foolish enough to think there was, perhaps, some foundation to the rumors.

In the first place, there can be no such thing as a misunderstanding or rupture, or whatever you may choose to call it, between Gen. Gomez and myself. He is the Commander in Chief, and as such, his orders are as laws to me. I am but Lieutenant General of the army, and at all times, in all places, and for all reasons, I am subject to his commands.

Our army is not organized on a rabble basis. The man who talks the loudest is not the commander. But it is organized on the plan of a modern military force, where order and discipline are maintained, and respect for superiors is invariably enforced.

But, aside from rules of military discipline, there is not a soldier in the Cuban Army who would consider for an instant the disputing of the words or commands of Maximo Gomez. The entire army trusts implicitly his patriotism and his military ability. We, who have known him and followed him in other wars, are too certain of our own comparative weakness to doubt his wisdom and judgment.

As to the statement that he took his command and hurried back to Havana, leaving us, as the Americans would say, "in the lurch," I will say nothing regarding it. We have our own plan of fighting the battle of Cuba, and it is not necessary that the whole world be taken into our confidence. The Spanish Government would like to know why we separated our forces in Pinar del Rio. It would like to know why Gen. Gomez marched back to the border of Matanzas. It would be pleased to know just why we make certain moves, and just why we do not make certain other ones.

When the authorities cannot see a plausible reason for some, to them, important action on the part of the rebel forces, they immediately concoct some agreeable theory and spread it broadcast. Still, we do not complain, and if they obtain any satisfaction therefrom, we are not worried.

But it has appeared strange to me that these people seem to delight in humbugging themselves. They have done it from the beginning of the war, and doubtless will continue to the end. And yet they do not seem to realize that they picture their own ridiculousness to the world, for what can people think who, having read the Spanish dispatches saying that the revolution is only a pigmy affair, the next day read of more troops embarking from Spain to reinforce the army of over 100,000 men already here?

Gen. Martinez Campos was fond of carrying out that policy, for, while he sent nightly dispatches to cheer the Queen, the Ministry, and the people, he was preparing to leave for home because he was unable to put down, or even seriously hamper, the movement of rebellion.

As to the invasion of this province, there is nothing on our part to complain of. I must confess that the whole people of the province were not anxious for us to come, but it was because they feared their crops would be destroyed. This has not, however, been true, for we have been very careful in all our marches to avoid the tobacco fields, for the tramping of several thousand men would,

Pneumonia

May well be dreaded by the weak and debilitated. Keep the blood pure, rich, and healthy and the bodily functions all in good order and you need not fear pneumonia. For this purpose take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headaches. 25c.

of expeditions that were supposed to be destined for the vicinity of San Antonio Cape. While the fleet with which we had several "encounters," so to speak, along the north coast, was keeping a close watch between Cuba, Florida, and Mexico, several good expeditions landed in the Orient from Jamaica and San Domingo, and by this time the stores they brought are safely in the hands of our friends in the Sierra Maestra Mountains. Our line of communication between this end of the island and the Province of Santiago de Cuba is practically perfect, and we have no reason to fear being cut off at any time. The Spaniards have long since given up the idea that a military line, called a "trocha," (trench,) would keep us within certain limits, and their plan now is, as I see it, to surround with a large force the smaller bands, one at a time, and end the war by degrees.

Gen. Gomez saw this, too, and the army was divided in sections that should about suit the tastes of the Spanish generals, but none of the small bands have been captured yet. My army, consisting of about 8,500 men, principally infantry, has traveled all about Pinar del Rio Province, and yet we have had no serious battle, with the exception of Las Taironas, although there are, as near as I can learn, about 80,000 Government troops between here and the City of Havana.

Since we have entered this province the strength of the entire Cuban army has increased at least 25 per cent., or, in other words, 10,000 recruits have come to our standard—about half that number are mounted, and are with Gomez and Nunez. Three thousand are with my command, and the remainder are under Delgado. If we had arms enough to supply all who offered their services in the cause of beloved Cuba the army of the republic in Havana and Matanzas Provinces would to-day muster 85,000 men, one half cavalry. But we had not arms for them; there is no use in saying we had, and there is nothing for us to gain by boasting as does the Spaniard. Our men are not well armed by any means. Had they been, there would to-day be no Spanish columns outside the cities of Havana, Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba.

But in this respect a great improvement is noticeable in the past two months, and we are constantly getting on a better fighting basis.

The army is enthusiastic. The idea of liberty permeates the entire force, and it is backed by the hopes and prayers of a very large majority of the people of Cuba.

I will not venture to say, as you request, now long the war will last. It may be a conflict of months or of years. But this much is certain, that the red and yellow flag of Spain will never again wave in triumph over an enslaved Cuba. Cuba must be free. The long oppressed people have dedicated anew their lives to the work of emancipation and the God of Heaven will strengthen their arms

ANTONIO MACEO,
Lieutenant General.

Gen. Maceo, in his communication, denies that his aide, Col. Bermudez, was killed, as official reports have stated, and as has been published in the Cuban and American papers.

His letter recalls to mind the fact that two young Americans, who landed with him in Cuba March 31 last year, are in chains in the prison at Santiago de Cuba, and that apparently no notice is taken of them by the State Department.

The young men are Frank Agramonte, born in New-Orleans, and Manuel Sanz, born in Brooklyn. The former came with Gen. Maceo as his Secretary, and the letter as an aide on his staff.

Landing in Eastern Cuba, the party was without food for five days, and the young men, unable to stand the fatigue and hunger, fell behind. They decided to go to Guantanamo, and surrender to the Government. For the next week they subsisted on sour oranges and palmetto, and were within a few milees of Guantanamo when they met the column of Col. Segura. Although very weak and hardly able to walk, they were hurried to the Santiago castle, where for nearly a year they have remained. As they were not captured bearing arms, the Spanish Government has no right to detain them, but for some reason their liberty is denied them.

MACEO DEFEATED AT PASO REAL.

Gen. Luque Takes the Town and Pursues the Insurgents Until Night.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—The details of a fight yesterday between the troops under Gen. Luque and the rebels under Antonio Maceo have been received here. Gen. Luque reports that the battle occurred in and near the town of Paso Real, Province of Pinar del Rio.

Maceo was in chief command of the insurgents, his subordinate commanders being Miro Sayas, Chileno, and Sotomeyer. The Spanish force included two companies of the Saboya Regiment, one company of the Galicia Regiment, three companies of the San Quentin Regiment, one company of the Soria Regiment, and two companies of the Alfonso XIII. Regiment.

When it was learned that the rebels were in Paso Real, Gen. Luque gave orders for the troops to advance and attack the place. The soldiers entered the town by the main street, and found the rebels occupying the side streets and the houses. A galling fire was directed against the troops from the streets, houses, and roofs, but the rebels were finally driven to the eastern part of the town, where they attempted to make a stand.

In this they were unsuccessful, and they then retreated outside the town. The troops advanced upon them, and found over 1,000 rebels forming a line of battle in an open space. As the Spaniards moved forward they delivered volley fires.

The rebel cavalry charged the troops with great valor, and, despite the heavy fire directed against them, even reached the bayonets of the troops. The latter received the first charge while formed in line, but the second charge was received by the troops in circular groups.

Gen. Luque says the troops sustained no machete wounds, while a number of rebels were wounded by bayonets. The troops finally dispersed the rebels, pursuing them until darkness set in. The insurgents lost 62 killed, and 200 of them are believed to have been wounded.

Gen. Luque was shot through the right leg. Major José Ruiz Perez, of the regular army, and Maj. Lopez Mijares, of the Civil Guards, were also wounded. Major Perez has since died. In addition to these, one Capatin, one Lieutenant, and thirty soldiers were wounded. One of the wounded privates died shortly after the battle.

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Glenlivet District,

"The Finest Produced in Scotland."

Bottled in Bond in Glasgow. IT IS ABSOLUTELY PURE, CLEAN, MELLOW, AND GREAT AGE.

Sole Agents,

H. B. Kirk & Co.,

Established 1853.

63 Fulton St., also Broadway and 27th Street, New-York.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS IS HOOTED.

Cuba's Insurrection Must Be Suppressed Even at a Sacrifice.

MADRID, Feb. 4.—A crowd gathered at the Valladolid Railway station, and when the train arrived on which Gen. Martinez Campos was traveling to Madrid some of the assemblage hooted at him. A few of the crowd cheered, but it was evident that popular feeling was against him for his failure to suppress the insurrection in Cuba. A number of police were present at the station, and some of the hooters were arrested.

In an interview at Corunna, just after his arrival there, Gen. Martinez Campos declared it imperative that the troubles in Cuba should be ended, either by force of arms or the granting of reforms, comprising even Cuban autonomy, if necessary.

Cuba, he said, could not longer provide the money necessary for the expenses of further warfare. Gen. Martinez Campos expressed the hope that time would justify his action in Cuba.

Gen. Martinez Campos arrived here at 10:40 o'clock this evening. Most of the Ministers and a number of men prominent in political life met him at the railway station and gave to him a cordial welcome. A crowd assembled outside the station, and when he appeared he was cheered.

There was some hooting and whistling as he drove to his residence, but the gendarmes were vigilant. Some of the more pertinacious hooters were arrested. One man escaped from his captors and attempted to run away. The gendarmes fired twice at him and killed him.

A majority of the newspapers here are indignant with Martinez Campos for suggesting that autonomy should be granted to the Cubans. They declare that the suggestion is an insult to the nation after the sacrifices it has made.

SPAIN'S WAR FINANCIERING.

Less Protection of Products in Cuba and More in Philippine.

MADRID, Feb. 4.—The Cabinet has rejected the proposal to levy a war tax to meet the expenses of the campaign in Cuba, and has also decided not to increase the customs duties in Cuba.

It has resolved to amend the tariff with a view to augmenting the revenue. Spanish products will lose some of their protection in Cuba and gain increased protection in the Philippine Islands.

The Cabinet agreed to increase the capital of the Cuban and Philippine banks.

PRINCIPAL RIDENOUR DISMISSED

Brooklyn Board of Education Takes Action Promptly — Counsel Threatens Suits.

The Brooklyn Board of Education yesterday, by a vote of 24 to 12, summarily dismissed William B. Ridenour, the Principal of Public School No. 43.

Ridenour applied to Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court three weeks ago for an injunction preventing the board from dismissing him without giving him a public trial. The Justice decided a few days ago that he could not grant an injunction because the Board of Education is a State institution. His decision left the way clear for immediate and peremptory action by the Board of Education, and at yesterday's meeting the opportunity was taken advantage of.

Immediately on the assembling of the board yesterday each member was served with notice warning him against acting summarily on the Ridenour case, and saying that Mr. Ridenour was a veteran and would take an appeal from the decision of Justice Gaynor. This warning had no effect.

On motion of Henry W. Maxwell, the whole previous minute of the board in reference to the Ridenour case was expunged. J. Edward Swanstrom, the President of the board, then took the floor and spoke against Ridenour.

He recited the history of the case, and accused Ridenour of having hugged girls of the school in his private room. Such conduct on the part of a school Principal, he declared, should tingle the cheeks of every member of the board.

James B. Bouck, former President of the board, defended Ridenour. Then followed a warm discussion on the case, which Max Brill put an end to by moving the previous question. The motion was carried, and Mr. Brill then moved the immediate dismissal of Principal Ridenour. This was carried by a vote of 24 in the affirmative to 12 in the negative. The opposition was largely founded on the feeling that Ridenour should have a trial. All four of the female members of the board were present. Miss Chapman, Miss Perry, and Mrs. Pettengill voted for Ridenour's dismissal. Mrs. Henry A. Powell voted against dismissal for the reason, she said, that she thought he ought first to have a private trial before the board.

The board next took up the Ainsworth bill, providing for the teaching in the public schools of the evils of alcoholic indulgence. The general opinion of the board seemed to be that the Ainsworth bill was too sweeping, and that the Malby amendment was preferable.

Finally, on motion, the board resolved to request the city authorities to advance the $20,000 necessary for the purchase of textbooks under the provisions of the Ainsworth bill. Should the request be granted, Brooklyn will get $150,000 of State funds for the general use of the schools, and the public school children over the river will be taught how harmful is the effect of alcohol on the body.

Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for Ridenour, said last night he would appeal from Justice Gaynor's decision declining to grant a permanent injunction. Mr. Towns also threatened to bring individual suits against the members of the Board of Education who voted for Ridenour's dismissal.

The charges against Ridenour were first brought just before the Summer vacation of 1895. He was suspended. In September the Teachers Committee investigated and found the charges not proved. He was reinstated. When the Teachers Committee reported to the Board of Education, the board refused to accept the report, and the case was reopened. Then came the injunction proceedings temporarily stopping peremptory action by the board.

MRS. ELIZABETH DELEBAR INDICTED

Lillian M. Farrell Charges Her with Grand Larceny.

Mrs. Elizabeth Delebar, thirty-four years old, of 1,965 Madison Avenue, was arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeants McNaught and Cuff on a charge of grand larceny.

The complainant was Lillian M. Farrell of 165 East Ninetieth Street, who alleged that she went to the office of Mrs. Delebar, who is a promoter, at 31 Broadway, last Summer for the purpose of raising some money. She gave to Mrs. Delebar a pawnticket for a diamond studded comb pledged for $500 and a diamond crescent worth $800 on which to raise money. She says that since then she has been unable to get back her property or get any money. She caused the arrest of Mrs. Delebar, but when the latter was arraigned in the police court the complainant did not appear, and the case was dropped.

The complainant went before the Grand Jury recently and caused Mrs. Delebar's indictment. The accused was committed to the Tombs in default of $1,500 bail.

Mrs. Delebar said yesterday that she turned over the pawnticket to Elizabeth Grannis, the reformer, who redeemed the comb, and now has it. She also said the crescent was in possession of her lawyer, Mr. Miller, of 293 Broadway.

Hop Lee May Be Insane.

Hop Lee of 14 Pell Street, this city, who attempted to jump from the Brooklyn Bridge Monday night, was committed yesterday by Police Judge Walsh for examination as to his sanity.

"HELP! HELP!! HELP!!!"

Cries Uncle Sam.

But all the GOLD BONDS in the world won't relieve him as quickly and effectually as

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT

Will CURE the worst COUGH or COLD that ever threatened to develop into GRIPPE, BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, or CONSUMPTION. Only 60 cents a bottle. Money back if it fails. Of your druggist, or at

Riker's

6th Ave., cor. 22d Street.

ST. PAUL SAFELY FLOATED

Big Waves Assisted the Wrecking Tugs to Release Her.

APPARENTLY SHE IS NOT DAMAGED

The American Liner Was Pulled Off Yesterday Morning and Is at Her Dock—Question of Salvage.

The American Line steamship St. Paul is again afloat, and Long Branch has lost its attraction. Swayed and rocked by the seas which were rolled against her by Monday night's easterly blow, the stranded liner gradually loosened her hull from its grip of sand and clay.

The wreckers bided their time, and when the tide served yesterday morning, there was a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, and the big ship moved from her bed, and, grating her keel in the sand, bumping and jolting over the bar, she finally floated into deep water, and the hearts of many were made glad.

The long looked for easterly storm, which the wrecking men were praying for, set in Monday, and then they set to work in earnest to float the St. Paul. The storm continued Monday, and the wrecking men, when they saw they had a slight advantage, did not lose the opportunity. They continued at work nearly all night, and were at it again yesterday morning. The high wind of Monday night caused the sea to break heavily about the St. Paul, and Capt. Merritt and Capt. Jamison were both confident they would get her off.

When the tugs went to work yesterday morning there was 200 feet between the St. Paul and deep water. The wind and sea, and, in fact, all the conditions, were then favorable for floating the stranded steamship.

The supreme effort was set for 9 A. M. At that hour the St. Paul had a full head of steam on. When the signal was given her big propellers began to churn, and the hawsers of the four tugs became taut as steel bars. The vessel began to move soon after her own engines and the tugs got to work.

When the ship slipped over the last sand bank into deep water, there was a screaming of whistles from joyous tugs, which had been too busy up to that moment puffing and straining at their heavy burden to waste any steam in idle exuberance.

Long Branchers, startled by the unwonted noise, came hastening to the beach to find it was all over but the shouting. The crowd took up the cry and waved hats and hands at the ship. The St. Paul was then well off shore, and, with bow pointed to the beach, seemed to be courtesying an acknowledgment of the salutes.

Four tugs had assisted the St. Paul to a point where she could float. Two of these cast off their lines when the ship reached deep water, and as the vessel swung around and started for New-York under her own steam the hawsers of the other two were let go.

The North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, outward bound for Bremen, was rounding Sandy Hook just as the St. Paul reached that point. The Lahn dipped her colors, blew three whistles, and her passengers waved handkerchiefs at the new famous American ship. The St. Paul returned the flag and whistle salutes. She arrived at Quarantine at 12:25 P. M. under her own steam. Mr. Griscom, son of the President of the International Navigation Company, boarded the steamer at Quarantine from the tug C. E. Evarts, after the visit of the Health Officer. Two wrecking tugs, the W. E. Chapman and the J. D. Jones, accompanied the St. Paul.

The St. Paul attracted but little attention as she steamed up the bay and swung to make her pier at the foot of Fulton Street, North River. It seemed as though none had recognized her until then. But as the vessel was being warped alongside her wharf, a passing tug broke the silence, and the salute was taken up by passing river craft of all descriptions.

Capt. Jamison was in charge of his ship, and brought the vessel into her slip. Pilot William Germond was by his side. Also on the bridge were Clement A. Griscom, Jr., and Capt. Shackford, the shore Captain of the American line.

Three officers of the ship and 150 of her crew were detached and sent to the St. Louis when that vessel hurriedly fitted out last week to take the place of her stranded consort. The officers that are now attached to the St. Paul are, in addition to Capt. Jamison, Chief Officer W. J. Roberts, Second Officer C. Holbert, Third Officer R. A. Sargent, Purser Richard Jones, and Surgeon C. J. Schaadt. A crew of 230 men are on board.

Mr. Griscom told the reporters he believed the ship had sustained no injury whatever during her stay in the sands of Long Branch.

"She is as dry as a chip inside, and has not leaked a drop," he added. It had been reported that the vessel would be sent to Newport News for an examination in dry dock, but this was declared by the managers to be without foundation. Mr. Griscom said he hoped to have the vessel sail from this port Feb. 19, the regular sailing date of the American line ships.

E. Platt Strong, the Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the American and Foreign Shipping Association, who is also the Consulting Engineer of the Board of Underwriters, will take charge of the survey which is to be made on the ship. He will be assisted in this work by Jacob S. Richard. Mr. Stratton said yesterday that it would take two or three days to complete the examination.

The American Line officials are not apprehensive about the St. Paul's condition. Manager Griscom says that if the boat had suffered any serious injury it would have manifested itself immediately. The steamer has been examined every day by experts, and they have reported her all right.

Regarding the cost of floating the St. Paul, which, it is believed, will be a very large sum, Manager Griscom said:

"It is impossible to say at present what the expense of floating the St. Paul amounts to. It is a salvage case, but I think it will in some way be compromised. Stories about paying the wrecking companies $100,000 to float the ship are unfounded. We have absolutely made no stipulations. We have no idea what the amount of the bill will be.

"The matter may be settled in a few months, and perhaps may drag along for a year. However, we are very glad to get our ship in deep water again, and certainly will pay any reasonable amount of money to those who are responsible for the floating of the ship."

When asked what demand his company would make for salvage, I. E. Chapman said:

"In the first place, that yarn of a bargain to save the St. Paul for $100,000 is a fairy tale. No such bargain could have been made. The Board of Underwriters will probably decide the amount of salvage to be paid in this instance, and will award the respective shares to us and to the Merritt Wrecking Company. Salvage is usually reckoned by percentage of the property saved. I cannot say what will be done in the matter of the St. Paul.

"It is a case without precendent. Perhaps no such valuable vessel was ever before in charge of a wrecking company. With her cargo, valued at $700,000 treasure, $1,300,000, and her own cost, $250,000, the St. Paul is worth as much as a first-class man-of-war. I presume the underwriters will deal fairly by all concerned."

While the St. Paul was ashore the residents of Long Branch and the railroads profited greatly. There were nearly 100,000 sightseers at the beach last Sunday and the preceding Sunday. They came from New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities. The crowd was so great last Sunday that the hotel keepers could not accommodate it, and many of the excursionists had to return to their homes without being able to get anything to eat.

MAY HELP THE GOVERNOR

His Friends Encouraged by Gen. Harrison's Withdrawal.

EX-SENATOR PLATT WILL NOT TALK

Warner Miller Is Pleased with the Letter—Views of J. S. Clarkson and Other Prominent Republicans.

President Harrison's letter stating that he would not be a candidate before the St. Louis Convention gave the Republicans plenty to talk about yesterday. The men who have candidates in the field were all confident their favorites would benefit by the ex-President's withdrawal. Mr. Reed's friends were the exception to this rule.

In this city the Morton men were confident that the ex-President's letter would help the Governor. Their hopes went way up.

On the contrary, Mr. Reed's friends adopted a policy of silence. William M. Crane, the Republican National Committeeman from Massachusetts, has been in the city several days. He is one of the chief managers of the Reed boom in New-England. He declined to discuss the Harrison letter.

The letter made the men who are in earnest about the Morton boom, like Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, especially jubilant.

There were, of course, visiting statesmen who were cynical. Some of them asked: "Does he mean it?" and others said: "Look out for your Uncle Ben. He may pop up again."

Mr. Hackett, however, was more certain than ever that Gov. Morton would be nominated.

"Gov. Morton," Mr. Hackett said, "has more reason to expect support from Gen. Harrison's friends than any other candidate, for he was associated with him in office. They worked in unbroken harmony throughout the four years."

Ex-Senator Platt was busy in his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. A polite note was sent up asking him if he desired to make any comment on Gen. Harrison's letter. The following reply came back:

"No; thank you." That "thank you" had its meaning.

Congressman B. B. Odell, Jr., hurried into town last night from Washington. Mr. Odell is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. It is only fair to assume that Mr. Odell is not in the city just at this time merely for his health. He will probably remain here until Saturday, when the Republican State Committee will meet to call the State Convention for the election of delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention March 24, in this city.

Congressman Odell was asked what he thought about the ex-President's letter.

"In Washington," he said, "everybody appears to be satisfied that Gen. Harrison's withdrawal will help his particular candidate."

Mr. Odell is one of those politicians who believe in saying nothing and "sawing wood." Mr. Hackett and Mr. Odell will have plenty of talks anent the Harrison letter within the next few days. As one politician remarked last night:

"This is a good time to send men out to see what is going on in those pastures that Gen. Harrison is supposed to have fenced in."

Ex-Secretary Charles Foster of Ohio, who had the Treasury portfolio under President Harrison, was rather laconic last night in his reply to a question as to whether or not Gen. Harrison's withdrawal would help Gov. Morton's chances.

"Well," he said, "may be it will help Gov. Morton's chances—a little." He said "may be" with a curious emphasis.

Ex-Secretary Foster was one of a theatre party that attended the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night, Mrs. Dimmick, ex-President Harrison's fiancée, was in the party.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller believed Gen. Harrison's withdrawal would help Gov. Morton's chances. He said:

"It is nothing more than a formal statement of the views which he has expressed to his friends scores of times in the last fifteen months. He has repeatedly declared himself disinclined to undergo the trials of another Presidential campaign, and this formal expression of his feeling may be accepted as definite and final.

"What if the nomination should be tendered to him unanimously? Well, that is a contingency. It is hard for any man to tell what he would do in such a case.

"The effect of Gen. Harrison's action upon Gov. Morton's prospects can hardly be other than helpful. He and the Governor are friends, and have many friends in common. It seems to me that the General's followers should turn instinctively to the Governor, now that their own leader has withdrawn from the field. At all events, the Harrison letter will add new force and determination to the movement for Gov. Morton's nomination."

Amasa Winton said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night, "I'll bet you a hat that Gen. Harrison will be at the convention for Gov. Morton." There were no takers.

J. S. Clarkson, the Republican National Committeeman from Iowa, said:

"Whatever may be said, the ex-President has at least pursued a wise and dignified course. He has been consistent, and, while his silence may have irritated his friends who desired to rally around him, it was not incumbent upon him to say anything. But that he has done so relieves his friends and permits them to freely make other pledges and alliances. Certainly no criticism can be made about the course he has pursued."

"Then you do not think his friends will place his name before the convention unless a deadlock occurs and he can be nominated unanimously?"

"No ex-President would care to be nominated again by a faction. If, however, the nomination should come from a united party and unanimously, that would be a different thing. No one, I presume, would refuse to accept under such circumstances the nomination."

"Do you think his retirement will help any other candidate?"

"The Indiana people are most favorably disposed toward Senator Allison, and I believe he will be strengthened." Mr. Clarkson proceeded to boom Senator Allison.

THINK M'KINLEY WILL BE AIDED.

Congressional Opinion on the Effect of the ex-President's Letter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Ex-President Harrison's letter declaring himself not a candidate for the Republican nomination for President was a fruitful theme for discussion by the politicians to-day, and Senators and Representatives were free with their opinions as to the probable effect on the Republican situation of the retirement of the Indiana candidate.

Senator Carter, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said: "The letter of Gen. Harrison to Chairman Gowdy is in strict accord with every expression I have heard him make since the election of 1892. Very shortly after the election he wrote me an autograph letter, tendering his personal thanks to the committee and expressing his cordial appreciation of the services rendered. In that letter he manifested grave concern for the welfare of the country under the policy of the successful party. I take the liberty of quoting from his letter.

I could not feel much personal interest in a result that seemed to me to be so full of heavy burdens. But for our good friends, and for the country, I am full of regret. Prosperity in an unexampled manner was ours, and the future was big with increase. But the people have chosen reaction and retrogression. . . . Old experience is not instructive; each generation must have its own. The antagonism between the workman and his employer made the former deliver a blow which I pray God he may not feel as I fear he will.

"These expressions of concern for the general welfare of the country, separate and apart from any personal relation, have characterized every utterance of Gen. Harrison in my presence from the election of 1892 to the present time. At no time has he, to my knowledge, directly or indirectly, indicated to any person a desire to secure the Presidential nomination in 1896."

Expressions by other Senators were as follows:

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.)—I believe Mr. Harrison is sincere in what he has said and done. I have never thought he was a candidate or that he would permit his name to be used in the convention. His letter is a public notice of an action that his intimate friends have all along believed he would take when he deemed the season opportune.

Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.)—Mr. Harrison means just what he says, for no man can charge him with insincerity. I have been expecting such a statement for some time and had reason to believe that Mr. Harrison would within a few days do just what he has done.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.)—Mr. Harrison's action, as I look at the situation, helps McKinley, for the reason that many of the men who have been claiming to be Harrison men were, at heart, McKinley men, and they have not been sincere in their advocacy of Mr. Harrison. They have been for the Ohio candidate, and now that Mr. Harrison has taken this step, they will be able to come out in the open and announce themselves and work for the man of their real choice. McKinley is, therefore, the chief recipient of the benefits to be derived from the withdrawal of Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.)—The letter was expected, for I have believed for some time that Mr. Harrison would not be a candidate, and that he would, in due time, announce that fact to the people of this country. He means what he says.

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.)—I imagine those votes that would have gone to Mr. Harrison will be divided among the other candidates. McKinley will probably get some of the Indiana delegation, although among the older politicians of that State there is a warm feeling for Mr. Harrison. I have known since last June that Mr. Harrison would not be a candidate, and while I was not authorized to speak for him I told our people in our State that I believed he would not permit his name to go before the convention.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio)—I hardly care to express an opinion on the situation, but it would look as if the decision reached by Mr. Harrison ought to result favorably for McKinley. I believe it will, with Mr. Harrison out of the question, Indiana will doubtless turn her eyes in the direction of the candidacy of the Ohio favorite.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)—I have never believed that Mr. Harrison would be a candidate; as to what effect it may have, I have no opinion to express.

Mr. Jones (Rep., Nev.)—I have never believed that Mr. Harrison was a candidate. He did not have a very great following.

Senator Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)—I believe the withdrawal of Mr. Harrison means the nomination of McKinley. It will surely add much to his strength among the Southern delegates.

Leading Republicans of the House who were spoken with to-day do not, as a rule, feel that Gen. Harrison's withdrawal from the Presidential race will materially affect the prospects of the other candidates. The Ohio representatives, of course, believe that McKinley will secure the support of the Indiana delegation. This opinion is shared by representatives from other States, one of whom is Mr. Scranton of Pennsylvania. Other gentlemen believe that the Indiana delegation will divide its strength among the various candidates. The Indiana Republicans—if the members of Congress from that State fairly reflect the sentiments of their constituents—while believing Gen. Harrison to be sincere, indulge the hope that an exigency may arise which may require the convention to nominate him.

The following are the views expressed by some of the prominent Republicans of the House upon the letter:

Mr. Broderick, (Kan.)—Kansas is favorable to McKinley, Reed, or Allison. I think the contest is between Reed and McKinley. I fear that our delegation may be for McKinley.

Mr. Lacey, (Iowa)—Harrison's withdrawal will strengthen Allison, because it leaves Allison as the principal Western man. McKinley is a Middle West man.

Mr. Grow, (Penn.)—I think the contest will be decided to some extent on geographical lines, with the result at this time uncertain.

Mr. Scranton, (Penn.)—If Harrison should favor Allison as his political legatee, influences might be brought to bear upon Indiana to give its support to the Iowa Senator.

Mr. Taft (Ohio)—It is unquestionably favorable to McKinley. The people of the West had a great admiration for Harrison, and he would have received a considerable support in that locality. Messrs. Grosvenor, Bromwell, and Taylor of Ohio expressed similar views to those of Mr. Taft.

Mr. Sperry (Conn.)—Mr. Harrison has not been seriously regarded as a candidate, and his letter, therefore, will not change the situation.

Mr. Daniels (N. Y.)—It is not likely to have any effect upon the New-York delegation, because their preference is for Morton. Should Gov. Morton drop out of the race, no one can tell where the New-York delegation might go.

Mr. Crowther, (Mo.)—It will strengthen McKinley.

Mr. Overstreet, (Ind.)—Gen. Harrison does not say that he will not accept the nomination, if there is a demand for him as there was for Blaine in 1884, Indiana will support him.

Mr. Steele, (Ind.)—We have known since last September that Gen. Harrison was not a candidate. Our delegation will be in readiness to nominate him if the convention desires to make him the standard bearer of the party. I don't think he would take the responsibility of declining to serve if he were nominated.

Mr. Barrett (Mass.)—The only delegates likely to have been elected for him are the thirty from Indiana, and these will now divide between Reed and Allison and McKinley.

Mr. Cannon (Ill.)—I believe Gen. Harrison to be sincere. The result, so far as Indiana is concerned, will be a divided delegation, all the prominent candidates receiving some of its support.

Mr. Smith (Mich)—His withdrawal naturally helps McKinley, to whose loyalty and generosity his nomination at Minneapolis was largely due. The close relationship of Indiana and Ohio will do much toward determining the course of that delegation.

Mr. Griffin (Wis.)—If the newspapers of Wisconsin are to be believed, my State is for McKinley.

Mr. Johnson (Cal.)—So far as California is concerned, it will not make the slightest difference.

The expressions of Indiana Congressmen have led some Representatives to believe that perhaps there is a purpose to put Gen. Harrison in the position of being forced to accept a nomination, but those holding to this view do not care to be quoted.

Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska said that although he had believed Gen. Harrison was a candidate, he felt from the tone of his letter that he was sincere in his refusal to have his name presented to the St. Louis Convention.

"In my judgment," Senator Thurston said, "Gen. Harrison's retirement will give the Indiana votes to Gov. McKinley. It will also increase the latter's votes in other States."

Senator Thurston also said: "I believe in bimetallism, but I do not see why we should continue to hold moot court on the question in the Senate, when the outcome can be nothing tangible. We will pass the Davis resolution, and I don't think there will be ten votes against it. We will pass the Tariff bill also, and that is about all. I certainly think we can adjourn in May."

As to the effect of Gen. Harrison's letter on Gov. Morton's prospects, Senator Thurston said:

"We of the West have a high admiration for Gov. Morton, but we are unable to believe that the movement in his favor is serious and sincere. In the West it is generally regarded as a scheme to hold the powerful New-York delegation together in order that its vote may be cast as a unit, when by so doing some other man can be nominated for President.

"This suspicion regarding the sincerity of the Morton movement is in no way chargeable to the Governor himself. He is blameless and above reproach. But there are elements and influences associated with his cause which I need not name, but which expose it to a suspicion of insincerity, trickery, and trading."

Talk of this sort makes the Morton managers angry. They insist that they are not only sincere in their fight, but that Gov. Morton will be nominated for the Presidency.

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ALGER SAYS HE EXPECTED IT.

Has Had No Idea that Harrison Would Be a Candidate.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 4.—After reading Gen. Harrison's letter, Gen. Alger said:

"I never have believed that after the honors he received twice at the hands of the party, and after the worry of the two campaigns, that he ever would be a candidate again. I am not surprised at the information contained in the letter."

"What bearing do you think it will have upon the Presidential struggle?"

"Well, it clears up the situation to some extent. We know who are the candidates—Reed, Allison, Morton, and McKinley—and may the best man win."

Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer declined to talk, but being urged for an opinion, replied: "Well, you can say that I'm in favor of Reed, Alger, McKinley, Allison, or Morton—whoever is nominated."

GOOD THING FOR M'KINLEY.

Foraker Says the Ohio Candidate Will Get Harrison's Strength.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 4.—Senator-elect J. B. Foraker, when informed of the announcement by ex-President Harrison that he would not be a candidate for President, said:

"I never thought Harrison was a candidate in the ordinary sense of such a candidacy. I am surprised, however, that he seems to debar himself from accepting the nomination should an emergency arise in which he might be desired by the convention.

"I think his declination strengthens McKinley's chances, as the States are neighbors and are likely to have the same preference."

ALBANY CONVENTIONS CALLED.

Some Difficulty in Arranging for National Delegates.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Republican Executive Committee of Albany County has called a county convention for Feb. 12. Delegates to the St. Louis Convention will be elected.

It is said that the notice of eight days before a County Convention is such a long notice for Albany that the Republican machine, by granting it, absolves itself of any charge of a "snap" convention. The delegates to be selected will probably be William Barnes and William J. Walker, or, possibly, Secretary of State John Palmer.

There is trouble in the Nineteenth Congressional District, which includes Rensselaer and Columbia Counties. The convention to select two delegates has been called for April 16. It is claimed that the members of the committee did not consult Louis F. Payn, the "boss" of Columbia, or Frank S. Black, the "boss" of Rensselaer. They want to go as delegates. They also insist that the District Convention should be held before the State Convention. Mr. Black and Mr. Payn met here to-day to consult about a change in the date.

Speaker Fish, it is said, is out of the race as a delegate from the Eighteenth District, which includes the Counties of Ulster Dutchess and Putnam. He will yield to Gen. John H. Ketcham of Dutchess. If Mr. Fish secured the election in his district he would have to fight for it. That might be a hard thing for a Gubernatorial candidate.

McKinley Declines to Talk.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 4.—Asked his opinion concerning Gen. Harrison's letter declining to have his name presented at the St. Louis Convention, Gov. McKinley said he did not care to discuss the matter.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—TESTIMONIAL TO THEODORE THOMAS.—As a token of appreciation of the services rendered to the development of substantial and worthy music in this country by the pioneer of conductors, Theodore Thomas, and after conferring with a number of the leading musicians of this city, Rudolph Aronson has undertaken the collection of subscriptions for the purchase of a suitable souvenir, to be presented to Theodore Thomas on the occasion of his re-entrée at the head of his own orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera House in March. It is an undertaking that will appeal to every lover of true music, and Mr. Aronson has hopes that he will be successful with the Thomas souvenir as he was with the beautiful wreath presented by him on behalf of American musicians to the great waltz king, Johann Strauss.

—THE BOSTONIANS.—De Koven & Smith's highly successful opera, "Robin Hood," whose tuneful melodies have been heard wherever English is spoken, will be revived on a sumptuous scale by the Bostonians at the Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday evening. This well-known organization bids for favor with an infusion of new blood, and with adroit and clever changes in its list of singers. The old favorites remain, and among those who will sing their original parts are Henry Clay Barnabee, Jessie Bartlett Davis, W. M. Macdonald, Helen Bertram Henley, Eugene Cowles, and George Frothingham.

—"AN ABSENT BOY."—The new farce, "An Absent Boy," which A. M. Palmer is to produce at the Garden Theatre, will be presented out of town on March 1, and be kept on the road two weeks before being seen here. Mr. Palmer is now selecting his company, and among those already engaged are Madeleine Bouton, Leo Dietrichsteln, R. A. Roberts, Katherine Grey, Mrs. Dyers, Louis Harrison, Aunt Louis Eldridge, and May Robson. The American rights to the farce belong to Nat C. Goodwin, who will be interested in the coming production.

—A COSTLY WEDDING PRESENT.—John H. Havlin, the well-known theatrical manager of the West, has given his theatre in St. Louis to his daughter, Kate, who is to marry, on March 2, Reuben S. Payne. The gift is an antenuptial present from the father, and Mr. Payne is expected to manage the theatre after his wedding, and to become a partner of Mr. Havlin in his other theatrical business. The St. Louis theatre is valued at $50,000, and has been in Mr. Havlin's possession since 1890.

—BURR MCINTOSH TO STAR.—And now it is Burr McIntosh who is to make a starring tour. He is to remain with William H. Crane until the close of his season, and next season is to star under the management of the American theatrical syndicate, with which he has signed a contract. Augustus Thomas is now engaged in writing a play for him, in which his character will be that of a young Southerner who falls in love with a New-York girl. His season will begin next November.

—A CHANGE OF DATES.—Julia Marlowe Taber was to have begun a two weeks' engagement at the Herald Square Theatre March 9, but, owing to the great success of "The Heart of Maryland" at that house, Manager Evans has succeeded in making a change which is satisfactory both to himself and Mrs. Taber. He has secured Palmer's Theatre for the dates belonging to Mrs. Taber, and she will play her New-York engagement at that house.

—"TRILBY" AS AN OPERA.—Paul Potter is in Paris. He has met there Henri Cain, who has agreed to make a French version of "Trilby." Mr. Potter is to assist him, and the work is to be more of a comedy than a drama. It is to be produced either at the Vaudeville or the Gymnase Theatre. Mr. Potter has also arranged to have "Trilby" made into an opera, and Massenet has consented to compose the music.

—NEW THEATRE IN MONTANA.—The Nellie McHenry company opened a new theatre in Billings, Mon., last night, which has been erected at a cost of $50,000. Billings is a central point between Miles City and Bozeman, and will afford an opportunity for companies playing in these two cities to play a night that has heret

MORE INSPECTORS WANTED

The Raines Bill to be Used in Building a Great Machine.

FIFTY CONFIDENTIAL AGENTS ASKED

Immense Powers Proposed to be Vested in These Appointees—Little Apparent Hope for a Local Option Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—It is now proposed to make the number of "confidential" Inspectors created by the Raines Excise bill fifty instead of fifteen. That will be one for every Senatorial district.

The proposed change is so great that it is charged that it was "up the sleeve" of Senator Raines all the time. One or two who have appeared at the hearings have told the committee that fifteen Inspectors were not enough. But there has been no strong demand for such an increase. If it was not a part of the original plan to have more than fifteen Inspectors, Mr. Raines was moved on this point easier than any other in the bill.

That this basis of fifty for the size of the machine will be the one selected is not yet absolutely sure. Some favor one for each Congressional district, which would give thirty-four. But at the conference in Mr. Platt's room Sunday, it is said there was considerable sentiment in favor of fifty.

These Inspectors, according to the bill, are to be designated by the State Controller. They are to be "confidential," and because of that description, the machinists hope they may be exempted from the civil service. Whatever criticism has been made of the bill because of the powerful political machine which it was creating, may be multiplied two or three times if the proposed change be made.

Mr. Raines is credited with knowing about all the tricks of machine politics. He could not have done a cleverer one than with this bill. When he read the bill the day it was introduced he remarked in an offhand way that the number of Inspectors would not necessarily be limited to fifteen. Even with that number of "confidential" agents going through the State with autocratic powers "regulating" the saloons, the tremendous power for the accomplishment of political ends was recognized. Now that the committee has the bill where it may do what it pleases with it behind closed doors the amendment is quietly proposed which will, off-hand, call into existence such a political machine as has never been heard of in the State Government. The salary list on the basis of $1,500 each will be $75,000 a year.

Senator Higgins, the Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, is ill. If he had been present to-day, Senator Raines would have submitted his amendments. It is said he will do so as soon as Mr. Higgins is in his seat. Under the rule, it will not require a very long time to drive the bill through the Senate, unless the Senators from the cities unite, irrespective of party lines, to protect their constituencies from the robbery which the bill proposes to commit.

There was a hearing to-day by the Assembly Committee on the Butts Local Option bill. Mr. Butts emphatically pleaded that the people of New-York City ought to be given an opportunity to vote whether they want saloons opened for a time on Sunday or not. He asserted that the people in New-York City and Long Island were in a frame of mind to secede and organize a new State if the country districts insisted on continuing their domination.

The committee took no action on the bill, but the questions the members asked, and the tone in which they treated the whole matter, indicated that they will give no favorable consideration to the local option question.

The Lenox Republican Club held its regular meeting at the clubhouse, 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, last night. The regular routine of business was transacted, after which several members of the club discussed the merits of the Raines Excise bill. The majority was apparently opposed to the measure, though no definite action was taken by the club.

THE STATE ELEVATOR BILL.

Arguments Heard by the Senate Finance Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Senate Finance Committee this evening, in executive session, agreed to report favorably Senator Grady's resolution that the Senate Clerk ask the Buffalo Produce Exchange to furnish information as to grain shipments and rates.

The committee gave a hearing on Senator Grady's bill appropriating $170,000 for the erection of State grain elevators at New-York City and Buffalo. Senator Grady spoke in favor of his bill, arguing that grain elevator charges are extortionate and militate against the use of the canals. Senator Mullin asked if it would not be better to regulate the charges than go into the elevator business. Senator Grady said it would not be possible to discover the discrimination against the canals practiced by the elevators for the benefit of the railroads, of which the elevators are a part.

Capt. Depuy, representing the State Canalboat Owners' Association, spoke in favor of the measure, referring at length to the high charges for elevating grain, the benefit of this to the railroads, and the detriment to the canal boatmen and canal interests.

Ex-Assemblyman Clarkson of Brooklyn spoke in favor of the bill. He said the canalboat owners expected to be relieved of the excessive terminal charges when the McAvoy Elevator bill was enacted, but the charges continued to be illegal, and extortionate. At Buffalo the elevator charge was $13.35 per 1,000 bushels, but should be only $8.85. He said that New-York was gradually losing the grain-carrying trade to other cities, because of the cheaper carrying rates from the lake ports to those cities. This would be remedied by the construction of State grain elevators, which would allow the canals to carry grain as cheaply as the railroads do. The hearing was closed, there being no others in favor and no one in opposition. No action was taken on the bill.

The committee has agreed to report favorably Senator Mullin's bill appropriating $2,000 for repairs and rearrangement of records in the State Engineer's office.

The committee will on Feb. 11 give a hearing on the Good Roads bills prepared by a special Assembly committee.

Adjt. Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin appeared before the committee this afternoon in favor of Senator Wieman's bill appropriating $15,000 for arms and equipments for Troop C of the National Guard, to be stationed at Brooklyn. Gen. McAlpin said the arms and equipments could be furnished for $6,000, and that was the appropriation he wished. No one else appeared.

The committee gave a hearing this afternoon in favor of Senator Higbie's bill appropriating $12,000 for the life-saving corps of inland waters, for more fully organizing auxiliary corps, and to assist in procuring boats and life-saving equipments, and for the presentation of rewards and medals for heroic rescues. Col. J. W. Jones of New-York City and Brooklyn, Chief of the Life-Saving Corps, said that last year the various corps saved over 200 lives and presented 123 medals for heroic rescues. Assemblyman Carlisle of Kings spoke in favor of the bill, and the hearing was closed.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK'S BILL.

He Would Prohibit Tights in His War for Morality.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Anthony Comstock was about the legislative halls to-day seeking to advance the interests of a bill prepared by him and introduced by Senator Mullin, which amends the Penal Code. Its object is "to better protect public morals, defend the health and integrity of youth, prevent the degrading of women and girls, and to preserve the honor and respect of women."

Mr. Comstock says the bill is prepared to meet the past decisions of the courts on the subject, and is wisely drawn. He has arranged that the opponents of the bill be given a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee Feb. 19, at 8 P. M.

The bill provides, among other things, that a person who, upon any stage, platform, or in any theatre, opera house, concert hall, saloon, disorderly house, or in any public resort whatever, when other persons of the opposite sex are present, exhibits his or her limbs or form in tights, or in such a manner as to offend decency, shock modesty, or tend to corrupt the morals of the young, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by imprisonment for each offense for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, in the discretion of the Court; and a person who shall use or permit any female to be so exhibited, employed or used in any of the acts above prohibited shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and for each offense shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years.

Other provisions are aimed to prevent the exposure or sale of immodest pictures or publications as advertisements or otherwise; to suppress "museums of anatomy," to prohibit the advertisement or sale of certain medicines, &c. The punishment fixed is to be fine or imprisonment. These exceptions are made: "Provided that nothing in this section shall be constructed to apply to original works of art when displayed and confined to art galleries, or to standard medical works, drawings, or textbooks designed for physicians or medical students, when kept to their lawful uses and purposes."

POLICE WANT MORE POWER.

The Commissioners Recommend Changes in the Raines Bill.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday received a letter from Senator Raines informing it that he had inserted an amendment in his Liquor Tax bill, under which provision will be made for the Police Pension Fund. The Corporation Counsel also informed the Commissioners that he had suggested an amendment to Senator Raines's bill whereby the same appropriation would be made to the Police Pension Fund out of the city's share of the liquor tax, as is now made out of the excise money.

Senator Raines wrote that the last part of Section 8 of his bill will read as follows:

And such revenue shall be appropriated and expended by such town or city in such manner as is now or may hereafter be provided by law for the appropriation and expenditure of sums received for excise licenses or in such other manner as may hereafter be provided by law.

The Commissioners extended their thanks to Senator Raines, and then discussed another amendment to the bill.

It was agreed, on Mr. Roosevelt's motion, that the board should suggest to Senator Raines and Chairman Higgins of the Senate Committee on Excise, an amendment that, during closed hours, the police should have the power to compel saloons to put up their blinds, so that the interior may be exposed; also, that the police shall have the right of entry into any place where it is believed liquor is being sold, and at any time into a licensed liquor saloon.

PNEUMATIC TUBE BILL.

The Measure Will Be Sent to New-York for Examination.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation gave a hearing this afternoon on Senator Page's bill amending the act to provide for the transmission of letters, packages, and merchandise in New-York and Brooklyn and across the East River by means of underground pneumatic tubes.

The amendment changes the name of the company from the Beach Company to the New-York Parcel Dispatch Company, authorizing the issue of bonds by the company, increasing its territory for laying pneumatic tubes in New-York City, and permitting the carrying of the tubes on bridges.

Former Senator A. D. Thomas appeared in favor of the bill. No one else appeared. Copies of the bill will be sent to Mayor Strong and the Rapid Transit Commission of New-York City. No action was taken on the bill.

CHARGES AGAINST J. E. SMITH

Fire Board Hears Evidence in the Case of the Official of the Telegraph Bureau.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday at which they heard some of the evidence against J. Elliott Smith of the Telegraph and Signal Bureau, who is charged by several persons with dereliction in his duties as an officer of the department.

Mr. Smith was present to hear the testimony and answer questions. Although the board remained in session several hours, very little evidence was brought out to prove the charges against the accused.

G. L. Wiley, representing the Standard Underground Cable Company, was present and testified that during his many dealings with Mr. Smith, everything was run in a perfectly legitimate manner. He submitted a statement which was of some length, and was a complete denial of all the charges brought against Smith which connected him with the alleged crookedness.

P. D. Callahan, an expert in underground tubing, and Capt. H. M. Cross read letters from the Standard Company written in the early part of last Summer which showed that quotations were made for tubing at 15½ cents per foot. According to the contention of Mr. Callahan and Capt. Cross, this was a slump in prices of almost 30 per cent. They contended that the reduction was made when Smith was informed that an investigation was going to be made into his dealings with the Standard Company.

Mr. Wiley said that there was no collusion at all between Smith and the company which he represented. He said that the quotation in the letter was a mistake, and that the company never intended to make such a marked reduction at that time. After hearing the discussion between Mr. Wiley and the accusers of Mr. Smith the board concluded to adjourn the investigation until Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

Gen. La Grange received a communication during the week from the Orphan Asylum Society, at Seventy-third Street and Riverside Drive, in which it was stated that they were not provided with a fire alarm, and that the 200 orphans in the institution were constantly in danger of being burned to death. Gen. La Grange submitted this letter, and it received some discussion. Mr. Ford formulated a resolution to have the society and all other orphan associations supplied, free of charge, with fire-alarm boxes, on condition that they pay for the insulation of the wires. This was unanimously adopted.

To Aid Armitage Day Nursery.

The Daughters of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., gave a birthday musicale last evening at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of the Armitage Day Nursery. The musicale was followed by a dance.

The Entertainment Committee was as follows: Miss C. Wessels, Chairman; Miss B. Kittele, Flora Thomson, H. Wessels, K. Anderson, Ellen Terry, Edith Blascheck, and Mrs. Conrad.

Horse Bit Surgeon's Thumb.

PELHAMVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A sick horse belonging to Otto Erdman bit Veterinary Surgeon Charles Barker yesterday on the thumb. Dr. Barker was trying to give the horse medicine. Dr. Van Derousi of New-Rochelle declared the horse had hydrophobia. The animal foamed at the mouth and snapped at whatever came in its way. Dr. Barker's thumb was badly torn. The horse was shot.

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A GAG FOR THE SENATE

The Cloture Rule Pushed Through by the Republicans.

HOPELESS FIGHT BY THE MINORITY

The Machine Enabled to Carry Out Its Programme Without Trouble—A Chance Given for All Manner of Political Jobs.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Republican machine gave another twist to all the screws which hold it together to-day, with the result that it is now in condition to grind through any legislation which it may see fit.

The gag has been riveted not only to the minority, but to any independent element of the majority.

This was brought about by the adoption of the rule which will allow Leader Ellsworth and Senator Raines, as the majority of the Committee on Rules, to choke off debate on any proposition. None of those Republicans who have been credited with independent tendencies foresaw that they were shutting themselves out from a hearing and they voted for the rule.

This rule was prepared by Mr. Raines and Mr. Ellsworth for the purpose of crowding the Raines Excise bill and the Greater New-York bill through the Senate without opportunity for debate.

The cloture portion of the rule is as follows:

Provided, however, that upon a report from the Committee on Rules, which committee may sit at any time, a motion to close debate thereon shall cut off all debate and bring the Senate to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked or ordered, and that when the motion to close debate is ordered on any proposition on which there has been no debate, it shall be in order to debate the proposition to be voted on for two hours, on-half of such time to be given to debate in opposition to such proposition. The motion to close debate may be ordered upon a single motion, a series of motions allowable under the rules, or an amendment or amendments, or may be made to embrace all authorized motions or amendments and include the bill to its passage or rejection. It shall be in order, pending or after the motion to close debate shall have been ordered on its passage, for the President to entertain and permit a motion to recommit, with or without instructions, to a standing or select committee, and a motion to lay upon the table shall be in order when the bill is announced for its third reading. All incidental questions of order, or motions to commit, arising after a motion is made to close debate, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

There was a sharp fight against the adoption of the rule when it came up in the Senate this morning, but the minority was in a hopeless position.

Coupled with the adoption of this rule, is the practice of the machine in stifling any and all attempts to procure a hearing for any measure whatever on the floor of the Senate. Every attempt to do this is stifled by referring to a committee. In the committee room executive sessions are possible, and, so the situation has resolved itself to this:

1. All measures and all information concerning them may be either considered or suppressed in the committees, in secret session, where the people may not get the slightest hint at what is going on.

2. As soon as a measure comes out into the daylight, where it might be held up for review on the floor of the Senate, two men—Raines and Ellsworth—can order debate to cease after two hours. Then the party whip will crack and it will go through.

This provides for legislation, cut out by the machine leaders, and spread on the statute books under concealment.

It is in the line of "sneak" legislation. It will make possible the consummation of countless "jobs" of a political character.

Something was said in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning of resolutions, calling for information, which were sent to committees to be smothered.

There was to-day another and more glaring instance of this policy of shutting all debate, or information, from the daylight of the open Senate.

The Burns insurance bill was before the Senate on general orders. The Insurance Committee had considered it, reported it, and was thereby discharged from further consideration of the matter.

Mr. Malby presented a resolution calling on the State officials for correspondence with reference to the subject between this State and the Prussian Government. In spite of the fact that the measure was before the Senate, lest a precedent might be established, Mr. Burns insisted that this resolution should be referred to the Committee on Insurance.

There was a vigorous protest and some of the Republicans refused to follow the lead and help bury the matter. Some who had no especial interest in this matter voted with the majority, lest the iron-clad rule established last week might be broken. The resolution went to the committee.

These Republican Senators voted against the machine: Brackett Brush, Chahoon, Ford, Harrison, Higbie, Humphrey, Malby, Pavey, and Tibbits.

After the adoption of the rules Senator Tibbits asked leave to order his bill, legalizing the establishment of a union free school in Schaghticoke, to third reading, but Senator Grady, true to his declaration in the debate on rules, objected, and the bill was not advanced.

A WARM DEBATE.

Hopeless Effort by the Minority to Defeat the Gag Rule.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Senator Cantor opened the discussion of the rules to-day by saying the proposed cloture rule was never adopted by any legislative body of this kind. Lieut. Gov. Saxton, said Senator Cantor, had been elevated to his present place by his interpretation of the rules of 1894. Perhaps those who framed these rules sought a Governorship or the Presidency through rules.

Senator Cantor attacked the provisions of the cloture rule which permitted the Committee on Rules to at any time present a rule to close debate whether a bill had been discussed or not.

"The machine wishes to ride rough shod over its own members after stifling them in caucus. The machine desires to gag men. I do not speak as much for the minority as for the people and the members of the majority," said Mr. Cantor.

Senator McCarren said he assumed from the listless attitudes of the Senators of the majority that the rules would be adopted. "It would be better to have unlimited debate and delay in legislation than this gag law," he added.

Senator Raines said the majority should control and be responsible for the legislation to be passed this session. There was precedent for this cloture rule in the Fifty-first Congress. Senator Hill first proposed a cloture rule in the Senate. The cloture rule of the Fifty-first Congress, although fought by the minority in that Congress, was adopted by the majority in the following Congress, which majority was the minority of the previous Congress. The minority here would be given liberty to express their thoughts on legislation, but the majority would not allow the minority to delay legislation and usurp the rights of the majority. The dignity of this Senate would be lowered if it could not transact business by controlling the legislation of this great State.

Senator Grady called attention to the possibility under the rules that Senator Raines and Senator Cantor, agreeing on a railroad or insurance bill, could at any time close debate on the measure. He said:

A committee of lobbyists, sitting for weeks, could not in the English language find words more suited to their purposes than the words used in this proposed cloture rule. Why not wait till some abuse appears before you curtail our privileges?

The question should be decided so that the rules could be sanctioned by parliamentary procedure. The gag, never used for beneficial purposes, never used in decent legislative halls, the gag, the weapon of the lobbyists and jobbers, could be used to limit discussion on such a bill as the Raines bill. I give notice that so long as I am able to sit in this chair the majority will only have the privileges the rules give them. What, then, becomes of the bills which individuals desire much to progress? We will exert our rights and then we will seewho will first cry "Hold, enough."

Senator Lexow said Senator Grady would have felicitated the majority of the Committee on Rules for this cloture rule if Senator Grady had been a member of the previous Senate, when Senator Cantor offered evidence in the Wolfert case to be read, which would have made Senator Cantor's speech a week long.

Senator Cantor said he offered the evidence to give information to the Republican majority, none of whose members outside of the Committee on Contested Seats had heard the evidence on which it was proposed to oust Senator Wolfert. The rules, Senator Cantor observed, might be part of a plan to throttle Senators of the majority who might wish to defeat some of the plans of the bosses.

Senator Ellsworth said the new rules intended only the orderly progress of business. The people had vested the control of legislation in the majority subject only to the aid to be expected from the minority. If there was no occasion, the new provision of the cloture rule would not be enforced, but if the minority, by its procedure, should cause the enforcement of the rule, the majority would enforce its rights to control legislation. He did not object to a division of the question.

Senator Grady said he considered that there would be only four great political measures.

Senator Raines—What are those?

Senator Grady—The Raines bill, the Greater New-York bill in some of its aspects, and if the majority is sincere, a modest appropriation bill. There are three.

Railroad bills are not political measures, yet this Committee on Rules could choke off debate on any such measure. If this rule is a threat, it is robbed of its terror in advance. We shall insist on every rule being enforced, and either you will have a late session or a lot of local measures dead by the wayside.

The Senate will lose its characteristic social circle, and every man will bring out his tomahawk and knife. I am a man of peace, disliking to go to war, but if it is to be war, let it be war.

Senator Coggeshall said he thought the cloture rule would insure neither majority nor minority, but would be for the benefit of the people.

The cloture rule was adopted, and the other rules, too, by a strict party vote—33 to 13.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Public Lavatories for Cities—Other Proposed Legislation.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day was one by Mr. Page authorizing A. De Fossez and others to erect and maintain structures for public lavatories, and kiosks at convenient places on the streets of the cities of the State, and to exhibit advertisements and signs thereon. Municipal, telephone, police, fire, and ambulance calls and newspaper stands, Post Office and express boxes and other stands may be placed in the kiosks. For the use of the lavatories a fee of 5 cents may be charged, other conveniences to be free. One per cent. of the gross receipts of the structure each year is to go to the municipality. Other bills introduced were:

Senator Brush—Prohibiting railroads on Rodney Street, Brooklyn, between Kent Avenue and Grand Street, unless by consent of property owners.

Mr. Mullin—Providing that trust companies with a capital of not less than $100,000 may be organized in cities and villages of more than 10,000 population and less than 25,000 population, and with a capital of $50,000 in cities and villages of less than 10,000 population.

Mr. Wieman—Providing that Section 59 of the railroad law, relative to the State Railroad Commission, giving consent for the construction of railroads, shall not apply to street railroads heretofore or hereafter incorporated in Brooklyn, and providing that, as regards the rest of the State, an appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court may be taken by a company whose application for permission to construct has been denied by the State Railroad Commission.

Mr. Brush—Assemblyman Sanger's General Civil Service Reform bill.

Mr. C. Davis—Prohibiting teachers or other persons employed in public schools from practicing vivisection in the presence of pupils, and prohibiting the exhibition of vivisected animals in schools. A violation is made a misdemeanor.

Mr. Chahoon—Providing that application for cancellation of tax sales made prior to 1895 shall be made within one year from the passage of this bill, and applications for the cancellation of the sales of 1895 and following years be made within five years from the expiration of time allowed by law for redemption.

Mr. Parsons—Making the following acts misdemeanors: Extorting illegal charges for elevating grain, peddling without a license, unauthorized manufacture, sale or use of illuminating oils, failure of owners to furnish fire escapes for hotels, failure of chief fire engineers in cities and villages to inspect hotels as to fire escapes, failure of commission merchants to report sales to owners of farm products, bringing fire and light within 150 feet of oil warehouses in New-York, Kings, or Queens Counties; sale of canned goods without labels showing quality, name of packer, and packing place.

Mr. Wilcox—Authorizing the State Prison Commission to employ a clerk, a stenographer, and a messenger.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Fitzgerald—Allowing the sale of fuel on Sunday in quantities not to exceed 100 pounds.

Mr. Warner—Providing for free textbooks in Lockport common schools, to be furnished by the local Board of Education, beginning September next.

Mr. Hill—Withdrawing the jurisdiction of the State Railroad Commission over the construction of street railroads in cities. This bill is to apply to the application of Buffalo Traction Company to construct sixty-six miles of street road in Buffalo, which application was denied by the State Railroad Commission a few days ago.

Mr. Rudd—Providing that an honorably discharged soldier of the National Guard shall not be discharged from a county or city position except for cause.

Mr. Rudd—Providing that if any building be hereafter erected and used exclusively for church or school purposes, or any building now erected be hereafter coupled exclusively for church or school purposes within a distance of 200 feet of a saloon, such saloon license shall not be affected thereby.

Mr. Butts—Providing that the Board of Street Opening and Improvement in New-York City open a public place situated between East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and between Courtlandt Avenue and the New-York and Harlem River in the Twenty-third Ward of New-York City.

Mr. Embley—Exempting from the operation of the O'Grady law of last year regarding pawnbrokers' associations all counties containing a city of 25,000 inhabitants or over.

Mr. De Graw—Prohibiting railroads in South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, between Broadway and Wallabout Bay without the consent of property owners.

Mr. Green—Providing for costs in an action brought in a court of record in New-York, of which a district court in New-York has concurrent jurisdiction.

Mr. Butts—Providing for the expenditure of $50,000 for paving streets in front of public schoolhouses in the Twenty-third Ward of New-York City with asphalt.

Mr. Andrews—Providing that elevated railroad cars in cities of over 1,200,000 shall be equipped with the best gas or electric lighting system.

Mr. Andrews—Declaring that milk containing less than 4 per centum of fat be classed as adulterated.

Mr. Green—Providing that the owner instead of the occupant of premises which have taken fire because of violations of the fire law shall be liable to the Fire Department in New-York City.

Mr. Green—Repealing the law authorizing the removal of actions from district courts to courts of record.

Mr. French—Compelling the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions of New-York to file bonds and take oaths of office.

Mr. Butts—Establishing as legal the profiles taken of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City.

These bills were ordered printed and referred.

TWO GREAT NEW-YORK BRIDGES.

The New-York and New-Jersey Company Given Eleven Year's Time.

ALBANY, Feb 4.—The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation has agreed to report favorably Senator Coggeshall's bill giving the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company until 1907 to complete its bridge.

The committee to-day received a remonstrance against Mr. Warner's Assembly bill which allows the change of plans of the Niagara River Bridge and Tunnel Company as to the height and length of bridge spans, and gives the State Engineer power to approve the plans, instead of the Secretary of War. The remonstrance was a resolution adopted by the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange. The Exchange will be asked whether it wishes a hearing or leave to file briefs.

Miles Adams's Brother Resigns.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The resignation of Timothy C. Adams as School Commissioner of the Third District of Westchester County was filed in the County Clerk's office here to-day. Mr. Adams was involved in the disclosures of fraudulent claims against the county as presented by his brother, Miles Adams, ex-Superintendent of the Poor, he being the notary public before whom the bills were alleged to have been sworn to by the claimants, who could not be found subsequently.

County Judge Smith Lent appointed William G. Barrett of Katonah to fill the vacancy. The salary of the office is $1,500 per year. Mr. Barrett has for several years been attached to the law office of William H. Robertson.

Trying to Save the Plaza.

Justice Nathaniel H. Clement of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining the Brooklyn Heights Railroad and the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge from occupying any part of the plaza for a terminal for the trolley cars. The order is returnable Friday of this week.

Mr. Orr Retains His Office.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, was yesterday re-elected President of the Brooklyn Civil Service Commission. Jackson Wallace, late President of the Common Council, who was appointed a Civil Service Commissioner by Mayor Wurster, was a candidate for President of the commission.

RETALIATION BILL PASSED

The Assembly Acts on Mr. Husted's Insurance Measure.

PRUSSIA'S COURSE FULLY EXPLAINED

A Fixed and Studied Purpose to Bar Out New-York Life Companies—Other German States Refuse Similar Action.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Assembly this morning passed the so-called retaliatory insurance bill, aimed at Prussian companies doing business in this State. The vote stood 104 in favor and 21 against it. The bill provides:

Whenever it shall appear to the Superintendent of Insurance that permission to transact business within any foreign country is refused to a company organized under the laws of this State, after a certificate of the solvency and good management of such company has been issued to it by the said Superintendent, and after such company has complied with any reasonable laws of such foreign country requiring deposits of money or securities with the Government of such country, then, and in every such case, the Superintendent shall forthwith cancel the authority of every company organized under the laws of such foreign Government and licensed to do business in this State, and shall refuse a certificate of authority to every such company thereafter applying to him for authority to do business in this State, until his certificate shall have been duly recognized by the Government of such country.

The measure is pending on the Senate calendar, having reached the order of third reading. Within the last few days the bill has assumed a prominence in the legislative proceedings second only to that of the Greater New-York and excise questions. It has occupied considerable time in both branches of the Legislature. An attempt was made to-day to send the bill back to a hearing before the Committee on Insurance. It was proposed by Mr. Robbins, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that some amendments be made. Among other propositions was one that the power to retaliate be made discretionary rather than compulsory with the New-York State officials. A motion to recommit the bill was lost.

While the bill was under debate Mr. Stanchfield, the Democratic leader, gave a summary of the events which led to the introduction of the measure. Summed up, his argument was:

The insurance companies of this State obtained in Prussia a concession, under which they have, during the past fifteen years, so largely increased their business as to excite the jealousy of the home companies. Unable to check this growth by the legitimate ways of competition, the home influence was directed to render the doing of business by the American companies so onerous that it was hoped they would refuse compliance and withdraw. But before this policy became wholly manifest so large had the investment of means and energy by the companies become that the sacrifice which would be entailed, the practical confiscation of their vested rights and interests reached such figures that, in justice to their policy holders generally, and to protect their earnings accumulated for them, they submitted to and complied with every new exaction of the Prussian State officials. First, the required visible assets were increased; then about the entire reserve was demanded for deposit. To meet these demands investments were made, lands purchased, buildings erected, and moneys deposited.

Every compliance was but the signal for new demands. The entire system of the bookkeeping for distributions among the policy holders was next called for. It was complied with. Two of the four companies, the Germania and the New-York Life, make their returns and distributions under this new rule by precisely the same methods. But, seeing that the purpose of exclusion could not be accomplished in this way, the Prussian Minister hinted to our New-York company that it was useless to continue the struggle, for it must go, compliance or no compliance.

One New-York company was permitted to remain, the Germania. It had Prussian stockholding, and a like Directorate. The three great New-York companies, two of them wholly mutual, and one paying a limited dividend upon a very small capitalization, the Equitable, lacked the political influence which alone could preserve their rights, and their concessions, one after another, were withdrawn.

The German Empire is composed of twenty-six federal States, of which Prussia is one. Among the internal affairs which each regulates, as does the State of New-York, is that of insurance. Prussia alone has issued this decree of exclusion. The remaining twenty-five States, including among them such influential Governments as Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg, and Baden, and such representative cities as Hamburg and Bremen, remain open to the competitive enterprise of our New-York companies and have actually refused to follow Prussia's example.

This bill proposes to continue without interruption such reciprocal privileges. It causes no friction with Germany or the German people, but it does propose to retaliate upon a local State Government, which, at the act of a single official, has confiscated the business of three great companies of this State, which, combined, represent more insurance than all the companies of the German Empire. The investigation of the fourth of this assertion, viz., that our companies have complied with the requirements imposed, does not rest upon the assertion of interested parties, but has been officially investigated and officially found.

The Missouri Department of Insurance, acting under a statute of that State broad enough to cover such cases, examined the claims, and the Superintendent reports that the evidence conclusively established that every exaction had been met in spirit and letter. Commissioner Merrill of Massachusetts has similarly satisfied himself. In consequence, the Prussian fire companies have been notified that their licenses to do business in Missouri will not be renewed. The issue is, whether the Empire State will be backed in protecting American interests and particularly its own State corporations, when a sister State has set a patriotic example by calling a halt to a policy of unjust discrimination.

The New-York insurance law provides: "Section 9.—No corporation shall transact the business of insurance within this State without the certificate of the Superintendent of Insurance. * * * The Superintendent may refuse to issue any such certificate, except to a domestic corporation, when within his judgment such refusal will best promote the interests of the people of the State."

The Superintendent might act now. But in a case which involves a question of public policy it is proper for the State itself, by its Legislature and Governor, by a statute specifically to declare what is calculated to "promote the best interests of the people of the State." An enactment which cannot be altered by a single official change, alone can give to those Governments whose corresponding action will affect the interests of the State in the consequences visited upon its citizens and its corporate bodies, the necessary notice that it is the law and the settled policy of the State—and not the ruling of an individual officer—that retaliates for their selfish discrimination. Such a fixed policy would command attention and respect, and would, doubtless, have prevented the very unfriendly acts of the Prussian officials now called to our attention, were the inevitable consequences then presented to them which it is proposed by this act to decree.

The refusal of licenses in this State can only operate against the Prussian fire insurance companies doing business in this State, some three in number. Upon the other hand, no New-York fire companies write risks in Prussia, and, as Commissioner Merrill points out, after the experience of the life companies it is not likely that any will be so bold as to attempt it. Retaliation from an insurance standpoint by us can only find a point of attack in the fire companies. The argument is made that it would be the right eye for the right eye, and that if your adversary has no right eye then you must not strike back after he has deprived you of yours. Such a defense, plainly stated, exposes its inherent imbecility. It is further asserted that without these Prussian fire companies our citizens can not obtain sufficient insurance. This is advanced chiefly by the local agents of these companies, who fear that their source of revenue will be curtailed. It is idle, however, to say that if the companies of the United States cannot supply the demand that it cannot be met by the combined companies of other States and Governments which clamor to-day for American risks.

A complete answer, however, to this claim is found in the insurance laws. By Section 187 of the Insurance Code it is provided that policies under such conditions may be issued by non-licensed companies upon filing an affidavit in the State Insurance Department that the amount cannot be procured from the licensed companies.

Gov. Morton is said to approve of the bill. When the solvency of the American companies was attacked in Prussia, he wrote a letter under his own signature to the Prussian authorities, vouching for them in this regard. No reply has ever been received.

CITY BILLS ACTED UPON.

Favorable Report on Measures Relating to New-York and Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon decided to report a number of bills favorably, many of them affecting the City of New-York. Among them are the following:

Assemblyman Stewart—Providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Judge to hold a district court in that part of Westchester County recently annexed to New-York City.

Assemblyman Austin—Providing for the confirmation of the reports of the Appraisal Commissioners in connection with the establishment of a grand boulevard in New-York City.

Assemblyman Fritz—Giving St. Mark's Hospital $30,000 annually of New-York City's money.

Assemblyman Butts—Establishing an approach to the Grand Boulevard from the Central Bridge over the Harlem River to Buttermut Street and Pond Place, in New-York City.

Assemblyman Butts—Releasing from assessment for public improvement property of religious corporations in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City during the three years commencing January, 1896.

Assemblyman Adler—Giving the Deutsche Poliklinik $15,000 annually of New-York City's money.

Assemblyman Austin—Providing that the Commissioner of Correction in New-York City may appoint a deputy at a salary not exceeding $5,000, to be fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Assemblyman H. C. Andrews—Authorizing the issue of $800,000 in bonds by New-York City to erect additional buildings in order to provide proper care and maintenance of criminals and others under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction; also his bill authorizing New-York City to issue $1,000,000 in bonds to provide additional buildings for the care and treatment of persons under the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities in New-York City.

Senator Pavey—Allowing the use of bootblack stands within stoop lines in New-York City.

The Senate Cities Committee has agreed to report favorably these bills:

Senator Wieman—Providing that Brooklyn may pay Thomas Monohan for his paving contract work on Fulton Street.

Senator Brush—Providing for the distribution among Brooklyn charitable organizations of money by the Board of Estimate.

Senator Pavey—Providing for the division of New-York City's Street Cleaning Department force into the clerical and the uniformed force, and regarding their salaries and other regulations.

Senator Guy—Providing for the presentation in the court of the report of the Commissioners on Estimate and Assessment for the New-York Grand Boulevard.

Senator Guy—Authorizing the construction of an approach and entrance to the Grand Boulevard, New-York City, from the Central Bridge over the Harlem River to Butternut Street and Pond Place.

Senator Ellsworth—Providing for the compensation of Justices of the Supreme Court of other departments when serving in the Appellate Division of the First Department.

The Senate Cities Committee will on Feb. 13 give a hearing on Senator Foley's bill providing for appropriations by New-York City to the Nursery and Child Hospital and the New-York Polyclinic Medical School.

TO REMODEL SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

A Bill to Transfer Control to the Board of Education.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Assemblyman Austin today introduced a bill which proposes to remodel the system of public school management in New-York City. It has the indorsement of the City Club and numerous educators of repute.

The new measure proposes that "after the 30th day of June, 1896, the term of office of the present Trustees of common schools in and for the several wards of the City of New-York shall end, and their official functions cease, and said office be abolished, and all powers, authority, duties, and jurisdiction then vested in said Trustees shall devolve upon the Commissioners of Common Schools then constituting the Board of Education in said city and their successors in office." This board is to perform the duties, through the Superintendent and his assistants, according to rules to be prescribed by it, but nothing in this act is to affect the tenure or salary of any principal or teacher now employed.

The Board of Education is authorized to appoint such additional assistants to the City Superintendent as may be necessary. Mr. Pavey introduced the bill in the Senate.

AIMED AT THE "OYSTER TRUST."

The House Calls for Facts Regarding the Lease of Lands.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Mr. Carlisle secured unanimous consent of the House to-day and introduced a resolution calling upon the State Fish, Game, and Forest Commission to present to the House a detailed statement of lands under water which have been sold or leased for the purpose of shellfish cultivation.

In a short speech Mr. Carlisle called the attention of the members of the House to the work of the Oyster Trust. It had, he claimed, secured land of the State to the detriment of the poor people, who for years had made their living upon it. Sales had been made in the dead of night, at times when the poor people were at a disadvantage, even had they wished to protest against the action.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

BARTON DRIVEN FROM BABYLON

Great Nephew of a Famous Revolutionary Patriot Ordered Away Because of Poverty.

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 4.—Supervisor

The New-York Times.

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Furs Repaired	7
Apartments To Let	15	Help Wanted	16
Auction Sales	7	Hotels	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Instruction	7
Bankers' Cards	13	Marriages	6
Bicycles	6	Meetings and Elections	13
Business Notices	5	Pianos and Organs	7
Business Opportunities	7	Public Notices	15
City Houses to Let	15	Real Estate at Auction	15
City Items	5	Referees' Notices	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Religious Notices	7
Country Real Estate For Sale	15	Situations Wanted	16
Dancing	7	Special Notices	5
Deaths	7	Surrogate Notices	13
Dividends	13	Teachers	7
Excursions	7	To Let for Business Purposes	15
Financial	13	Travelers' Guide	13
Furnished Rooms	7	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—La Tosca—8:00. Matinée—2:00—Izeyl.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:90.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—Lady Slavey—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
COOPER UNION—Lecture—3:30.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—A Woman's Reason—8:15. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Thrilby—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Die Ueberzaehligen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Poultry and Pigeon Show—9:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Manon—8:00.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—Kerry Gow—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
To Subscribe for Bonds.
Kentucky Senatorial Fight.
A New Free-Coinage Bill.
Maceo on Cuba's War.
Mr. Uhl Will Go to Germany.
Fears for the Ship Wildflower.
The Prince Advises Dunraven.

Page 2
St. Paul Safely Floated.
Ex-President Harrison's Letter.
Bronx Park Botanical Garden.
Principal Ridenour Dismissed.

Page 3
More Inspectors Wanted by Raines.
Gag Law for the Senate.
Insurance Retaliation Bill Passed.
In Memory of Abraham Lincoln.

Page 5
Claims Against Turkey.
A Plea for Arbitration.
Mr. Lord's Will Rejected.
The Origins of Society.

Page 6
Poultry Show Opened.
Cycle Races for College Athletes.

Page 7
The German Charity Ball.
To Protect Navigators.

Page 8
Mayor Favors a Greater City.
News of Greater New-York.

Page 9
Prof. Roentgen Tells of His Rays.
Photography and Vacuum Tube Lights.
Merchant Club's New Home.
Killed His Friend by Mistake.

Page 10
Review of New Publications.
Rapid Transit Inquiry.
Sunday Saloon Question.
A License Actual Property.
Opposition to President Franklin.
Hotel Guests Frightened by Smoke.
Dowd-Marion Case in Court.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 12
The Financial Markets.
No Message from the Mayor.

Page 13
Another Sea Serpent Story.

Page 14
News of the Railroads.
The Seal Fishery Case.

Page 15
In the Real Estate Field.

Page 16
Not Much Snow Removed.
Many Saloons to be Closed.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	24	26	30
6 A. M.	25	26	30
9 A. M.	25	29	31
12 M.	28	30	32
4 P. M.	28	31	33
6 P. M.	25	31	33
9 P. M.	18	33	33
12 P. M.	14	33	33

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....31.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....29.80
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....24.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years.....31.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TARIFF AND SILVER.

"Any further agitation of the tariff question by this Congress," said Senator ALDRICH in the second week of December, "would be simply suicide for the Republicans. No Tariff bill can pass the Senate, and none can be approved by the President. In addition to that, I am firmly convinced that the business interests of the country imperatively demand an absolute rest from all tariff legislation." But the Republican tariff leader in the Senate surrendered a few days later, with Speaker REED, to those who were determined that there should be "agitation of the tariff question." Pretending that their purpose was to increase the revenues, the radical and somewhat short-sighted protectionist majority passed in the House, after only four hours' debate, a general Tariff bill which restores the worst features of the McKinley act and has been denounced by the leading organ of their party. This was received and warmly approved by Mr. ALDRICH and his Republican associates in the Senate Committee on Finance. That committee retained it for nearly six weeks, or until yesterday.

It is known that at any time during this period of delay the Republicans could have reported it favorably if they had yielded to Mr. JOHN P. JONES's request that the otherwise uniform increase of 15 per cent. should be applied to the excepted duty on sugar. But the Sugar Trust was opposed to such a change, because it would make the sugar schedule once more the subject of discussion in the open Senate. The risk of losing the Trust's valuable differentials by amendment was too great. And so Mr. ALDRICH and his associates would not yield. While they were thus insisting upon an approval of the bill without change, Mr. JONES and the other silver members of the committee suddenly adopted a new policy, and the Republican Chairman was compelled yesterday to lay the precious "emergency revenue" Tariff bill aside and to report as a substitute for it a bill for the free coinage of silver.

The Republican tariff policy appears to be in a bad way. Mr. ALDRICH and Mr. REED are sorry now, we think, that they surrendered their convictions as to the inexpediency of fresh tariff agitation, and the Republicans of the Senate committee, we suspect, regret that they did not let Mr. JONES have his way about sugar, even at the cost of the Sugar Trust's displeasure. It may be, also, that the Republicans of the Senate are sorry that they sold control of that very important committee to a Populist-Silver combination for a few petty offices in and around the Senate chamber, although men who could deliberately make so miserable a trade are scarcely capable of regretting their action even when the wretched consequences of it appear.

What is the meaning of this report from the committee? The silver men have served notice upon the Republican Party that there shall be no legislation in the direction of McKinleyism unless it includes "something for silver." This something may be free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, as the substitute says, or it may be legislation less radical. It is a logical demand. When the Republican Party in Congress undertakes to protect other producing and manufacturing interests at public expense by restoring the McKinley rates of duty, why should it be surprised at the demand of the producers of silver for like protection? What did the Republican silver Senators—a majority of whom the party had created in order that there might be more votes for a high tariff—say in 1890, when they were asked to support the tariff of McKINLEY? "These high duties will be injurious, rather than beneficial, to our people. If we vote for them, you must give us protection for our chief product, which is silver." And they got this protection in the shape of the Sherman Silver-Purchase act, by means of which their votes for the McKinley bill were obtained, and which, as we have said heretofore, should have been an additional schedule of that bill. It was McKinleyism and the protective policy applied to silver, and the people were taxed into a panic by it.

Another McKinley bill, proposed by the Republican Party, is pending now in Congress, and the silver men again demand a share of the "protection." Could not this have been foreseen? The purpose of the silver contingent on the Republican side—which distinctly represents the mine owners and is largely responsible, with those mine owners, for the growth of the silver currency heresy in States where there are no mines—is to compel an association of silver protection with tariff protection, not only in the legislation or attempted legislation of this session, but also in the National platform of the Republican Party next Summer, and in the projected and promised tariff legislation which that party hopes to carry through in 1897 and 1898.

This is the purpose which short-sighted McKinley enthusiasts and hired agents of protected interests in the Republican Party have now encountered. How will they deal with it? Do they think they can make a good National platform out of it and the other purpose with which it is allied? If they decide to abandon their new McKinley Tariff bill, with its lying title and the transparent insincerity of the plea behind it, will they have gained anything by converting Mr. REED and Mr. ALDRICH? If they shall thus yield up their Tariff bill because of Republican silver opposition, or if they shall compromise with the silver men, how are they in either case to appeal with confidence to the people, a large majority of whom, either in the popular vote or in the Electoral College, are opposed to the free coinage of silver?

BAD POLITICAL JUDGMENT.

It is reported that among the Democratic Senators opposed to the free coinage of silver there are several who are inclined to vote for the Free-Coinage bill now pending as a substitute for the Dingley-McKinley Tariff bill, because it seems to them that the Tariff bill ought to be defeated at almost any cost. These Democrats show bad political judgment.

It seems to us that the President would have the best of reasons for expressing his disapproval of the Tariff bill. Although the executive branch of the Government has not asked for legislation that would increase the revenue, the President might approve some honest revenue bill or permit it to become a law without his approval, if such a bill should come before him. The Dingley-McKinley bill, however, is not an honest revenue measure. It would decrease the revenue now yielded by some schedules of the tariff and at the same time would increase the taxes paid by consumers to protected manufacturers and combinations of manufacturers. It is a bill for high protection, imposing many duties at least as high as those of the McKinley tariff, and accompanied by a distinct promise of the enactment of even higher rates two years hence.

On the other hand, even if the free-coinage substitute should be carried by the aid of Democratic sound-money Senators, a conference committee would deal with both bills, and it is possible that the Tariff bill would at last be sent to the President, although it is probable, we think, that both would fail. The evil of silver free coinage should be opposed hereafter continuously and steadfastly by all legislators who have opposed it up to this time by voice and vote.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Mr. HARRISON is entitled to have the withdrawal of his name from the Republican National Convention taken in good faith. When he says: "I cannot consent that my name be presented or used in the St. Louis Convention, and must kindly ask my many friends to accept this as a sincere and final expression upon the subject," he says all that any gentleman could say, and friends who refuse to accept his expression as final cast an offensive slur upon its sincerity. Nor can we see how any man in public life, with the experience of Mr. HARRISON and having formed the relations that he has formed, could recognize any combination of circumstances as releasing him from this voluntary and deliberate decision. For it is not only a decision, it is a pledge, and that not merely to the other candidates for the nomination, but to the party and to the country. Of course, the persons most immediately interested are those who would have been his rivals had he remained in the field, and the effect on the fortunes of these will be of some importance to the Republican Party. But they and their fortunes are only indirectly important to the country. What really concerns the people at large is the way in which the withdrawal of Mr. HARRISON may influence the attitude of the party toward the two great questions of National policy—the currency and the tariff, and particularly the former.

It is asserted by New-York Republicans that Mr. HARRISON's letter will strengthen Mr. MORTON's candidacy, and so will tend toward the adoption of a definite sound-money policy. Not that Mr. HARRISON was a trustworthy sound-money man himself. He was, indeed, very far from it. There is a little passage in the autobiography of JOHN SHERMAN, recently published, which is unquestionably accurate, and which is enough in itself hopelessly to discredit any President or aspirant for the Presidency of whom it could truthfully be printed. It relates to the passage of the mischievous Sherman bill of 1890 and is as follows:

"The situation at the time was critical. A large majority of the Senate favored free silver, and it was feared that the small majority against it in the other house might yield and agree to it. The silence of the President on the matter gave rise to an apprehension that if a free-coinage bill should pass both houses he would not feel at liberty to veto it. Some action had to be taken to prevent a return to free coinage, and the measure evolved was the best attainable. I voted for it, but the day it became a law I was ready to repeal it if repeal could be had without substituting in its place absolute free coinage."—Vol. II., p. 1069.

That is a perfectly unqualified statement that Mr. HARRISON's intimate party supporters did not dare to let a free-coinage bill go to him for fear that he would sign it. We do not believe that any one would ever have occasion to show such distrust of Mr. MORTON. But the New-York Republicans may discover that ALLISON, not MORTON, is the heir to HARRISON's political estate.

On the other hand, as concerns the tariff, Mr. HARRISON's withdrawal will tend to push the party to an extreme position. And here, also, it must be remarked that Mr. HARRISON's personal views on this question were probably different from what most people thought that they were. He and his immediate friends in the party have assumed rather a moderate tone on the subject. But his action while he was President was not moderate. It was very extreme. The McKinley tariff was in the direct line of the recommendations of his first message, and the last message, which followed the rejection of the principle of the bill by the people, showed no sign of any change of mind or heart. It was due to this fanatical adherence to protection that Mr. HARRISON, along with a good many moderate business men, had enlisted on his side a considerable contingent of extremists, who will now incline toward McKINLEY or some one of that order. Mr. McKINLEY, moreover, will arouse, more than any other candidate now prominent, the sectional feeling that attached to Mr. HARRISON.

We do not think that Mr. REED is likely to receive much benefit from Mr. HARRISON's withdrawal. He remains, in spite of all his efforts, essentially an Eastern candidate, and his timid coquetting with the ideas and tendencies of the extreme West has rather served to weaken him here than to strengthen him there. Such of HARRISON's strength as may go to an Eastern man is more likely to go to MORTON than to REED. Meanwhile, as we remarked yesterday, the decision of Mr. HARRISON is not a good omen for his party. Whatever are his real motives, there will be a pretty general impression among the party men that either he feared he could not be nominated or that he was not sure of an election. His act clearly increases the chances for the election of a Democratic sound-money candidate on a sound-money platform.

PAWNBROKERS' EXTORTIONS.

The bills which Assemblymen CARLISLE and FINN have introduced in the Assembly, whereby they propose to reduce the rates of interest that under the present law pawnbrokers are allowed to charge, are steps in the right direction, but they do not go far enough to protect and save from extortion those who, through necessity, are compelled to pledge their property for small loans.

The law at present in force is as follows:

"No pawnbroker shall ask, demand, or receive any greater rate of interest than 3 per cent. per month, or any fraction of a month, for the first six months, and 2 per cent. per month for each succeeding month, upon any loan not exceeding the sum of $100, or than 2 per cent. per month for the first six months, and 1 per cent. per month for each succeeding month, on any loan exceeding the sum of $100."

This is clear enough, readily understood, and has been interpreted by the courts many times, and yet it is evaded every day in the year, and unfortunates are compelled to pay over and over again the maximum interest that is allowed for the first six months that an article is in pawn.

This excessive and illegal interest is exacted by giving a new pawnticket every time that the interest is paid—if the object is not redeemed—and by beginning to charge interest anew, although the law states that after the first six months only the lower rate of interest shall be demanded "for each succeeding month."

Assemblymen CARLISLE and FINN should incorporate in their bills a provision compelling pawnbrokers to receipt for the interest on the original ticket, and preventing them from issuing new tickets under the guise of making new loans, and compelling them to forfeit all interest that may be due them when they demand interest at a rate in excess of that which the law allows.

The pawnbrokers all know the law, but as their customers do not, it is seldom that their fleecing is interfered with, and the only way to compel them to live up to the law is to impose penalties that they will respect.

TAKING LONG CHANCES.

There is every indication that "Boss" PLATT shares confidently in the general assumption that legislation at Albany this Winter depends upon his will. He appears to have no doubt that in all matters in which he sees fit to take an interest the Legislature will do as he says, and he takes a keen interest in everything from which he imagines that party advantage can be derived. The active Republican politicians of the Senate and Assembly have shown great alacrity in seeking his counsel and instruction and an obsequious readiness to take orders from him, but his important measures have not yet got beyond the committee stage, and it remains to be seen whether the majority of the members of the two houses are willing to "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning."

There is a general admission that PLATT's two most important schemes for the session and the two which he is determined to push through at all hazards are the passage of the Raines Liquor Tax bill and the perversion of the Greater New-York movement to establish a metropolitan police in advance of any other measure of consolidation. Of course, these are political schemes, intended to serve the ends of the Republican Party in this State, as those ends are conceived by Mr. PLATT. Of public interest, public benefit, public welfare in any other sense he never thinks or cares. He does think that he can use these two schemes to the advantage of his party and the strengthening of himself in the political campaign of the present year, and that is all he cares about.

The object of the Raines bill is quite obvious. No such legislation had been asked for or promised. It was preceded by no agitation on the general subject of excise legislation and no demand for anything in its direction. It was devised simply and solely as a partisan scheme, to bribe rural support by robbing the cities to relieve country taxpayers, and to control the liquor power through a State Excise Department. From PLATT's point of view, and with his standard of judging human motives, this would be a great party gain. He sees nothing in it to shock anybody's moral sense, and has such faith in party loyalty that he fears no revolt or reaction against the gross injustice of it.

PLATT counts upon a double advantage from his metropolitan police scheme. He thinks to get rid of a board in this city whose rigid enforcement of the excise law is alienating votes from his party, and indirectly to exercise a control over the new State commission which would make it serviceable to the party and to him as the party "boss." For this he is quite willing to outrage the principle of home rule for cities and sacrifice local interests to any extent. He is not afraid of exciting opposition in this city and Brooklyn, because he regards opposition to himself as sheer Democracy anyhow, which is entitled to no respect, and counts upon "loyal" Republicanism boiling up to his support when it is brought into the heat of a Presidential campaign.

This arrogant, headlong course is quite characteristic of the party "boss." We have seen it before. It may cause division in his own party, it may unite the opposing party, it may produce revolt and reaction and overwhelm the "boss" in defeat, but he cannot see that and will take all the chances of it. These methods are his, and he knows no other. If they fail, disaster must overtake him, but if different ones were to succeed, the triumph would not be his. PLATT has a deal of rope just now, and seems determined to use it with reckless confidence.

COMPETITION OR IDLENESS.

A serious blunder was committed by the Constitutional Convention of 1894 in prohibiting not only the contracting or farming out of convict labor or its "product or profit," but the selling of the products of that labor. The provision put into the Constitution limits the Legislature to "providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the State or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof."

This prohibition of all "productive" labor was not to take effect until the beginning of 1897, and the Prison Association, fully realizing what the consequences would be if the Legislature should be compelled to act under such a rigid restriction, had a joint resolution introduced at the last session proposing an amendment which would restore authority to have the products of prison labor sold while retaining the prohibition of the contract system. This resolution was adopted, but it must be passed again by the present Legislature before the amendment can be submitted to a vote of the people. In the meantime the Legislature will have to make some provision for the employment of prisoners in case the amendment should not be ratified.

That it is absolutely impossible to keep all the inmates of prisons, or any considerable part of them, employed upon "public work" or the manufacture of supplies for public institutions is the opinion of all competent authorities on the subject. It is the opinion of the experts of the Prison Association that not more than one-fifth of the convicts could be kept occupied in that way.

Notwithstanding the reiterated lessons of experience, the results of innumerable investigations, and the judgment of all experts on the subject, our new State Prison Commission, which is made up of men who have acquired all their knowledge and ideas upon prison labor since they were appointed, six months ago, has repeated the oft-exploded fallacies about the competition of prison labor and free labor, and reported the conclusion that it is practicable to keep the prisoners employed at labor for the State and in supplying public institutions with articles which would otherwise have to be purchased. Bills to carry out their plan for employing convicts have just been introduced in the Legislature.

This "plan," it is perfectly safe to assume, will not work so as to keep the inmates of our prisons and penitentiaries employed in a manner that will secure the beneficial results of industrial occupation for themselves or for the State. The Prison Commission's plan is based on the same old delusion that the productive labor of convicts is more injurious to free workmen than an equal amount of competition out of prison, and that "productive labor" of convicts can be kept up without competition if it is done for the State or its political divisions. If prison labor is efficiently, honestly, and economically managed, it is like a similar amount of labor elsewhere in its competitive effects. It must be productive to accomplish its objects, and if it is productive it competes with other labor, whether the product is sold in the market or used by institutions which would otherwise buy in the market. The adoption of the Constitutional amendment would not prevent the trial of any plan the Legislature may approve, while it would open a way of retreat if the plan should prove a failure.

France has just recalled the Count LEFEBVRE DE BEHAINE, who for fourteen years has been her Ambassador at the Vatican, and sent in his place a certain M. NISARD, who is stone deaf. If the new diplomat were only dumb as well, how thoroughly he would realize the ideals of Massachusetts Congressmen as regards the qualifications for a Minister!

We notice that energetic steps are to be taken toward punishing the owners and officers of the steamer J. W. Hawkins for carrying passengers on that vessel, when she had a license only for carrying fishermen. We notice also—and with an almost irresistible inclination to claim credit for accurate prophecy—that nothing is to come of the infinitely more serious charges made and proved by the Willie Rosenfeld's sailors. The mates of that floating torture chamber, in which helpless men lived lives of agony, month after month, have been allowed to depart in peace, and will, of course, proceed to do more work of the same kind under the eye and orders either of Capt. DUNPHEY, or of any one of the many other Captains of the same sort. This is simply horrible. If there are no laws to prevent or punish such atrocities, then the American people are to blame; if there are such laws, the failure to execute them transfers a part of the responsibility to—whom? The Shipping Commissioner? The District Attorney? The Supervising Inspectors? To them all, perhaps.

"So far as I know," says Mayor WURSTER, "the saloons of Brooklyn are all closed on Sunday." People will be amazed, amused, or angered by this statement, according to their varying temperaments, their interest in the welfare of Brooklyn, and their view of the Mayor as a man and as an official. Of course, Mr. WURSTER, if he is possessed of ordinary human intelligence, knows that practically every saloon in the city has been open ever since he assumed office. There is a short, harsh term applicable to talk like his.

There are undoubtedly many matters of public business which it is judicious, and not a few which it is necessary, for the department officials at Washington to guard from premature disclosure, but at several of the departments, especially those of State and the Treasury, this tendency of late seems to have been toward a strictness more easily explicable by the possession of somewhat exaggerated ideas on the subject of official dignity than by the dependence of National interests on a policy of silence. All the Washington correspondents, the most trustworthy and most judicious, as well as the others, have found their work made unnecessarily difficult in consequence and their complaints are as reasonable as they are frequent and unanimous.

PERSONALS.

—The exact price of an "immortal" costume is worth giving. The embroidered coat of a full-blown French academician costs 500f., the white cloth waistcoat 25f., and the striped trousers 70f., the plumed hat and box are down for 50f., and the sword, with scabbard, for 40f.; total, 694f. It is irreverent even to narrate that Rudolphe Salis, the poet tavern keeper of the Chat Noir, recently bought up the coats of deceased academicians for his waiters. The Government, however, put a stop to so flagrant a desecration.

—Johannes Wilhelmus Wessels, who is to defend the imprisoned Johannesburgers at Pretoria, is of South African extraction, but was educated for the law in England. He is thirty-four years of age, and after studying at the Cape University, entered at Downing College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1886. Returning to his own country, he practiced for a time at the Cape bar, and afterward settled down at Pretoria, where he has a large practice.

—Dr. Jameson mistook the Boers at Krugersdorp for his Uitlander friends until a bullet undeceived him. This reminds one of Marshal Soubise in search of his army, after Rosbach. "Ou diable est mon armée? La voilà! la voilà! Mais qu'est-ce que c'est? Je me trompe: c'est l'armée ennemie!"

—Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate, refuses to be interviewed by newspaper men. He writes a letter saying that the public should find enough in an author's books to satisfy their curiosity. Malicious people say that the letter is an ingenious mode of making people buy Alfred Austin's books.

—Rossini, the greatest innovator and destroyer among Italian composers, is to be specially honored to-day, when the eightieth anniversary of the first performance of the "Barber of Seville" will be celebrated at the Argentina Theatre of Rome, the scene of its production.

—Mr. Jerome K. Jerome has been speaking disrespectfully of the dead languages. He says that "a knowledge of the dead languages has generally been found to hamper a man in every walk of life except schoolmastering, which is the perpetuation of the follies of our ancestors."

—Emile Deschanel taught Greek to Taine, About, and Sarcey. He is seventy-seven, a writer for the newspapers, a writer of books, a captivating lecturer, a Senator, and Gaston Deschamps says of his work: "It is dominated at serene heights by a luminous dream."

—Prof. Gieseler of Göttingen has twenty-four children. He saw a child crying in the street and asked, "What is the matter, little boy?" "Don't you know me, papa?" said the boy. He was one of the twenty-four children.

—Paul Guigou, Director of the Art Museum of Marseilles, former preceptor of Gyp's children and author of admirable critical reviews on the work of Puvis de Chavannes, is dead. He was thirty-two years old.

AGENDA OF A BOOK LOVER.

—Ernest d'Hervilly having paid homage to Molière's kindness in "L'Hommage à Flipote," Jules Lemaître observes that there is not much kindness expressed in Molière's works. His most sympathetic personages have common sense, not kindness. Agnes is ferocious, Henriette is simply sincere, Mme. Jourdain is implacably reasonable, Ariste is an optimist, Philinte is indulgent because he is contemptuous, and Alceste is more like Robespierre than like St. Vincent de Paul. Renan revered Molière, but could not endure him. Molière was a precursor of the French Revolution, but by his mind rather than by his heart. If one collect books expressive of kindness, there is kindness in La Fontaine, not often; in Bossuet, Fénelon, and Bourdaloue, wherever they express sentiments of the Gospels; in La Bruyère, in three or four chapters. "It is difficult not to believe," says Lemaître, "that there has been developed among us in two centuries a certain softening of hearts and a certain increase of depth of sensitiveness."

—Texts useful to the study of the Middle Ages are not all published; most of those that have been published are not well edited. The archives of the Vatican Library were made accessible only about fifteen years ago; those of Spain, Italy, and England are only half explored. There are libraries of manuscripts, rich in monuments of mediæval literature, without catalogues. Such are the libraries of Rheims, Lyons, and the Vatican. The cabinet of manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale, even, is without a list serviceable to independent students.

—The ivory carvers of the Carolingian epoch were inspired by the Psalter, which their works comment line by line, and by the images of miniaturists, which are reproduced in ivory figurines with scrupulous fidelity. The ivory carvers of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in France were inspired by the romances of chivalry. Their greatest works preserved at the Louvre are "Huon de Bordeaux playing chess with the daughter of the Saracen Admiral," "Arrival of Percival at the Court of Arthur," "Loves of Tristan and Yseult."

—In one of the letters of Grui Patin, written in 1645, the learned bibliophilist says: "It is true that there is here an Englishman, the son of a Frenchman, who proposes to make carriages that will roll from Paris to Fontainebleau without horses in a day. The new machine is preparing in the Temple. If it should succeed, there will be a great saving of hay and oats, which are at present extremely costly."

—Canon Douais has found in the archives of the Fourquevaux Castle, in the Haute-Garonne, forty-one letters, written by Elizabeth de Valois, second wife of Philip II. of Spain, to M. de Fourquevaux, Ambassador of France at Madrid, from 1565 to 1568. These letters show that, unlike most Spanish Queens, Elizabeth de Valois played an important part in the politics of Spain.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL EVENTS

A Dinner Given to President and Mrs. Cleveland by the Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson gave a dinner to-night in honor of the President and Mrs. Cleveland. Their pretty home on Q Street was decked with plants, and roses formed the centrepiece of the daintily set table. Besides President and Mrs. Cleveland there were present Secretary and Mrs. Olney, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Secretary and Mrs. Smith, Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, and Secretary and Miss Morton.

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris were hostesses to-night at a dinner, when their guests were Vice President Stevenson, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, the Mexican Minister and Mrs. Romero, Senator and Mrs. Cameron, Senator and Mrs. Brice, Gen. and Mrs. Batcheller, Gen. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Admiral and Mrs. Benham, Assistant Postmaster General Jones, and Mrs. Gen. Dent.

Mrs. McKee arrived this afternoon from New-York and will e the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, who will give a tea to-morrow in her honor. A number of entertainments have been arranged for her, and there will hardly be an hour of her stay not claimed by some friend.

The Misses Stevenson, daughters of the Vice President, gave a tea this afternoon for young people in honor of their guest, Miss Felicitie Oglesby, daughter of the Illinois ex-Governor. The Misses Scott assisted in receiving.

The Charity Ball for the Southern Relief Association attracted a large gathering of society people to-night to the Rifles' armory. Mrs. E. M. Gadsden, President of the society, received the guests, assisted by many others. Dancing was kept up merrily until a late hour.

Secretary and Miss Herbert will give a reception Saturday night.

YESTERDAY'S MUSICAL DOINGS

Mr. Plunket Greene Sings and Mr. Lambert's Pupils Play the Piano.

Mr. Plunket Greene gave the second of his song recitals yesterday afternoon in Chamber Music Hall. The little auditorium was crowded with women whose enthusiasm must have been inspiriting to the singer, as it certainly was destructive to gloves. Mr. Greene was not in the best voice yesterday, and his habit of occasionally forcing his tones led him two or three times into unwonted departures from the pitch. Perhaps nervousness has something to do with the shortcomings of this singer. Certainly no one appears more tremulous than he on the platform.

His programme yesterday consisted of the following songs: Johann Schultz's "Abendlied," Schubert's "Wiegenlied," the folk-song, "Ein fröhlichs Gesang," Schubert's "An die Musik," "Gluppe aus dem Tartarus," and "Dithyrambe," Grieg's "Ein Schwan," Rubinstein's "Es blinkt der Thau," Maud Valerie White's "How Do I Love Thee" and "Crabbed Age and Youth," Stanford's "Prince Madoc's Farewell," Alfred Blume's "The King and the Miller," Liza Lehmann's "Run, Little Page," Frederic Clay's "The Sands o' Dee," Hatton's "To Anthea," and Stanford's "The Old Navy." At his third recital next Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Greene will sing the whole of Schumann's cycle, "Dichterliebe."

At Carnegie Hall last night the pupils of the New-York College of Music gave a concert in aid of the free scholarships of that institution. Seven students of piano playing performed works, or parts of works, with orchestra. One of them, Miss Jessie Shay, who was so ambitious as to assail Paderewski's "Polish Fantasia," has already made herself known as a professional pianist, but she is still a pupil of the director of the college, Mr. Alexander Lambert. Victor Herbert conducted the orchestra last evening, and the entertainment as a whole was highly creditable.

The Public Readers.

The programme of Ida Benfey's third reading in Carnegie Lyceum last night comprised "A Gala Dress" and "Young Lucretia," by Mary E. Wilkins; "The Middle Hall" and "A Christmas Gift," by Ruth McEnery Stuart, and readings from Mrs. Burnett's "That Lass o' Lowries," relating to Craddock's introduction to "Robinson Cruso." The audience was remarkably large, and both Miss Wilkins and Mrs. Stuart were appreciative listeners to Miss Benfey's interpretation of their humor and pathos. Mrs. Riggs, (Kate Douglas Wiggin,) Mrs. Margaret H. Welch, and other distinguished writers were also present.

Miss Benfey's interpretative skill was clearly illustrated in her rendering of Miss Wilkins's story about Lucretia, who was brought up by two spinster aunts and not permitted to play with other children. Lucretia was determined that the schoolhouse Christmas tree should bear presents for her, so she provided them herself. The bundles contained an old album, a conch shell that had been in the family for generations, and an apple stuck full of cloves, also an heirloom. On Christmas Eve, too, she wore her basque hind side before because those of the other girls buttoned in the back.

The humor of this sketch is closely allied to pathos, and so is that in Mrs. Stuart's picture in words of the fear, bewilderment, and joy of a father of fifty on the advent of his firstborn—a boy—on Christmas Day. In their homely simplicity, these pieces differ greatly from those generally selected by public readers, but the choice of them was amply justified by the success of the reading.

Sidney Woollett's programme at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon was made up entirely of favorite short poems. Friday afternoon he will recite "The Merchant of Venice."

The Dunlap Society Reorganized.

Students of dramatic history, and book collectors and illustrators, will be glad to hear of the revival of the Dunlap Society. This society is named after William Dunlap, the first historian of the American stage, the first manager of the old Park Theatre, and one of the first American play writers. The Dunlap Society was founded in 1891. Through the loss of its active officer, Harry Edwards, and such members as Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, and John Gilbert it was suspended in 1891.

It has now been reorganized permanently, with a Governing Committee, which includes Joseph Jefferson, Joseph N. Ireland, Laurence Hutton, John H. V. Arnold, Beverley Chew, A. M. Palmer, William Winter, Brander Matthews, Francis Wilson, Augustin Daly, Thomas J. McKee, William L. Keese, Edmund C. Stedman, S. P. Avery, Jr., Henry Harper, and other well-known authors, managers, and book collectors. The object of the society is the private publication of papers and books of dramatic interest, and the first paper of its new series, soon to be issued, will be a carefully prepared pamphlet on the stage by the venerable Chief Justice, Charles P. Daly

CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY

Report of Strained Relations with the United States Denied.

THE MARKING OF HOUSES IN SMYRNA

Cruiser San Francisco at Mersina and European War Vessels at Alexandretta—New Loan from Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The correspondent of The United Press in Constantinople telegraphs under date of Feb. 3, as follows:

"The reported existence of a strain between the United States and Turkey in consequence of the rigorous and persistent measures adopted by United States Minister Terrell for the protection of American missionaries, is wholly without foundation.

"As regards protection of American citizens and the payment of indemnity by the Turkish Government for the destruction by fire of American buildings, it will be recalled that none of the £28,000 demanded by the three chief powers of Europe for the killing and wounding of the foreign Consuls at Jeddah last May, has yet been obtained by the powers, nor has anybody as yet been punished for the outrage.

"The houses occupied by Armenians in Smyrna were marked for a week. J. H. Madden, the United States Consul at that place, made inquiries of the Government regarding the reasons for so designating Armenian residences and entered a vigorous protest against such a proceeding.

"A large quantity of arms has been found in a mosque at Smyrna, which, it is supposed, had been placed there for use against the Armenians in the event of an outbreak at that place. The Christians, however, considerably outnumber the Moslems, and it is not regarded as likely that any massacre will be attempted in that city.

"The United States cruiser San Francisco is at Mersina, Asia Minor, on the Mediterranean. Letters describing the misery prevailing among the inhabitants of Marash and Oorfa were read on board the ship, and the sailors made up a purse of $450 for the relief of the sufferers. The situation at Marash has become more critical. A number of European war vessels are gathering at Alexandretta.

"The loan of 30,000,000f. secured by the Government's share of the lighthouse receipts, which the Porte is negotiating with the Berlin banking house of Bleichroder, is nearly concluded."

The question of admitting an American dispatch boat into the Bosphorus is still pending. The Porte does not contest the right of the United States to have a vessel here, but regards the present moment as not fitting for its admission.

It is remarked that since Minister Terrell's vigorous action in behalf of the American missionaries, the Court circulars have mentioned him as the sole guest at Court dinners.

PROJECTED LIBERAL TACTICS.

Attack on Turkish Policy and Demand for Venezuelan Arbitration.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Chronicle, (Liberal,) apparently inspired from a high Liberal quarter, will to-morrow say that it is the intention of the Liberals at the earliest possible moment after the reassembling of Parliament vigorously to challenge the Government on its policy toward the Armenians. The paper adds that this course is likely to elicit very unexpected revelations regarding the action of previous Ministries.

The Chronicle will further say it believes that, instead of offering an amendment relative to the Venezuelan dispute to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, the Opposition will move, immediately after the debate on the address, the adjournment of the House of Commons, in order fully to discuss the Venezuelan matter, and that probably a motion in favor of arbitrating the dispute will be submitted.

The Chronicle's article fully confirms the statements that were made last Saturday by The United Press relative to the course that would be followed by the Liberals.

PRINCE HENRY'S BODY AT COWES.

Transferred from Cruiser Blenheim at Portsmouth to Yacht Alberta.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 4.—The British cruiser Blenheim, with the body of Prince Henry of Battenberg on board, arrived here this morning.

Princess Beatrice, widow of Prince Henry, and her sister, Princess Helena, wife of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, attended by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, went on board the vessel and placed wreaths upon the coffin.

The body of Prince Henry of Battenberg was then transferred from the warship to the royal yacht Alberta and to-day conveyed to Cowes.

COWES, Feb. 4.—When the royal yacht Alberta arrived with the body of Prince Henry on board, the Queen, who had come from Osborne House, was present to receive the remains of the husband of her youngest daughter.

On board the Alberta were Princess Beatrice, widow of Prince Henry; the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and other members of the royal family, together with Princes Louis and Francis of Battenberg, all of whom had gone to Portsmouth on board the Alberta.

As the Alberta arrived at Cowes the warships of the new flying squadron lying in the Solent fired minute guns. The warships carried flags at half-mast and in other positions indicating mourning, and the entire scene was very impressive. The body will remain on board the Alberta over night.

AN OVATION TO CECIL RHODES.

Cheered by a Group at Paddington Station and by Miners.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of the Cape Colony, arrived at Plymouth this morning. He was successful in evading the many reporters on the look-out for him, and immediately boarded a train for London.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—When Mr. Rhodes arrived at the Paddington station he was loudly cheered by a group of persons who had obviously assembled for the purpose of expressing their admiration of his course in the Cape Colony, and incidentally their indorsement of the action of Dr. Jameson.

A party of Cornish miners from the Rands arrived at Plymouth on board the steamer which brought Mr. Rhodes to England. When they disembarked they gave three groans for Cecil Rhodes, and another three for the British South Africa Company.

NEW CONSUL AT CAPE TOWN.

Practically Selected and Application Made for Increased Salary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—It is understood that the President has practically selected the new Consul at Cape Town, Cape Colony, a port that has become of considerable importance since the beginning of the Transvaal troubles.

In order to make the position lucrative enough to allow the appointment of some man of standing, Secretary Olney has written a letter to the Senate Committee on Appropriations asking that the salary be increased from $2,000 to $3,000 a year.

SWISS BERING SEA ARBITRATOR.

To be Nominated as Treaty Between England and the United States.

BERNE, Feb. 4.—The Swiss Federal Council has decided that the President of the Confederation may nominate an arbitrator in the Bering Sea dispute between Great Britain and America, in accordance with the agreement between the Governments of those countries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The dispatch to-day from Berne confirms the United Press dispatches of several weeks ago that the arbitration treaty negotiated in November last by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote provided that a third member of the Bering Sea Sealers Claims Court of Arbitration should be appointed by the Swiss Government.

The delay in transmitting the treaty to the United States Senate for ratification has been caused in part by the delay of Switzerland in formally accepting the responsibility, although no doubt ever existed that such acceptance would be forthcoming.

The treaty provides for a court to examine and report upon the merits of claims of Canadian sealers for illegal seizure by the United States and the amount of damages that should be paid therefor. It has been accepted by Great Britain with the concurrence of her Canadian Dominion, but needs the ratification of the United States Senate before it can take effect.

Funeral of Sir Joseph Barnby.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The funeral of Sir Joseph Barnby, the celebrated musical conductor and composer, took place in St. Paul's Cathedral to-day and the body was interred in the cemetery at Norwood, Surrey. Among the pall bearers were Beerbohm Tree, the actor, and Sir Arthur Sullivan, the composer.

Ecuador's New Cabinet Ministers.

PANAMA, Feb. 4.—The Star and Herald to-day publishes a dispatch from Guayaquil, Ecuador, stating that Alejandro Gomez de la Torre and Serafin Wither have been respectively appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Interior.

Americans to be Released.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Central News says that a number of Americans are in company with the British members of Jameson's expedition who were handed over to the British authorities for trial. If they are able to prove that they are citizens of the United States they will be immediately released.

Great Britain's Ashantee Prisoners.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, Feb. 4.—King Fremeh, his mother, and a number of others, comprising the most prominent of the Ashantee prisoners, have been taken on board the British warship Raccoon here to be sent to Elmira, a fortified town on the Gold Coast.

Betrothal of the King of Servia.

BELGRADE, Feb. 4.—It is announced that King Alexander of Servia has been betrothed to Princess Hélène, third daughter of the Prince of Montenegro. King Alexander is in his twentieth year and Princess Hélène is just past twenty-three.

More Troops Summoned in Italy.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Rome to The Central News says that 30,000 more troops have been summoned to serve with the colors.

Bundesrath Passes the Sugar Bill.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The Bundesrath, by a vote of 36 to 21, has passed the Sugar bill.

ANNUAL FEAST OF CHOIR BOYS

Given by the Choir Guild of Trinity Church, New-Rochelle.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The women of the Choir Guild of Trinity Church gave their annual dinner last evening to the choir and vestry in the hall of the parish house. The choir dinner is known to be one of the brightest events of the Winter in New-Rochelle. The dinner itself is prepared and served by the women of the guild. The invitations are limited to the members of the choir and vestry.

The Rev. Dr. Canedy, rector of Trinity Church, has trained the surpliced choir himself, and is justly proud of its singing. The boys are as well disciplined as soldiers. The annual dinner marks a gala night for them.

Three large tables were spread, extending lengthwise of the hall, and two across the room at either end at right angles to the first table. Each table was trimmed about the edge with smilax. There was a large centrepiece on each table; one of tea roses, another of daffodils, and a third one of mignonette and ferns. The tables were lighted by handsome candlelabra. The dinner cards were painted by Mrs. William Cutajar. Pretty souvenirs were given to each guest by Mrs. Canedy.

The Rev. Dr. Canedy presided at the dinner. The vestry was represented by Gideon W. Davenport.

A pretty writing desk was presented to Mrs. Caroline L. Brocklebank, the housemother, before the dinner began, by the women of the Choir Guild.

Miss E. M. Pelham is President of the Choir Guild. Mrs. N. C. Fonda is Treasurer, and Mrs. W. F. Haines is Secretary. Among the members of the guild are Mrs. A. W. Adams, Mrs. Nicholas H. Stavey, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Charles Earwicker, Mrs. J. Sturges, Mrs. L. C. Ketchum, Mrs. W. H. Colson, Mrs. Henry Thompson, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. A. McConnell, Mrs. W. H. Searles, Mrs. William Cutajar, Miss Marguerite Ray, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. F. W. Sauchois, Mrs. Philip McKenzie, Mrs. William Greeley, Miss Agnes Isbell, Miss Minnie Patterson, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. Drumm, Mrs. William Mills, Mrs. John Hawkins, and Mrs. Lankota.

Mrs. Nicholas H. Stavey played the march for the boys to enter the hall, and other selections during the dinner. There was singing by Mrs. Cutajar and Mrs. Havmer, The Rev. Dr. Canedy and Mr. Davenport made brief speeches.

DEFENDS THE RECALL OF THE BOOTHS

A Member of the Salvation Army Writes on the Situation.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Having read many reports in the newspapers regarding the recall of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth from the command of the Salvation Army in the United States, and feeling that most of these reports, on account of their mistaken assumptions, are liable to injure in some degree the work of the army in this country, I would like in the interest of that work to say a few words on the subject.

I have been a member of the Auxiliary League of the army for about two years, and during that time have had occasion to make a somewhat thorough study of the principles, government, and methods of working of the army, not only in the United States, but throughout the world.

It has always been the policy of the army to change the officers in command of corps, districts, divisions, territories, &c., at intervals, varying with the importance and responsibility of the positions. The wisdom of this policy has been amply vindicated by the results achieved by the army under its operation.

Commander and Mrs. Booth have had charge of the work here for nine years, almost double the average stay of a territorial commissioner, and have been wonderfully used of God in establishing the army and making it respected by all classes.

Their going will be a personal loss to the many who, like myself, have come under their spiritual influence and learned to love them; but God and duty call them to another field, and they must obey or lose their influence and power; and God, who has enabled them to so wonderfully sow the seed of righteousness in this country, will send those in their places who shall reap where they have sown, and in turn sow for others, in increasing measure.

The Salvation Army is not in its spirit an English organization, as so many think, but it is, in truth, an international concern. It adapts itself to the people of each country that it enters, and is made, like Paul, "all things to all men, that it may by all means save some." If is God's Salvation Army; its field is the world, and its motto, "The World for God." Its officers enter its ranks for this end, and are ready and willing to go anywhere it may send them for the glory of God.

Let all, then, who love God and fallen humanity wish the Commander and Mrs. Booth "Godspeed" as they go, as the apostles of His redemption, to other lands, and welcome and support in the same spirit those who, in the providence of God, are sent to take their place.

Trusting that these words may be instrumental in correcting wrong impressions, I am, Yours sincerely,

EDWIN F. LUDWIG,
Auxiliary Secretary.

Brooklyn, Feb. 4.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Meier, Genoa Jan. 22, Naples 23d, and Gibraltar 26th, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M. to-day.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northeast, moderate breeze; foggy and hailing.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, from New-York for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 8:25 A. M., Feb. 5.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, Fifth Cavalry, will report at Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty, with Troop C, Fifth Cavalry.

—Lieut. David D. Johnson, Fifth Artillery, has been retired.

"THE ORIGINS OF SOCIETY"

Prof. F. H. Giddings Says Man Is Superior to All Other Animals Because He Is the Most Sociable.

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, who occupies the Chair of Sociology in Columbia College, lectured in Cooper Union last night on "The Origins of Society." A large audience was present.

After defining society as an association of individuals for any purpose, the lecturer said that all associations could be divided into natural society and political society, the former formed of groups which do not recognize any governor or governors, and the latter of such as do recognize a governing power. He added:

All the inhabitants of the world, including the large animals, live in grous. Very few live isolated lives. These groups are unequal in dimensions and irregular in distribution. The reason for the superiority of man over all other animals is that he is the most social of all the animals. This accounts for the marvelous difference between human beings and their nearest animal competitor. Man has the higher intellectual powers of head and heart, because of his social nature, because he helped his fellow-man more than any animal helped his fellow.

Since the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species," one of the problems to which scientific men have paid great attention is the evolution theory. The question is, How did human society begin and how came man to be the most social being in the world? You can choose between the ancient theory that the world and all that is in it was of instantaneous creation, the direct act of a creator, and the more modern theory of evolution. If you believe in the theory of evolution, you must assume that the evolution began with the lower creatures and was the result of a social life among creatures more social than the others. It is not true that animals are unsocial. Many of the insects live in swarms, and the higher animals live in herds and droves. Almost all the birds are social creatures. The lowest types of man are social, although almost continuously at war with each other.

The greatest difference between human beings and animals is that the former possess speech. Animals have a language, but man alone is able to give definite names to general ideas and combine the names of general ideas. Man acquired the power of speech in the most unconscious and gradual way under the excitement of play and festivity. The great social life of the primitive animals resulted in speech. The social process was the cause of the physical change in the primitive animal.

The theory that the earliest men lived in patriarchal families has been upset by the discovery made by missionaries that in more than one-half of the savage tribes descent is traced through the mothers, and not the fathers. From this it has been argued that there is no family life among these peoples, but the real reason is that the family life was short, the husband frequently deserting the wife, who returned to her own kin with her children. A man might not marry a woman of his own clan, but he could marry a woman of another clan in the same tribe, even though she was his half-sister; that is, a daughter of his father, but not of his mother. This has been proved by an incident in the life of the patriarch Abraham, who passed off his wife Sarah as his sister before a certain King, and when taxed afterward with telling a falsehood said: "She is the daughter of my father, but not of my mother. She is my sister." The ancient peoples may therefore be said to have lived in a matriarchal state.

The next lecture in the course will be delivered by Prof. Giddings on Feb. 11, the subject being, "Public Feeling and Public Opinion."

MR. LORD'S WILL REJECTED

New-Jersey Judge Refuses to Allow I to be Probated Because of Alleged Irregularities.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 4.—The will of the late Samuel Lord of Orange was offered for probate in the Orphans' Court this afternoon by Lawyer F. P. Colton of New-York, who appeared on behalf of Mrs. Lord, the widow. Attached to the will was the report of Judge William J. McCrea of the Tenth District of New-York, who took the testimony of James H. Prior, the only surviving witness whose name was signed to the will.

The will was also signed by John V. Warren, who is now dead. According to the report of Judge McCrea, Mr. Prior acknowledged he signed the will at the request of Warren, and that Lord was not present, nor did he know what he was signing.

There was no one else present. The will appears in regular form, and states it was signed in the presence of Lord and the others.

Judge Kirkpatrick decided the will was not the last will and testament of Lord, and set it aside, refusing to admit it to probate because of the irregularities. The will thus rejected leaves all the property to the widow and two-thirds of his interest in the firm of Lord & Taylor. The remaining third of his interest is given to his children in case there are any, this portion to be held in trust.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—MURRAY HILL—Alfred Russell of Detroit.

—MARLBOROUGH—Gen. Benjamin Le Fevre of Ohio.

—WESTMINSTER—Gen. Carlos M. Sarrio of Colombia.

—SAVOY—Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut.

—BUCKINGHAM—Prof. J. C. Smock of Trenton, N. J.

—GILSEY—Alexander R. Shepherd of Washington, D. C.

—WINDSOR—Ex-Congressman Rodney Wallace of Massachusetts.

—WALDORF—Bronson C. Rumsey of Buffalo and Grange Sard of Albany.

—HOLLAND—Frederick W. Fison, M. P., of England and E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica.

—PARK AVENUE—Oliver L. Spaulding, formery Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Fulton Paul of Hudson, N. Y.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, Congressman B. B. Odell of Newburg, N. Y., and ex-Congressman William A. Russell of Massachusetts.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—HAMILTON—William Henry, D. E. Anthony, New-York.

—COCHRAN—E. Titus and Mrs. W. B. Roberts, New-York.

—EBBITT—J. B. Tiffany, J. W. Farrell, Frank Baker, New-York.

—PAGE'S—Mr. and Mrs. John Muir, New-York; E. C. Carson, Brooklyn.

—NORMANDIE—Henry C. Anderson, New-York; Thomas H. Wilson, Brooklyn.

—RALEIGH—Charles Royde, J. A. Dixon, L. Tallerman, L. Barnett, F. W. Hoyt, George D. Merrill.

—WILLARD'S—E. C. Cromwell, George J. McLeod, H. H. Trusdell, Miss Morrell, J. H. Cooke, Henry V. De Brot, O. E. Churchman, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kahn, Henry S. Redmond, W. L. McKena, H. P. Smith, S. D. Schuyler, A. Byne, Miss Nessen, Miss Keicher, Benjamin Kloffer, John A. McCall, C. C. Baldwin, E. S. Thompson, Albert Strauss, and L. W. Woodward, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—George M. Saybolt, Maronsuluke Richardson, H. T. Escheneze, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Newcomb, Miss Newcomb, T. S. Darling, H. V. N. Avery, John A. Sawyer, James A. Blain, E. S. Maston, W. H. Vandendoover, James H. Goodward, I. O. Wood, Mrs. H. E. Owens, and Miss E. Owens, New-York.

Large Prices for Old Postage Stamps.

A fine collection of postage stamps was sold on Monday and Tuesday evenings under the auspices of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company at 183 Broadway. High prices were obtained for some of the rarities, as follows:

St. Louis, 5 cents, 2 stamps, on one letter	$440.00
Confederate States, Athens, 5 cents, purple.	50.00
British Guiana, provisional issue of 1862, 2 cents, yellow	37.50
Brunswick, rouletted, ½ groschen, black on green	26.00
Brunswick, 1 groschen, black on yellow	37.00
Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, orange	70.00
France, 1849, 1 franc, vermilion, unused	57.00
New-Brunswick, 1 shilling, violet, unused slightly damaged	140.00
Newfoundland, 6½ pence, scarlet vermilion, slightly damaged	36.00
Oldenburg, 1858, 1-3 silver groschen, green	48.50
Roumania, 1858, 54 paras	88.00
Roumania, 108 paras	185.00
Russian Levant, 20 kopecks, blue and red.	33.00
Spain, 1851, 2 reals, orange	152.50
St. Lucia, 1885, 1 shilling, orange	41.00

The total sales amounted to $7,810.89.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

QUEBEC, Feb. 4.—Fire destroyed the men's department of the Insane Asylum at Beauport today. This department was a detached wing at the eastern end of the main building. The inmates of the building were at dinner when the fire started, and, being all together, they were quietly and safely removed to the main building. The insurance on the damaged building is said to be $100,000, divided among a number of companies.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 4.—The Congregational Church at Auburn Common was burned to the ground to-day. It was an ancient edifice, having been erected in 1778. The loss is $10,000; insurance, $7,000.

A PLEA FOR ARBITRATION

The American Friends Anxious About Venezuela.

NEVER ANY GOOD REASON FOR WAR.

A Protest Against the War Spirit Which the Quakers Think Exists Against Great Britain.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The Philanthropic Union of Religious Society of Friends, representing the seven yearly meetings of Friends in the United States and Canada, has adopted a minute in which the union expresses a desire to enter its protest against the war spirit which seems so greatly to prevail at the present time, and also to express its regret that anything should have occurred to disturb the friendly relations heretofore existing between Great Britain and the United States.

The minute continues as follows:

In our opinion there has not yet arisen, and we believe that there never will arise, any cause of difference between these two nations, or between any nations, that cannot be infinitely better settled by the justice and reason of arbitration than by the passion and unreason of war. We have rejoiced at every advance made toward the peaceful adjustment of international differences by arbitration, and we trust that the day may soon come when all causes of difference between nations will be thus settled.

We believe that religion and humanity demand that all causes of international difference should be settled by arbitration instead of war. We trust that the solution of the present dispute may tend toward such a result, and we invite all friends of peace and opponents of war to use their influence and active efforts to accomplish the institution of permanent international courts of arbitration, to which all causes of difference shall be referred.

The minute is signed by John W. Hutchinson, Chairman, and Florence L. Conrad, Secretary.

ALL CALM IN BRITISH GUIANA.

No Excitement over the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mail advices and newspapers from Demerara, British Guiana, dated Jan. 22, received at the Bureau of American Republics to-day, show that no excitement exists there over the Venezuelan boundary dispute, the colonists feeling assured that England will fully protect their interests, as English capital is involved throughout the territory. The newspapers, while still attacking what they call "Clevelandism," as applied to the Monroe doctrine, are more guarded in their comment than a few weeks ago, and nothing creeps into their news columns indicative of trouble with Venezuela, pending the dispute's settlement.

One of the papers distinctly recognizes the helplessness of the colony in the matter, and declares that the local militia force is designed for service exclusively within the colony, protection from assaults without resting wholly with the Imperial Government. This paper two months ago was regently demanding great increases in the militia, to occupy the disputed territory and resist encroachments.

The monthly meeting of the Legislature, which occurred Jan. 21, lasted only an hour, and was altogether devoted to eulogies of the departing Attorney General, who had been transferred as Chief Justice to Hongkong. The acting Governor, however, warned the members that the February session would be devoted to very important measures, of the nature of which he gave no intimation, but as the new Governor was to be expected at that time, it was presumed that the Imperial Government's policy would be made known. While the colonists are apparently confident of imperial protection, they are seriously divided in their opinions as to the forms it will take.

STANLEY SAYS WE'RE RIGHT.

The African Explorer Writes About the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, now a member of the British Parliament, has written a letter to Major J. B. Pond of this city, touching the Venezuelan question. In the course of it, he says:

Now, on this Venezuelan subject, I am entirely on the side of America, but I must admit that I am not surprised that the English papers backed up Lord Salisbury and differ from me. Taught by the virulent remarks of your journals, I had, of course, devoted much time to understand it, whereas English editors were exceedingly ill informed about the matter. Then there are two or three injudicious remarks in Olney's dispatch which put British backs up, but after reflection it is wondeful how many have come round to my opinion that whatever the transgressions of Olney may be there is a great deal of justice in the American demand. I feel quite sure now that so much is admitted it will not be long before the opinion becomes general that we were in the wrong in making arbitration, while the more I think of Olney's dispatch the more impressed I am that Olney could scarcely have written otherwise than he did.

For I argue that had he contented himself with the usual suave tone of diplomacy he would not have succeeded in rousing the attention of the Nation to the necessity of settlement. His dispatch would have lain quietly buried in the archives of the Foreign Office, whereas now every Englishman knows sufficiently of the subject to distinguish right from wrong, and while there is still a majority who take the dispatch to be an affront to British dignity, there is a minority increasing in numbers who think that British honor would be best consulted by considering the justice done to Venezuela, and that British interests would be promoted by acquiescing with the American demand.

Mr. Stanley assured Major Pond that there existed in England, in spite of the Venezuelan episode, only the friendliest feelings toward America. It would be a long time, though, he said, before England forgave the German Kaiser his dispatch to President Kruger on the Jameson capture.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

Great Britain Should, and Probably Will, Submit It to Arbitration.

The North American Review for February prints an able, conservative, and temperate review of the Venezuelan question by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who was one of the United States delegates to the Pan-American Conference. Mr. Carnegie says:

"Great Britain has, therefore, necessarily acquired lands 'by hook or by crook' in any part of the world, as the United States has acquired land adjoining her by just the same means. Our Indian treaties and subsidies, our Mexican war, would readily give us illustration, but with the United States we are not now concerned. It is from England's similar policy we have to draw, and no finer illustration of the modus operandi can be given than her dealings with Venezuela. She begins modestly by claiming a boundary; Venezuela requests her to submit her claims to arbitration; this is refused; the matter rests a while, when it appears that the boundary of England has been shifted a good deal and embraces more territory adjoining Venezuela; another remonstrance from Venezuela, and another rest. When the question revives, Britain discovers she was mistaken again and did not claim enough, and her third claim extends far beyond the second. Finally, there is a fourth line drawn, which reaches over valuable auriferous deposits, and really lands Great Britain on the banks of the Orinoco.

"This was rather too much, and Venezuela again asked the good offices of the United States to beg Great Britain to submit the question to peaceful arbitration. This Great Britain agreed to do in 1885 through Lord Granville. There would have been no Venezuela dispute had the doctrine of continuous foreign policy been adhered to, but the present Prime Minister of Great Britain, who is the one man wholly responsible for all that has occurred to embitter English-speaking men, actually refused to carry out the agreement of his predecessor to arbitrate the whole question. * * *

"This is certainly one of the most flagrant exercises of brute force against a weak power which can be adduced to illustrate the propensity of the English-speaking race to absorb as much of the land of the world as it possibly can, and this policy in the case of Venezuela would have been triumphantly successful had the question remained one between the very weak Lamb and the very strong Wolf. I do not mean to hold Great Britain up to peculiar opprobrium. What the race in Great Britain would do, the race upon this side would do, and no doubt has done—although it is but just to say that the natural instinct leading to abrupt appeal to force is somewhat modified in the American, through intermixture of blood with races less strongly possessed of the dominating spirit. He offers arbitration. I present this instance of the powerful grasping from the weak, not as an English trait, but as a race trait.

"Successive American Governments have done their best to bring Great Britain back to its promise to arbitrate, made by Lord Granville in 1885, but without avail. Secretaries of State Bayard, Blaine, and Gresham, in successive Administrations, have gently intimated to Great Britain that this was the only honorable course she could pursue, and that the United States would be greatly pleased if she fulfilled her agreement. It was, therefore, impossible for President Cleveland's Administration to turn its back upon the cause of weak Venezuela, even had it been so disposed. Previous Governments having listened to her appeal, and being convinced of the justice of her request for arbitration, which, as we see, Britain had herself acknowledged, the United States was bound to call upon Great Britain for a definite answer, whether or no she were willing to fulfill her honorable engagement and submit her claims to an impartial judge for peaceful settlement, as she had agreed to do in 1885.

"The precise form adopted in doing this does not touch the principle involved, but it is well frankly to admit that public opinion in the United States to-day favors the view that the menacing part of the President's message had better been omitted. Asking Britain to carry out what she had agreed to do through Lord Granville, and standing for arbitration, the President's position was impregnable, and bound to win. Had he stopped with asking Congress for authority to appoint a commission to ascertain the true boundary between Britain and Venezuela, solely for the guidance of the United States, the most potent part of his message as published would have been tenfold more potent, left to the imagination unsaid. * * *

"Peaceful arbitration is the great gain of this century. It was my office to introduce to Mr. Cleveland, then President of the United States, as he is now, the delegation from the British Parliament urging arbitration. In the conferences I had with him previous to his receiving the deputation, I found him as strong a supporter of that policy as I ever met. I do not wonder at his outburst, knowing how deeply this man feels upon that question; it is to him so precious, it constitutes so great an advance over arbitrament by war that—even if we have to fight, that any nation rejecting it may suffer—I believe it would be our duty to do so, believing that the nation which rejects arbitration in a boundary dispute deserves the execration of mankind.

"It is only necessary for the people on both sides of the Atlantic to keep in mind that above all other considerations connected with this, in itself, most trivial dispute, there stands imperiled the Christian substitute of peaceful arbitration for barbarous war. The dangerous stage has been already reached and passed. There will be no war between the United States and Great Britain either upon the Venezuelan question or upon any other, because the first has already planted itself upon the rock of arbitration, and the other is slowly but steadily moving toward its acceptance.

"No Government can live in Britain which dares squarely to persist in rejecting arbitration in a boundary dispute upon the American continent. There is too much religion, too much conscience, too much sincere desire for peace and good-will among men, and far too much genuine kindly feeling among the people, from Queen to peasant, for their 'kin beyond the sea,' to permit any Government to commit so great a crime."

OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers.

The Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers of the Collegiate branch of the Reformed Dutch Church of America, one of the oldest ministers in his denomination, died of pneumonia Monday, at his home, 70 West Thirty-sixth Street, after a short illness.

Dr. Chambers was born in Carlisle, Penn., Feb. 25, 1819. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1834, and studied theology there and at Princeton. He became pastor of the Second Reformed Church at Somerville, N. J., in 1839, and remained there until 1849, when he came to this city and was installed a pastor of the Collegiate Church, with which he remained in active connection until his death.

He, for many years, preached regularly in the old Middle Church, Lafayette Place, but was relieved from regular duty when the church moved to its new building in Second Avenue.

Dr. Chambers was President of the Western Division of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches at the time of his death. He was also a trustee of Rutgers and Princeton Colleges. He wrote "The Noon Prayer Meeting in Fulton Street," in 1857. He was connected with the work from its beginning. He was Chairman of the Committee on Versions of the American Bible Society, and of the American Bible Revision Committee. Among his publications are "Memoir of Theodore Frelinghuysen," 1863; "Exposition of the Book of Zachariah," in Lange's Commentary, 1874; "The Psalter a Witness to the Divine Origin of the Bible," 1875; and "Companion to the Revised Version of the Old Testament," 1885.

George Nicholson.

George Nicholson, one of the proprietors of The New-Orleans Picayune, died, at his home, in New-Orleans, yesterday. The immediate cause of death was congestion of the lungs, brought about by a severe attacks of pneumonia. Mr. Nicholson on Monday was at his office, a trifle weak, but in a better condition of health than for some time past. He was taken worse Monday afternoon, and was at once removed to his home. He became rapidly worse, and, despite the attention of the most skilled physicians in the city, and the unceasing attention of his devoted wife and other relatives, Mr. Nicholson gradually sank, and passed away.

Alexander Zenop.

Alexander Zenop, the artist, died Monday in the New-York Hospital, where he was a private patient. He had been taken there about two weeks ago from St. Luke's Hospital. Mr. Zenop had been in ill health for about two years. He was born in Armenia in 1853, and for some time lived in Constantinople. He came here about twenty-five years ago. He did a good deal of work for the daily and monthly publications. The funeral services will take place this afternoon at 2:30 in Calvary Chapel, 220 East Twenty-third Street.

Lawrence P. Bodkin.

Lawrence P. Bodkin, who died Monday night in the home of his brother, Dr. D. G. Bodkin, 290 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, of congestion of the brain, was an old coal merchant of that city. He was fifty-nine years old. He belonged to the Catholic Benevolent Legion and the Columbian Club.

Mr. Bodkin fell to the platform while getting off a Manhattan Beach train at the Long Island Railroad station, Brooklyn, in July, 1892. He fell on his umbrella, and the point penetrated his liver. Subsequently he was attacked by dropsy.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. Dr. Job Pierson, a well-known Presbyterian minister, died of paralysis of the heart in Stanton, Mich., yesterday. Dr. Pierson was born at Troy, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1824. He was graduated at Williams College, and fitted for the ministry at Auburn Theological Seminary. Retiring from active pulpit work in 1888, he served for three years as Librarian of Alma College. Dr. Pierson was a member of the Philological Society of London, England, and an associate of B. Murray in encyclopedic work. His remains will be buried at Troy, N. Y.

—Edward H. Johnson, for twenty-five years Consulting and Chief Engineer of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, died suddenly Monday in a suburban train shortly after it left Ravenswood, a Chicago suburb. Death was presumably caused by heart disease. Mr. Johnson was seventy-four years old, and one of the best-known engineers in the West.

—Judge Joseph W. Wright, Lay Judge of Mercer County, N. J., dropped dead at Princeton, N. J., yesterday while hastening to catch a train. He was an ex-Mayor of Princeton, and had been a Judge nine years. He was sixty-eight years old, and leaves five children. Heart disease caused death.

—George Mason, a lawyer of Galveston, Texas, died yesterday in San Antonio. He was sixty-five years old, and was a son of James M. Mason, who was sent by the Confederates with Slidell to England. A widow and four children survive Mr. Mason.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—5 A. M.—Laundry of Gilsey House; damage, $500.

—5:45 A. M.—48 Monroe Street; John Callahan; blacksmith shop; damage, trifling.

—3:20 P. M.—1,625 Madison Avenue; Frank Oppenheimer; damage, $25.

—3:30 P. M.—278 East Broadway; Samuel Rosenthal; damage, trifling.

—5 P. M.—42 West Sixty-sixth Street; Louis G. Allen; no damage.

—5:45 P. M.—1,067 Second Avenue; D. Richards; damage, trifling.

—6:10 P. M.—151 Reade Street; H. D. Schmidt; butter and eggs; damage, $5,000.

—8:10 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Railroad Avenue; R. Edwards & Co.; electrical supplies; damage, $25,000.

Flint's Fine Furniture. Exquisite designs just finished are at cost of manufacture. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

A NEW FREE-COINAGE BILL

Continued from Page 1.

party scheme. Several silver Senators said to-day that they were opposed to the substitute.

The test of strength will come, it is said, to-night, on a motion to table the Quay resolution. Such a motion is not debatable. In case the opponents of the Tariff bill shall fail on this motion, they will resort to other means of thwarting the Republicans.

HOUSE AGAINST FREE SILVER.

Senate Plan Beaten in the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mr. Reed's do-nothing Congress seems determined not to do the things that the Senate desires most to do. After a short discussion in the Ways and Means Committee to-day that body decided, by a very decisive vote, to report to the House a non-concurrence in the Senate amendment to the Bond bill, being a substitute authorizing the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and to ask the House to stand by the vote by which it passed the Bond bill.

In this action the Republicans were supported by Turner of Georgia and Tarsney of Missouri, who are classed as sound-money Democrats.

Those who voted to approve the silver amendment were Crisp, McMillin, Wheeler, and McLaurin; those against were Dalzell, Hopkins, Grosvenor, Dolliver, Steele, Johnson, Evans, Tawney, Turner, Tarsney, and Dingley.

Mr. Dingley reported the bill back to the House early in the session this afternoon, and gave notice of his intention to ask for consideration of the report as soon as the District of Columbia Appropriation bill is out of the way, which will probably be to-morrow. The motion will have the right of way, and the House will be glad to take it up.

There is not much doubt about what will be the fate of the Silver bill. The silver men will spend the two days to be allotted to debate in strengthening their lines, but it is now doubtful whether they will be able to secure more than 100 votes, all told, although they are making great boasts of their ability to capture twenty or thirty more.

The debate will not bring out anything new. Some old speeches will be repeated, a few will be dumped into The Congressional Record undelivered, and none of them will be listened to when spoken. It would be just as well, for all practical purposes, if the vote were to be taken when the report is called up. The division is made now, practically, and the debate will not change a vote. There are Republicans enough opposed to free coinage to defeat the silver substitute, and the Republican opposition will be increased by some Democratic votes.

Some of the House members have learned that the Senate Finance Committee decided to

BANTAM OPENS THE SHOW

His Shrill Crow Wakes Up 6,000 Fowls in Madison Square Garden.

THE BIG ARENA A BARNYARD

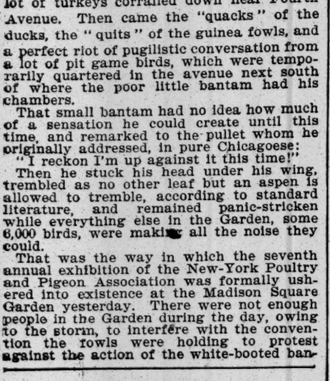
Best Lot of Birds Ever Brought Together by the National Poultry and Pigeon Association—Prizes Awarded.

A very small white-booted bantam cockerel, with much more in the way of feathers than meat on his tiny body, had had a bad night of it at Madison Square Garden Monday. He had not been to the French ball, but he had just ended a long railroad trip from the West, and he knew he was miles away from the scenes of his familiar barnyard on the prairies that made up the high-numbered wards of the City of Chicago.

He stuck his cocky little head out through the wire bars of a cage in which he had been placed by one of the blue-jumpered attendants at the Garden. He was a bit mixed in his bearings. Just as if he was at home, he addressed to a female companion in the next coop a query as to his whereabouts in the familiar

"Cock-a-doodle-doo!"

For so small a bird he was generally considered to have a regular Jean De Reszke



White-Booted Bantams.

voice, and had frequently been complimented on the possession of it by the hens of the select and aristocratic circles in which he moved. This time the effect of his voice was startling to him and to the young female acquaintance in the next coop. His voice seemed to lack quality, and resonance, and timbre, and all the other things that the learned critics in musical matters talk about. He was thunderstruck. Madison Square Garden was too confined for one who had been used to the vastnesses of Chicago wilds.

The after effects of his remarks were more surprising to this Beau Brummell of the poultry yard. From a thousand different directions there came the most surprising and bewildering chorus of sounds he had ever heard. In deep bass there came mocking laughter from the huge Brahmas and Cochins whom he had aroused from their slumbers, and whose reply to the remarks of the little bantam translated into the United States language sounded very like the typical "Wot t'ell" of Chimmie Fadden, as if Hopper were trying to say it in the Bowery fashion instead of the Avenue A language he is accustomed to use when he tries to play the part.

A chorus of unearthly hisses came from a colony of geese in the next avenue, followed by the hoarsely ejaculated "gobbles" of a lot of turkeys corralled down near Fourth Avenue. Then came the "quacks" of the ducks, the "quits" of the guinea fowls, and a perfect riot of pugilistic conversation from a lot of pit game birds, which were temporarily quartered in the avenue next south of where the poor little bantam had his chambers.

That small bantam had no idea how much of a sensation he could create until this time, and remarked to the pullet whom he originally addressed, in pure Chicagoese:

"I reckon I'm up against it this time!"

Then he stuck his head under his wing, trembled as no other leaf but an aspen is allowed to tremble, according to standard literature, and remained panic-stricken while everything else in the Garden, some 6,000 birds, were making all the noise they could.

That was the way in which the seventh annual exhibition of the New-York Poultry and Pigeon Association was formally ushered into existence at the Madison Square Garden yesterday. There were not enough people in the Garden during the day, owing to the storm, to interfere with the convention the fowls were holding to protest against the action of the white-booted bantam, who, because of his unseasonable remark, was about as popular as Senator Tillman is outside of South Carolina.

Indian Game Cockerel.

In the evening more people came in to the show and gazed with evident admiration on the 6,000 handsomely feathered fowls assembled there. It was without exception the best lot of poultry ever brought together under the auspices of the association, and Mr. Terry and his associates have every reason to be proud of the wonderful collection. Barring the pullets, whose feathers look as if they were in a perpetual windstorm, and the frill-back pigeons, who are afflicted in the same way, the specimens were so very good that every feather seemed to be in perfection, and to lie even more snugly and precisely than nature intended it should.

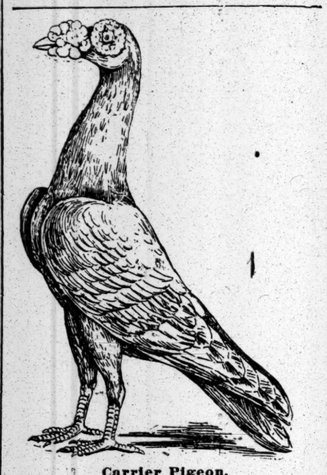
All but the breeding yards are situated on the main floor of the Garden. Facing the visitor as he enters from Madison Avenue are the largest coops of the show, in which are a lot of the specialties which serve as a sort of appetizer for the rest of the exhibition. There are a lot of Egyptian geese, long-legged, with plumage of drabs and browns of very quiet shades, and who are no nearly so large as are some of the ducks in the show. They look like first cousins to the twenty black brant that have a big coop near by, save that the latter are darker and less lustrous in plumage.

In a small cage between the two occupied by these water fowl is a colony of white mice, which are ensconced snugly and apparently contentedly in the interior of a loaf of bread, from which they stick out their white snouts and blink their pink eyes at the people who crowd about to see the novel home prepared form them. A short distance away there sleeps a sly red fox, which is almost driven to desperation by the constant song of the fat sirens about him, that tempt but cannot satisfy his appetite, solely because he cannot get at them. His will be a week of Tantalus-like existence, with thousands of the choicest morsels so near to him, and yet so tremendously far away.

Pheasants, rich of plumage and long of tail, and with no peacocks to rival them, are easily the fashion blocks of the show. Conscious they are of the fact, too, judging from the way in which they strut around among the more sombrely dressed hens of their respective coops.

Stretching down the Garden in a dozen lines, so as to form lanes through which the visitor may walk, are the benches on which the chickens and pigeons are shown, all being cooped exactly alike. The giants of the show, the Brahmas, the Cochins, and the Langshans, are given the places at the outer edges of this vast show place, and the pigeons of more varieties and colors and combinations of colors than one would dare to state positively—because a new sort is sure to turn up as soon as a new breeder puts in an appearance—have the posts of honor in the central lanes or avenues.

Midway of the Garden there are a lot more large coops in which are shown more pheasants and breeding pens of pigeons, in one of which is a lot of



Carrier Pigeon.

twenty-five fantails with plumage as spotlessly white as is a new uniform of one of Col. Waring's street sweepers. These are the pets of the women and children, but they count for nothing with the man who has the homing pigeon craze.

This unfortunate stands before the cage of a blue colored bird with no particular beauty to cause admiration evident to the average sightseer. Yet the "homer" crank will stand before that cage open mouthed and with paper and pencil in hand, and will figure out as the proud owner rehearses the "records" of the bird just how many feet and inches and fractions of an inch that bird is capable of flying in the hundredth part of a second. His paper pad looks like a problem in logarithms or the score card of a chess game when he has done figuring, and casually remarks to the owner:

"Well, I'll give you $250 for that cock if I can find a hen that I think he will mate well with and give me a bird that will beat the world's record from Harrisburg to Altoona."

And the owner of the cock turns his nose skyward and remarks to another crank of the same species:

"Two hundred and fifty dollars, indeed! I wonder if he thinks he can go out on the Bowery and pick up birds with such records at places where they serve pigeon pie as a free lunch. Two hundred and fifty dollars, Nit!"

Then the crowd that knows nothing about the fictitious value of these birds and mighty little about birds of any kind, wanders about until it strikes a lot of cages that are occupied by carriers. Then they wonder audibly what a "real carrier" is worth when an ordinary homing pigeon is held at more than $250. That gives the poultry sharps who read all the poultry papers before they do their Bibles a chance to guffaw loudly and laugh in their sleeves and wonder why it is that so many people are allowed to be at large in a community that do not know that a carrier pigeon is not a carrier at all, and that messages are only sent by the use of the "homer."

The carrier may not be so much in the way of speed and value as is the homing pigeon, but he attracts more attention from the average visitor. The carrier is strong on warts, and singularly enough the more warts and the worse looking warts he has the more the breeder of the bird prizes him. He knows that the coveted blue ribbon will be pinned to the cage of the bird that looks as if he had plunged his beak into the head of a ripe cauliflower and had not been able to shake off the bits of the vegetable that had stuck to the sides of his beak and head. In the wart line the carrier pigeon can give points to a wart hog and beat him in a walk.

Every day this week and during the evenings as well the show will be open to the public. The work of judging, which was begun yesterday, will be pushed rapidly to a conclusion and may be completed tomorrow. Even before its completion there is a lot of pleasure to be derived from walking about the hall, inspecting the exhabits, and trying to guess where the prizes will go when the judges have finished their work. These are the awards they made yesterday:

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

LANGHAMS.—Black—Cocks, Dr. F. M. Robinson, Pawling, N. Y., first; Hempstead Farm, Hempstead, L. I., second and third. Hens—R. P. Keasbey, New-York, first; F. M. Robinson, second and third. Cockerels—Dr. F. M. Robinson, first and second; R. P. Keasbey, third. Pullets—Dr. F. M. Robinson, first and third; R. P. Keasbey, second. Exhibition Yards—Dr. F. M. Robinson, first; Hempstead Farm, second; Rowland P. Keasbey, third.

LANGSHANS.—Any Other Color—Cocks, Kirby & Smith, East Chatham, N. Y., first and third; Hempstead Farm, Hemstead, L. I., second. Hens—Hempstead Farm, first and second; Kirby & Smith, third. Cockrels—Kirby & Smith, first; Hempstead Farm, second. Pullets—Kirby & Smith, first; Hemstead Farm, second.

LEGHORNS.—Single Comb, White—Cocks, Whiting Farm, Holyoke, Mass., first and third; John C. Haynes, Annandale, N. J., second. Hens—Whiting Farm, first and third; John C. Haynes, second. Cockerels—Whiting Farm, first and third; John C. Haynes, second. Pullets—Whiting Farm, first; W. J. Andrus, Hackensack, N. J., second; S. K. Wilcox, Smyrna, N. Y., third.

LEGHORNS.—Single Comb, Brown—Cocks, W. Ellery Bright, Waltham, Mass., first and third; James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y., second. Hens—Miller & Mitchell, Philadelphia, first; James Forsyth, second; W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Penn., third. Cockrels—James Forsyth, first and second; Herbert W. Smith, Islip, L. I., third. Pullets—James Forsyth, first; W. Ellery Bright, second; Herbert W. Smith, third.

LEGHORNS.—Single Comb—Black, E. E. Homan, Port Jefferson, L. I., first prizes for cockerels and pullets; no other competitors.

LEGHORNS.—Single Comb—Duckwing, J. M. Fiske, Passaic, N. J., all prizes on hens; no other competitors; second prizes for cockerels and pullets; J. L. Hanchett, Westfield, Mass., first and third on both cockerels and pullets.

LEGHORNS.—Rose Comb—White, Colonel Forsyth, Owego, N. Y., first on cocks and hens, (no competition,) and second on cockerels and pullets; W. C. House, Fort Plain, N. Y., first on cockerels; Theodore Haight, Jr., Astoria, N. Y., first on pullets.

LEGHORNS.—Rose Comb, Brown—Cocks, James Forsyth, first; H. E. Benedict, Elmira, N. Y., second and third. Hens, W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Penn., first and third; H. E. Benedict, second. Cockerels, James Forsyth, first; H. E. Benedict, second. Pullets, James Forsyth, first; H. E. Benedict, second; G. H. Cotton, Schraalenburg, N. J., third.

LEGHORNS.—Single Comb, Buff—Cocks, J. H. Blood, Walpole, Mass., first; E. P. Shepherd, Croton Falls, N. Y., second. Hens, E. P. Shepherd, first and second. Cockerels, E. P. Shepherd, first and second. Pullets, E. P. Shepherd, first and second. Exhibition yards, E. P. Shepherd, first and second.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Buff—Cocks, J. D. Wilson, Worcester, N. Y., first and second; James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y., third. Hens—J. D. Wilson, first and third; James Forsyth, second. Cockerels—J. D. Wilson, first and third; James Forsyth, second. Pullets—James Forsyth, first; Sanford & Cunningham, Chenango Bridge, N. Y., second; J. D. Wilson, third. Exhibition Yards—James Forsyth, first; Alban P. Ingram, Jr., West Chester, Penn., second; J. D. Wilson, third.

HOUDANS.—Cocks—James Forsyth, first; Concord Poultry Club, Concord, Mich., second; Daniel Pinckney, South Onondaga, N. Y., third. Hens—James Forsyth, first; Daniel Pinckney, second; Concord Poultry Club, third. Cockerels—James Forsyth, first; Daniel Pinckney, second; Concord Poultry Club, third. Pullets—James Forsyth, first; Concord Poultry Club, second; Daniel Pinckney, third.

PIT GAMES.—Rodman Brothers, Queens, L. I., cocks, hens, and cockerels, first and second in each class. Pullets—W. B. Chamberlain, Philadelphia, first; D. G. Hetfield, Rahway, N. J., second. Exhibition Yard—D. C. Paulding, East View, N. Y., first; W. B. Chamberlain, second.

POLISH.—All prizes in the following classes were awarded to William McNeil, Montreal, Canada, there being no competitors: Plain Golden, White-Crested Black, Buff Laced, Golden Bearded, Silver Bearded, and White Bearded.

WHITE WONDERS.—R. W. Davison, Glendale, N. J., first, on cockerels and pullets. No competition.

BLACK JAVA.—Cocks—The Evergreen Poultry Farm, Queens, N. Y. No competition.

TURKEYS.—Bronze—Cocks, hatched prior to 1895, E. M. and W. Ferguson, Fishers Island, N. Y., first and second; A. E. Bookman, Seneca Falls, N. Y., third. Hens, hatched prior to 1895, E. M. and W. Ferguson, first; John C. Haynes, Armandale, N. J., second; D. A. Mount, Jamesburg, N. J., third. Cocks, hatched in 1895, Sherman Hartwell, Washington, Conn., first and second; E. M. and W. Ferguson, third. Hens, hatched in 1895, Sherman Hartwell, first; E. M. and W. Ferguson, second and third.

TURKEYS.—White—Cocks, any age, D. A. Mount, first; Bay View Poultry Farm, Huguenot, N. Y., second; E. M. & W. Ferguson, third. Hens, any age, D. A. Mount, first; E. M. & W. Ferguson, second; Bay View Poultry Farm, third.

TURKEYS.—Any other color—D. C. R. Hoff, Centerville, N. J., first for cocks and hens. No competition.

COLONIA READY FOR RIGGING.

Will Race First in the Larchmont Spring Regatta.

The Colonia is fast being transformed into a schooner. The centreboard trunk has been fitted and the yacht is now in the water at the Crescent shipyards, at Elizabethport, to find out if there are any leaks. She will be hauled out again in a few days to have the centreboard shipped, and will then be rigged and have the interior fittings put in.

The yacht will have new fore and main rigging of crucible cast-steel, and new main and foretopmast gear of steel wire. The blocks will all be new, and new manila running gear. As much of the old rigging of the yacht will be used as is possible, and some of the old sails will be recut. The new ones will be made by Wilson & Griffin.

The centreboard will cost about $5,000. The interior of the yacht will be fitted up in a luxurious manner, but as lightly as possible, as Mr. Postley intends to race the Colonia in all the events he can. Her first appearance will be in the Spring regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club. Capt. Charles Barr, master of the Vigilant last year, will be master of the Colonia.

Vigilant Will Not Be Raced.

The Vigilant will not be in commission this year. Commodore Gould consulted with A. Cary Smith about changing the old cup defender into a schooner, but has given up the idea for the present. This will be a disappointment to many yachtsmen, who anticipated a great year of schooner racing with the Vigilant, Colonia, and Emerald in commission. It would not be a long job to change the rig of the Vigilant, and Commodore Gould may get the racing fever again before the season opens.

Viator Being Overhauled.

Albert J. Morgan's schooner yacht Viator is at Poillon's yard being thoroughly overhauled. Her rails are being cut down, a new deck laid, the masthead shortened, and the rigging refitted.

A Half-Rater for Arthur Iselin.

L. Huntington of New-Rochelle is building two half-raters very similar in design to the Question. One, which has been named Hope, is for Arthur Iselin. This boat was launched last Friday, and was tried yesterday against the Question, and the new boat proved much faster than the older one. The Hope has less freeboard than the Question, is a great deal lighter in construction, and weighs about 400 pounds less. She carries a much larger sail spread, and her racing length is two inches shorter. The other half-rater will have three inches more freeboard, and a much larger sail spread. This boat is not ready for launching yet.

NEWPORT'S HORSE SHOW.

Will Be Held in the Open Air Next August.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 4.—A feature of the season of 1896 in Newport will be a genuine horse show. Though it will not be as large an affair, it will be on the same plan as New-York's great attraction, and some of the same men identified with the latter are a part of the organization that is to run Newport's show.

Newport's horse show will be in the open air two days in August next which have yet to be decided upon. It has been decided to offer $3,500 in prizes, and it is probable that this amount will be increased.

The gentlemen who form the temporary organization of the Newport Horse Show Association, as it will be called, are Prescott Lawrence, Oliver H. P. Belmont, Francis M. Ware, William H. Mayer, Louis L. Lorillard, Henry F. Eldridge, and Center Hitchcock. They will probably constitute the officers and Directors. It is to be a permanent organization and may become a stock company.

A site for the show has been chosen, but the agents of it are not prepared to report. It is understood to be on the west side of Bellevue Avenue, opposite Marble House. The owners of the finest horses in the country, including Dr. Webb, Prescott Lawrence, and the Belmonts, will enter their animals in the Newport show.

Kentuckians Bound to Bet.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 4.—The Graziani bill, as amended, it is believed, will become a law, thus making it a felony to conduct poolrooms in Kentucky. In order to prevent the betting on horse racing from languishing a number of wealthy men have formed a syndicate for the purpose of conducting racing at the various fairs throughout Central Kentucky this year. The Secretaries of eighteen fair associations are to meet the promoters in Louisville on Feb. 18, when arrangements will be perfected whereby both running and trotting meets will be conducted at these fairs this year. Pools will be sold, big purses given, and everything done to draw a crowd of bettors.

To Change Trotting Rules.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 4.—The President of the National Trotting Association, Major P. H. Johnston, has appointed the following Committee on Rules, which is to meet at the Murray Hill Hotel Monday, Feb. 10, at 8 P. M.: W. B. Fasig, New-York; R. L. Allen, Joliet, Ill.; William Edwards, Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Tipton, Lexington, Ky.; J. C. Simpson, Oakland, Cal., and C. H. Page, Pennsylvania.

There is a strong feeling in favor of changing a number of the rules, and it is more than likely that the committee will propose some radical changes. Something will no doubt be done regarding associations which do not pay their purses and at the same time insist on ruling off horsemen who decline to pay their entrance fee when there is no possible chance to get the purses should they win them.

Trotting on Ice at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The Saratoga Trotting Association began its Winter meeting on Saratoga Lake this afternoon. The weather was fine and the ice in excellent condition.

The summary:

2:50 Class.—Purse $100.

Dr. Gray's (Greenwich) b. g. Will English..1 1 1
Dr. Graves's (Glens Falls) b. m. Emma Nevada.....2 2 2
Walter Stone's (Luzerne) b. g. Hector.....3 3 3
C. H. Nim's (Saratoga Springs) blk. g. Black Prince.....4 4 4

Time—2:30; 2:32; 2:34.

The match race for $425, between Joseph Golden's black stallion Joe Golden of Saratoga Springs and M. Holleran's bay gelding Senator Hill of Luzerne, was not held, owing to a dispute over the conditions. The meeting will be continued to-morrow.

LETTS'S GOOD SKATING.

Won the Mile Race at the Ice Palace in Excellent Form.

Four hundred skaters gathered at the Ice Palace Skating Rink, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, to see a one-mile invitation scratch race. Three skaters toed the scratch. They were W. T. Letts of Hoboken, A. B. Swezey, and S. Phillips.

After the crack of the pistol Letts was the first to show in front, and flew around the first turn about a yard ahead of the other pair, who were on a level. Going down the back stretch he increased his lead and his speed, and skimmed around the top bend like a swallow round a chimney pot. From this onward the race was one-sided, and the Hoboken crack won by 150 yards in the smart time of 2:46 4-5. The course was declared to be 96 feet short of the full mile, but the performance comes very close to Donoghue's record of 2:46 1-5 on the same ice and for the same distance. Phillips was beaten at the finish by Swezey, who managed to forge himself into second place by a good spurt.

After the racers had finished, and before the pottering skaters crowded the floor, George D. Phillips executed some intricate figures.

Boxing at the New-York A. C.

The next monthly boxing show of the New-York Athletic Club takes place Feb. 22. The new Board of Governors has arranged that first-class boxers shall appear. Generally from six to eight bouts used to occupy the night, but now it has been decided to reduce the number to four, and quality will give way to class. The men engaged are drawn as follows: Carter of Newark vs. J. Young, Brooklyn, (135 pounds;) H. Peterson of New-York vs. S. Tomkin of Astoria, (140 pounds;) D. McBride of New-York vs. P. Flaherty of Lowell, (126 pounds,) and Casper Leon vs. J. Madden, twelve rounds, (110 pounds.)

Contests for Cherry Diamond Swimmers.

The management of the New Manhattan Athletic Club has decided to hold a series of swimming contests in the club's swimming tank, commencing to-morrow night. Three prizes will be offered for each week's contest, the competitor scoring the highest number of points to win. C. M. Vandervoort, who won the last contest, will be debarred, as also will each winner from the remainder of the month's contests. This rule has been decided on in order to encourage beginners.

The events to be decided to-morrow are: All-around contest, 100-yard tub race, (scratch;) 200-feet swimming race, (scratch;) diving through eighteen-inch ring, raft pegging contest, and basket polo.

Institute Boat Club's Reception.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 4.—The Institute Boat Club held its annual concert and reception at the Auditorium last night, and it proved a decided success. The Leslie Banjo Club Quartet opened the entertainment, and members of the club were heard in duets and solos. Miss Lizzie Dooley sang "Queen of Earth." Thomas F. Hart, tenor, also sang, and Hugh J. Emmett entertained with sayings, ventriloquism, and violin selections. After the concert there was dancing. James H. Reilly, President of the club, and Miss May Scheerin led the march. Mr. Reilly directed the dancing, assisted by a committee. M. A. Mullin was Chairman of the Reception Committee, and the Arrangement Committee was composed of E. L. Presendofer, Chairman; J. H. Reilly, ex-officio; Thomas Sweeney, Adam Hertig, A. L. Fitzpatrick, O. E. Fox, E. J. McBarron, John B. Ford, E. J. Quigley, and W. F. Kiley.

New Rigging for the Black Pearl.

George R. Sheldon's steamer, Black Pearl, is at Fletcher's yard, Hoboken, and will not leave there until next month. Her rigging is being thoroughly overhauled and refitted. The old bowsprit has been taken out, and a new pole one put in its place. A new mainboom has also been shipped. The headgear will be all new; new steel wire rigging will be set up forward, and the running rigging will be of manila. This will all be completed next week.

PROVIDES FOR CYCLING

College Athletes to Act on a Desirable Amendment on the 29th Inst.

WILL GIVE ONE DAY TO WHEEL RACES

If Adopted, the Changes Will Make the Athletic Events and the Sport on Bicycles Doubly Interesting.

When the cycling enthusiasts of the Columbia College Athletic Union endeavored some time ago to work up a sentiment among the big institutions of learning favoring the formation of an inter-collegiate cycle racing association, everybody interested said the idea was a good one and ought to be carried out at once. This view was taken in all sections of the country because of the great popularity the sport has attained, and also because of the futility of trying to race on wheels on a level track used for footracing, as has been the case in the past. Such was the opinion all around, but the promoters did not see their way clear to establishing the proposed association this season, and it was so announced.

There is a good chance now that the Inter-collegiate Athletic Association will forestall the originators of the separate organization scheme, for amendments to the constitution and by-laws, providing for a special programme for cycle racing will be acted upon at the annual meeting. This will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city on the 29th inst., at 2:30 P. M. The list of amendments to be acted upon at this meeting is of unusual interest to the college world, since it contains items which, if adopted, will bring about radical changes. That part relating to cycling is of particular importance. The entire list is as follows:

To amend Article IX. of the constitution so that it shall read: "The annual convention of this association shall be held in New-York City at 2:30 P. M. on the last Saturday in February of each year. The annual field meeting shall be held on the afternoon of the last Saturday in May of each year, but the preliminary heats of the 100-yard, 220-yard, and quarter-mile runs, the 120-yard and the 220-yard hurdle races, the half-mile run, when, in the opinion of the referee, the number of entries shall render it necessary, shall be run the previous (Friday) afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock, and continuing until there be only a semi-final and final heat, to be run on Saturday afternoon, in the 100-yard and 120-yard runs, the 120-yard and the 220-yard hurdle races, and only a final in the quarter-mile (in which there shall not be more than six starters,) and half-mile runs. The field events shall be started at the same time, Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and continued until not more than five men are left to compete on Saturday afternoon. These five competitors shall be allowed three trials each on Saturday afternoon, and the best three shall be allowed three additional trials.

"As a part of the annual field meeting, but to be held on Saturday next before, there shall be a meeting for the bicycle races, containing such events and under such regulations as may be provided for in the by-laws."

To amend Article V. of the by-laws so that it shall read "Championship Games." The championship games shall include:

"Running—100 yards, 220 yards, one-quarter mile, one-half mile, one mile, three miles. Hurdle Racing—120 yards, 10 hurdles, 3 feet 6 inches; 220 yards, 10 hurdles, 2 feet 6 inches. Walking—One mile, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vaulting, putting the shot, 16 pounds, throwing the hammer, 16 pounds. Bicycle Racing—One-quarter mile, one-half mile, one mile, five miles, one mile for tandem teams.

"The bicycle races to be contested separately from the other events upon some suitable bicycle track in or near New-York City, to be provided for by the Executive Committee."

To amend Article VI. of the by-laws, so that it should read "The order of events shall, in all field meetings, except for bicycle races, be as follows:

"Friday Afternoon, 2 P. M.—The Track Events—(1) 100 yards, trial heats; (2) 100-yard hurdle, trial heats; (3) one-half-mile run, trial heats; (4) 440 yards, trial heats; (5) 220-yard hurdle, trial heats; (6) 220 yards, trial heats.

"Field Events.—(1) Throwing the hammer, trials; (2) pole vaulting, trials; (3) running high jump, trials; (4) running broad jump, trials; (5) putting the shot, trials.

"Saturday Afternoon, 2 P. M.—Track Events—(1) 100-yard dash, semi-final heat; (2) 120-yard hurdle, semi-final heat; (3) 440-yard final; (4) one-mile run; (5) 120-yard hurdle, final; (6) 100-yard dash, final; (7) one-mile walk; (8) one-half-mile run; (9) 220-yard hurdle, semi-final; (10) 220-yard dash, semi-final heats; (11) three-mile run; (12) 220-yard hurdle, final heat; (13) 220-yard dash, final heat.

"Field Events—(1) Throwing hammer, final; (2) pole vaulting, final, (3) running high jump, final; (4) running broad jump, final; (5) putting the shot, final.

"The order of events at the bicycle meeting shall be as follows:

"(1) Quarter mile, trial heats; (2) one mile, trial heats; (3) one mile, tandem race; (4) one-half mile, trial heats; (5) quarter mile, final heat; (6) one mile, final heat; (7) one-half mile, final heat; (8) five-mile race."

"Amend Section 2 of Rule II. of the Rules to Govern the Awarding of the Championship Cup by adding:

"But the bicycle races shall be counted as a whole upon the following basis, viz.: Ten points for the college or university winning the highest aggregate of points in these races, computed by the value of their prize, as above; four points for the second college, and two points for the third in rank."

It is the general opinion of college men in this city that the amendments will be adopted.

WHEELMEN ON THE STAGE.

"Our Strategists" Played at the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last evening, a large audience witnessed the production of a farce comedy entitled "Our Strategists" at the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, given under the auspices of the Kings County Wheelmen. This progressive club is the foremost of its kind in Brooklyn, the management being always alive to the wants of the members, and the selection of the afore-mentioned entertainment bespeaks the good judgment usually shown.

The attraction presented was splendidly staged, and is from the pen of Dr. T. H. Sayre. The cast was made up of prominent members of the Gilbert Dramatic Association, the players being aptly placed, and the roles essayed were performed with credit to the actors. Numerous witticisms at the expense of the club and some of the members were indulged in.

Adam Love gave a clever impersonation of Jack Rutledge, (Our Strategist;) James J. Darling made much of his part as Major Howard, Charles T. Cathlin cleverly depicted Arthur Rutledge, (Jack's father,) while John F. Dyer as the Rev. John Mildman, the heathen's friend, did splendid work. Miss Libbie Healy, in the leading female role, did excellent work; in fact, the characters were all portrayed in a manner superior to that usually exhibited by amateurs, and a really pleasurable time was had by the spectators. The comedy was produced under the personal direction of James J. Darling.

The following were seen at the theatre, the majority of whom participated in the dance, which occurred later in the evening at the clubhouse: Mr. J. Graham, Miss Pearsall, L. F. Perham, Miss Maude Goater, Mr. Goater, Miss Goater, Mr. Austin, Miss Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Oliver Graham, Charles Hutchins, Miss Hutchins, Mrs. W. D. Munson, Miss Carrie Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Martin, George W. Needham, H. C. Needham, Durant McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. John Hamilton, J. Parker, Mrs. Parker, Henry King, A. B. Armstrong, Charles McLaren, S. G. Lambert, Miss Lott, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Woodland, J. E. Miller, Hugo Weimdrum, H. B. Oakman, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Murphy, F. E. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Long, C. M. Hendrickson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bensiger, Dr. Clayton, Mrs. C. W. Bellis, W. E. Bellis, Miss Bellis, Mr. and Mrs. Du Bois, Miss Maude Du Bois, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Pretz, H. R. Gardner, Mrs. Sharp, G. B. Waters, Herbert Seaman, W. D. Fall, W. B. Williamson, D. B. Van Vleet, J. M. Harvard, A. L. Folger, W. H. Clay, W. H. Kay, W. E. Buckley, C. I. Wood, Albert Sharpe, A. H. Marsh, E. A. Law, J. P. Stevens, W. T. Wyatt, Miss Wyatt, A. B. Coleman, H. B. Blakeman, Miss Hughes, Charles Faul, H. A. L. Parmer, E. F. Oliver, F. G. Hedge, W. E. Miller, E. J. Ryan, J. A. Hamilton, Clinton Stevens, L. W. Southwick, F. H. Durring, and R. L. Taylor.

The dance was voted a most enjoyable one, and lasted until the wee sma' hours.

CONCORD'S NEW OFFICERS.

F. M. Clark the New President of the Club.

Despite the nastiness of the weather last evening, the importance of an annual meeting called forth the majority of the members of the Concord Cycle Club of Brooklyn, whose clubhouse is situated at 193 Gold Street. The outgoing officers, after rendering reports, which were duly acted upon, were retired in the usual manner, and the real business of the evening, the election of officers, was begun with a vim

A CANAL CHOKED UP

Is practically useless. The human organism is provided with a canal which sometimes becomes choked up, namely, the bowels, through which much of the effete and waste matter of the system escapes. When they are obstructed—constipated, in other words—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will relieve them effectually, but without pain, and institute a regular habit of body. This medicine also remedies malarial, bilious, dyspeptic, rheumatic, nervous, and kidney trouble, and strengthens the entire system.

Bicycles.

TAKE A FLYER.

If you want a light and sturdy wheel that will distance all others, get

On a Barnes White Flyer.

Examine its construction; try its running qualities, and you will need no further arguments.

We have also a long line of high-grade wheels used just enough to be called second-hand. Prices on them run from $40 to $65. WITH US EVERY DAY IS A BARGAIN DAY. NOW is the time.

THE ELMWOOD CYCLE CO.,
57 PARK PLACE, COR. WEST BROADWAY.
Agents for
BEN HUR AND WARWICK CYCLES.

NEW BICYCLES, LADIES' or GENT'S,

(Thirty-nine) **39.00** (Thirty-nine)

1,000 second-hand Bicycles—Libertys, Columbias, Ormondes, Royals, etc.—must clear at any price. NONPAREIL CYCLE CO., 10 Barclay St., a few doors west of Broadway.

5,000 BICYCLES, $5 UP.

Singer, $5; Victors, $5; Ormonde, $12; Juno, $15; Majestic, $17; Liberty, $22; Waverly, $25; Columbia, $25; New Ladies' and Men's, $29, $35, and $39. Herald Cycle Co., 114 Nassau St., near Ann.

and such harmony as speaks well for the future of this hustling organization.

When the boxes were opened and the ballots counted, it was found that the following were successful: President—F. M. Clark; Vice President—J. M. Landau; Secretary and Treasurer—H. C. Miller; Captain—P. J. Dreher; First Lieutenant—George Sweeny; Second Lieutenant—L. Miller.

With the same increase in membership this year as in the year past, this club will soon become a power in cycling in the City of Churches.

Riversides Will Move in March.

Every detail relating to the occupancy of the Pontiac Clubhouse, in Amsterdam Avenue, by the Riverside Wheelmen has been agreed upon, and some time between the 1st and 10th of March the club will vacate its present quarters, in One Hundred and Fourth Street. Since the announcement was first made that the Riversides had leased the Pontiac house applications for membership have been pouring in, and the indications are that it will soon be the largest club in the metropolitan district. As soon as the club gets settled in its new home it will have a formal housewarming, the programme for which will be very elaborate.

Will Discuss the Brake Question.

The public hearing to be given at the City Hall next Monday in the matter of the proposed amendment compelling cyclists to have brakes on their wheels promises to be largely attended. The Political Action Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will be on hand, and the Cyclists' Federation will have a delegation present. The latter organization is said to be against the ordinance, while the former party favors it. In consequence, the hearing will probably be a lively affair.

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS BEATEN.

Their Team Was One Short and Bloomfields Won Easily.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Feb. 4.—The Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association bowlers rolled more big scores on their alleys to-night in two games with the Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken, in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey. The visitors brought but four of their team with them, and fell easy prey to the Bloomfielders, although the latter offered them one of their bowlers. The award of these two games to Bloomfield makes her follow close upon the heels of the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark in the race for first place in the tournament. Of course, the bowlers rolled to-night principally for individual averages.

Tower of Bloomfield made some good scores, although he was not high man in the first game, being bested by his clubmate, More, by three pins, but he easily got this place of honor in the second game, with fourteen pins to spare. The visitors rolled well in the second game, and with their full team might have won it. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BLOOMFIELD.				CASTLE POINTS.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Biddulph	5	1	162	Curtis	3	3	129
More	4	4	194	Trautwein	2	3	138
Haskell	3	6	184	Heymer	1	5	145
Tower	4	5	191	Buck	1	4	170
Lake	4	4	170				
Total	20	20	901	Total	5	15	582

FRAMES.

Bloomfield	86	183	267	344	441	546	639	732	817	901
Hoboken	86	176	251	306	349	396	451	510	582	

Scorer—William Biggart. Umpire—F. L. Snedecker.

SECOND GAME.

BLOOMFIELD.				HOBOKEN.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Biddulph	5	1	170	Curtis	1	5	149
More	1	5	142	Trautwein	2	5	157
Haskell	0	7	150	Heymer	3	4	160
Tower	5	8	184	Buck	4	5	181
Lake	8	4	170				
Total	19	20	817	Total	10	19	653

FRAMES.

Bloomfield	84	166	238	310	377	466	547	642	734	817
Hoboken	76	148	200	257	328	395	472	524	580	653

Scorer—William Biggart. Umpire—F. L. Snedecker.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—Manager Saunders of the Harvard Baseball Association has arranged the following schedule: May 9, Princeton at Princeton; May 16, Cornell at Ithaca; May 23, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; May 30, Princeton at Cambridge; June 6, Pennsylvania at Cambridge; June 10, Princeton at Princeton; June 13, Cornell at Cambridge; June 18, Princeton at Cambridge. The dates and places of deciding games to be played in case of ties will be definitely settled upon later. In addition to the games with the three teams, arrangements have been practically completed for a game with Chicago University, to be played in Cambridge about the latter part of May.

—The following schedule of preliminary games is announced by Manager Tebeau of Cleveland: Cleveland and Pittsburg will play a series of games together until March 29, when the Clevelands will journey to Little Rock, Ark., where they will play on March 30 and 31. From there the Clevelands will play in the following cities: Memphis, April 1 and 2; Kansas City, April 4

GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

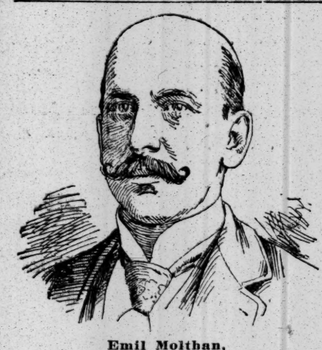
Dance of the Bachelors of Three Leading Societies.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE FILLED

Entertainment by the Young Men of the Liederkranz, Arion, and Beethoven Clubs for Local Institutions.

The Metropolitan Opera House last night was crowded with the members of representative German-American families of this city, the occasion being the sixth annual German Charity Ball.

It was one of the most successful functions of the kind ever given in this city, and the financial result will undoubtedly prove more than satisfactory. Within the last five years nearly $50,000 has been raised at these balls and distributed among



Emil Molthan,
President of General Committee.

the chief German charitable institutions in New-York. It is more than likely that nearly $10,000 was raised at the ball given last night.

The ball was given under the auspices of the Bachelor Circle of the German Liederkranz Society, the Jung Arion, and the Beethoven Bachelors. The committees from the three asociations were composed as follows:

Bachelor Circle, German Liederkranz—Charles Forster, Joseph Halk, Robert C. Kammerer, Richard F. Krackowizer, David Liebmann, W. F. Palmenberg, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Emil Steiger, Oscar B. Weber, and Frederick W. Weser.

Jung Arion—Robert F. Amend, Edward M. Burghard, Frank A. Ehret, Frank Fechteler, August Gebhard, George Lindenmeyr, John C. Mahr, Jr., Louis E. Neuman, Jr., Julius Rohe, and William Vollmer.

Beethoven Bachelors—Ferdinand Berndt, Charles Brandt, Jr., George Fritzel, Otto Gottschalk, William G. Marschall, Jacob Meiss, Emil L. Molthan, Lewis Pfeiff, August G. Schmitt, Charles C. Schmitt, and Frederick F. A. Treuleben.

The Reception and Executive Committees were composed of the following gentlemen:

Reception—S. Bergmann, C. Brandt, Jr., J. Carlsen, Frank Draz, W. Foster, John Van Glahn, Otto Gottschalk, F. W. Geissenhainer, John Halk, Martin Hartman, H. Herrmann, E. Karsch, R. Katzenmayer, Dr. F. Kraft, Dr. George Lindenmeyr, C. Lucius, William G. Marschall, J. B. Paines, C. F. Pfitzenmeyer, W. Pilgrim, William Zinsser, Jr., J. F. Pupke, G. F. Poggenburg, W. J. Poggenburg, Hermann Ridder, Dr. C. A. Von Ramdohr, F. A. Ringler, C. Rohe, H. Schwarzwalider, C. A. Stadler, William Schwencker, the Hon. W. L. Strong, R. J. Schaefer, G. C. Schaefer, Emil Steiger, A. Stolzenberger, William Vollmer, Richard Weinacht, E. G. W. Woerz, and A. Zucker.

Executive—Hubert Cillis, George Ehret, Otto Eidlitz, William Forster, Ashbel P. Fitch, August Feigel, Charles Gulden, H. Hermann, J. C. B. Hoepfel, Robert Katzenmayer, William J. Klenke, Adolph Kuttroff, Joseph Liebmann, Edward Lauterbach, Constantin Lucius, Charles F. MacLean, Joseph M. Ohmels, Oswald Ottendorfer, Frederick A. Ringler, Hermann Ridder, Jacob Ruppert, Edward C. Schaefer, Rudolph J. Schaefer, Gustav H. Schwab, Anton Seidl, William Weber, William Wicke, C. B. Wolfram, and John G. Gillig.

An orchestra of fifty picked musicians, under the directorship of Never, was stationed in the north balcony, and Leibold's Orchestra was in the south gallery.

The ball, musically, was one of the most entertaining ever given by the Germans. In honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary

Oscar B. Weber,
Chairman of Press Committee.

of the unification of the German States, the Musical Committee arranged for the rendering of several of the old marches played for Frederick the Great, notably the "Hohenfriedberg and Dessauer March" and "Pariser Einzugsmarsch." Wagner was represented by selections from "Tannhäusser," "Rienzi," "Lohengrin," "Preislied," (Meistersinger,) and the lovely "Albumblatt." Schubert's "Lied Horch, Horch die Lerche," was also played.

The order of dances was as follows:

1. Waltz—"Geschichten aus dem Wiener-Wald".....Strauss
   "Ada".....Verdi
2. Lanciers—"Algerian".....Wiegand
   "Narcissus".....Nevin
3. Polka—"Joyeuse".....Klugescheid
   "Lied".....Mendelssohn
4. Waltz—"Cagliostro".....Strauss
   "Mein Heimathland".....Jungmann
5. Lanciers—"Wizard of the Nile".....Herbert
   "Tannhaeuser".....Wagner
6. Deux Temps—"With a Go".....Neyer
   "Pariser Einzugsmarsch".....
7. Waltz—"Reve de Jeunesse".....Muller
   "Hohenfriedberg and Dessauer March."—
8. Polka—"Niniche".....Fahrbach
   "Deutsche Nationallieder".....
9. Lanciers—"Chimes of Normandy,".....Planquette
   "Lohengrin".....Wagner
10. Waltz—"Gross Wien".....Strauss
    "Trompeter von Saekkingen".....Nessler
11. Schottische—"Emelien".....Weingarten
    "Lob der Frauen".....Strauss
12. Lanciers—"Rob Roy".....De Koven
    "Faust".....Gounod
13. Deux Temps—"Excelsior, Jr.".....Tracy
    "Preislied," (Meistersinger).....Wagner
14. Waltz—"Hansel und Gretel".....Humperdinck
    "Huguenots".....Meyerbeer
15. Yorke—"Amicitia".....Muller
    "Lied Horch, Horch die Lerche".....Schubert
16. Lanciers—"Fencing Master".....Wiegand
    "Fiedermaus".....Strauss
17. Waltz—"Kaiser".....Strauss
    "Rienzi".....Wagner
18. Deux Temps—"Anniversary".....Rosey
    "Sturmmarsch".....Bilse
19. Lanciers—"Prince Ananias".....Herbert
    "Rigoletto".....Verdi
20. Waltz—"Hockzeitskiaenge".....Strauss
    "Volkslieder".....
21. Polka—"Rosalio".....Kurth
    "Albumblatt".....Wagner
22. Lancier—"Indigo".....Strauss
    "Carmen".....Bizet
23. Waltz—"Our Wives".....Farbach
    "Liberty Bell".....Sousa
24. Polka—"Gambrinus".....Bial
    "Star-Spangled Banner."

The grand march was begun at 11 o'clock. Participating in it were nearly 300 couples. At the head were the members of the various committees, and following were Mrs. Fredericka Schneider and E. L. Molthan, Mrs. E. L. Molthan and Dr. George Lindenmayer, and others.

As at the annual Charity Ball in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the interior of the Opera House was devoid of decorations, the stage being set with a gold-and-white drawing room scene.

The partierre and grand tier of boxes were occupied by the following ladies and gentlemen: E. F. Amand, O. F. Amand, F. Bachman, William Balbach, C. C. Bloodow, F. Beck, Mrs. E. Bechtel, L. Bossert, H. Cillis, F. Draz, P. Doelger, De Barry and company, George Ehret, O. M. Eidlitz, Mrs. J. Eichler, Louis Fleischmann, F. Fechteler, Charles Gulden, F. W. Gaisenhainer, Germain Feilklinik, Augustus Hartmann, Otto Huber, M. Hoffmann, J. C. B. Huepfel, A. Hinze, A. Heide, Theodore A. Havemeyer, H. Herrmann, M. H. Hartmann, R. Katzenmayer, Behringer Kessler and company, R. C. Kammarer, and Dr. H. Koenig, Mrs. J. Keppler, A. Kuttroff, Joseph Liebmann, A. Lueder, C. H. Liebert, Hon. C. P. MacLean, P. Nembach, C. Ohmels, O. Ottendorfer, C. F. Pfitzenmayer, C. O. Peters, J. Ruppert, T. A. Riegler, H. Ridder, F. Rohe, F. A. Reitz, H. Schwarzwaelder, William Steinway, H. Schmickel, Adam Schultz, R. J. Schaefer, George G. Schaefer, H. W. Schlotmann, H. B. Schurmann, Unger & Villard, J. Wagner, Adam Weber, Oscar H. Weber, William Wicke, Mrs. A. Woerishoffer, E. G. W. Woerzs, C. B. Wolfram. The managers of St. Mark's Hospital also had a box.

The patronesses of the ball, nearly all of whom were present, were Mrs. Rudolph Aders, Mrs. F. Amend, Mrs. Max Ams, Mrs. F. Bachmann, the Misses Adele and Emma Backhaus, Mrs. Mary Backhaus, Mrs. E. Bechtel, Mrs. B. Beinecke, Mrs. M. Berg, Miss Fannie Bernheimer, Mrs. John J. Betz, Mrs. Frances Boelting, Mrs. Regina Bunzi, Mrs. E. M. Burghard, Mrs. J. J. Carlsen, Mrs. George H. Chatillon, Mrs. Hubert Cillis, Mrs. Jennie Curie, Miss Laura Curie, Mrs. William Diestel, Mrs. Rudolph Dolge, Mrs. Franz Draz, Mrs. G. Droste, Mrs. George Ehret, Miss Julie Ehret, Mrs. Charles F. Ehrhart, Mrs. J. Eichler, Mrs. H. Eidlitz, Mrs. Marc Eidlitz, Mrs. A. Elmer, Mrs. Louis Fleischmann, Mrs. Caspar Fechteler, Mrs. B. Fischer, Mrs. William Forster.

Mrs. F. W. Geissenhainer, Mrs. Leon Giegerich, Miss Gillig, Mrs. John G. Gillig, Mrs. M. J. Groh, Mrs. Charles Gulden, Miss Gulden, Mrs. Theodore Gunsel, Mrs. G. K. Haag, Mrs. John V. Halk, Mrs. Henry H. Hendricks, Mrs. H. Herrmann, Mrs. Henry Herrmann, Mrs. Gustav Heye, Mrs. J. G. Hnpfel, Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. G. J. Jetter, Mrs. P. J. Jetter, Mrs. Christina Just, Miss Lucy Kammerer, Miss Olga Katzenmeyer, Mrs. George Keim, Mrs. J. Keppler, Mrs. Theodore Kilian, Mrs. H. H. D. Kilnker, Mrs. A. C. Klinker, Mrs. Emilie Kuttroff, Miss L. Kuttroff, Mrs. Dr. F. Lange, Mrs. D. G. Langmann, Mrs. C. Lapp, Mrs. Charles Lauterjung, Mrs. J. Liebmann, Miss Frieda Lindenmeyr, Mrs. Henry Lindenmeyr, Mrs. Louise Lindenmeyr, Mrs. Mary Litzau, Miss B. Lorenze.

Mrs. Barbara Matthiessen, Mrs. C. H. Mattiage, Mrs. Robert Mayer, Mrs. Robert Maynicke, Mrs. Charles Meyer, Mrs. Dr. Willy Meyer, Mrs. P. Moller, Mrs. Joseph Movius, Mrs. A. Neidlinger, Mrs. A. Neumann, Mrs. Mary Oppermann, Mrs. R. P. Palmenberg, Mrs. Mary Pfeiff, Mrs. William Pilgrim, Mrs. H. F. Poggenburg, Mrs. Mary Raecke Valenty, Mrs. J. Reisenweber, Miss Erminie Reisenweber, Miss Barbara Reisenweber, Mrs. Mary C. Ridder, Mrs. F. A. Rohe, Mrs. Emily Rubsam, Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Miss Anna Ruppert, Miss Cornelia Ruppert.

Mrs. Max Schaefer, Mrs. George G. Schaefer, Mrs. Rudyard J. Schaefer, Miss Rose K. Schaefer, Mrs. Emil Schaefer, Mrs. Wilhelmine Schall, Mrs. Francis Schneider, Mrs. Mary Schneider, Mrs. Martin Schrenkeisen, Jr., Miss Agathe Schurz, Miss Marianne Schurz, Mrs. Gustav Schwab, Mrs. Anton Schwartz, Mrs. L. F. Schwarz, Mrs. E. Schwarzwaelder, Mrs. Hyram Schwarzwaelder, Mrs. Babette Seligman, Mrs. J. N. Senner, Miss Sone, Mrs. Dr. E. Spitzka, Mrs. C. H. Spitzner, Mrs. Ernst Stangen, Mrs. John Stelling, Mrs. A. Stolzenberger, Mrs. Isador Straus, Mrs. Adolph Tscheppe, Mrs. A. F. Troescaer, Mrs. Emil Unger, Mrs. John Unger.

Mrs. C. Voelzing, Miss Meta Volkmann, Mrs. C. M. Vom Baur, Miss Elsa Vom Baur, Mrs. Von-Zedlitz-Leipe, Mrs. C. C. J. Wehle, Mrs. Jane B. Weber, Mrs. Adam Weber, Miss Lena A. Weber, Miss Lina Weber, Miss Mathilde E. Weber, Miss Louise Weber, Mrs. J. Wertheim, Miss Antonie Wesendonck, Mrs. William Wicke, Mrs. Louise Wicke, Miss Louise Wicke, Mrs. H. B. Wilson, Mrs. E. J. Witthaus, Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer, Miss Carola Woerishoffer, Miss Nettie Woerishoffer, Mrs. F. W. Woerz, Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Mrs. O. F. Zollikoffer.

LIGHT ON THE MURDER OF MRS. TUCKER

Meyers, One of the Suspects, Makes a Damaging Admission.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Some light was shed to-day on the mystery connected with the murder of Mrs. Tucker in the outskirts of this town last week.

When little George Tucker, the son of the dead woman, told his story of how the man asked his mother for money, and when he was refused choked his mother, not forgetting to knock the little fellow insensible, he always spoke of the slouch hat, faded brown overcoat, and rubber boots worn by the man. Neither Meyers nor Byrnes, now in custody, wore rubber boots when arrested. Meyers, however, was trapped into admitting to-day that on the Monday of the murder he wore a slouch hat, a brown overcoat, and a pair of rubber boots. When Meyers was arrested, while in the company of Byrnes and Lellis, another suspect, he wore a brown overcoat and a pair of old shoes and an old derby hat.

When Meyers admitted the kind of dress he wore, Detective Cooley was at once sent to William's Bridge to search the house where Meyers lived for the articles. He returned this afternoon with the hat and boots.

The inquest will be begun to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. It will be held in the City Court Room. Coroner Miles will preside. The jury is composed of the following prominent citizens and business men: William Welsh, a parner of ex-Mayor Weller; Jacob Reed, Treasurer of the Board of Water Commissioners; Thomas M. Thompson, George H. Cristfield, ex-City Court Clerk Benjamin E. Sullard, Albert Smalley, and Edward J. Earle.

HAMILTON COLLEGE ALUMNI DINNER

Speeches by Senator Hawley, Charles Dudley Warner, and Others.

Hamilton College Alumni gave a dinner last night at the Hotel Savoy. Covers were laid for 150.

Among those present were President M. Woolsey Stryker of the College, the Rev. Charles S. Knox, Charles Dudley Warner, Prof. Burdick of Columbia College, Prof. Isaac H. Hall of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, Daniel Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings.

Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, Chester S. Lord, Congressman James Sherman, Chauncey S. Truax, John N. Beach, the Rev. N. W. Stryker, Dr. W. E. Burke, the Rev. A. H. Bradford, the Rev. George S. Webster, Elihu Root, and Reuben L. Maynard.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford, Charles Dudley Warner, and Senator Hawley made speeches on college life.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Prof. Isaac H. Hall; Vice Presidents—Hamilton B. Tompkins, Chauncey S. Truax, Prof. Francis M. Burdick, and John N. Beach; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. A. N. Brockway; Recording Secretary—Dr. J. Conger Bryan; Treasurer—James S. Greves; Executive Committee—Dr. Walter B. Winchell, the Rev. James H. Hoadley, Abel E. Blackmar, and Warren Higley.

Max Lebaudy's Russian Rival.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Le Petit Sucrier has found a successor in St. Petersburg. He is called Max II., his age is twenty-two, his pocket money 2,000,000 rubles, and the source of his revenue is ancestral trade. The special form of extravagance which he has made popular among the golden youth, who so speedily molt their golden plumage is the beggars' supper.

It is a banquet of extremes, a gathering of the fine flower of the demi-monde and the most ragged and ravenous beggars who can be picked up in the streets of St. Petersburg. He lately paid 1,000 rubles to a well-known gambling establishment for the exclusive use of their salons on one particular night. He then sallied out into the streets, and returned with his beggars' opera. Then came tradesmen, bringing the richest dishes; musicians, waiters, singers, the bands of Comus, and a jury of twelve fair frailities, who were to decide what reveler had been the wildest and wittiest in the evening's revel. The mendicants received gold and the ladies diamonds, and the Christmas tree was plundered of its pearl and ruby blossoms. The beggars and nymphs hailed Max II. as one of the wonders of the world, applauded with both hands, and strewed palms on his returning path. Meanwhile, the families of this notable Boyar are taking alarm, and casting about vainly for a remedy. A gold cure has been found for the disease of drink, but who will give a cure for the disease of gold?

H. C. Williams Shoots Himself.

H. C. Williams, thirty years old, living at 350 Dean Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide at 10:30 o'clock last night by shooting himself through the right temple at Flushing Avenue, near Washington Avenue.

Williams had been in ill health, and this was assigned as the cause of the suicide.

Staten Island Yacht Club Election.

The Staten Island Yacht Club held its annual meeting Monday evening, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Charles E. Hoyer, Commodore; Wallace D. MacDonald, Vice Commodore; E. W. Simonson, Treasurer; George Carmer, Secretary; Adolph Panick, Measurer; Oscar E. Slater, Harry Van Duser, and Howard Hitchcock, Trustees.

TO PROTECT NAVIGATORS.

Col. J. Schuyler Crosby Offers Some Strong Suggestions.

TO NUMBER LIFE-SAVING STATIONS

The Advantage Which Such a System Would Have for the Men Who Are Navigating Our Coasts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Captains of merchant ships and pleasure vessels who sail along our coast have often felt the necessity for having the coast line designated in a way that would supplement the characteristic signs furnished by the lighthouse system. Col. J. Schuyler Crosby, who has had much experience as a yachtsman, has suggested a way to furnish this service, which ought to meet with careful consideration and approval. He has addressed a letter to Chief Kimball of the Life Saving Service, which very clearly explains the purpose for which it was written.

The marine underwriters favor this proposition, as one that will contribute, if adopted, to the safety of navigation of the coast. There seems to be no reason why the suggestion made by Col. Crosby should not meet with early and favorable action by the Treasury Department. The argument that would be made by naval officers and others, that this provision would give greater security to ships in foggy weather would undoubtedly serve to influence the Treasury in reaching a favorable disposition of this matter. Here is Col. Crosby's letter:

Referring to the conversation that I had with you in October last, I now take much pleasure in bringing to your attention a plan, thought to have some merit, in extending the uses of the great number of life-saving stations and houses of refuge along the coasts of the United States. The idea has for its purpose primarily to avail the location of the stations in the various districts under your control, to enable the seafaring community to definitely locate their vessels in tempestuous weather of the Winter months or after a period of foggy weather, when observations of the sun or other heavenly bodies are not easily obtained. More particularly for strangers approaching the coast is this necessary after a spell of such weather off shore. For, as you are doubtless well aware, the great coasting trade of the country works its way along the coast, generally in sight of land, or from prominent points of departure to others north or south of the port quitted, so that it would appear to be important that every assistance to promote safety ought to be afforded.

The splendid lighthouse service of the United States, with its most excellent system of lights, lightships, and buoyage, has made our coast the safest in the world for navigators, and the idea herein presented occurs to my mind as a further means to augment this security, by painting in a most conspicuous place on the several life-saving stations and houses of refuge in the various districts large white Roman numerals, so as to be visible as soon as the stations can be made out distinctly from the sea.

From Montauk Point to the Florida Reefs the land is generally low-lying, with few features to distinguish it, and it is here that the marks suggested would be most valuable in supplementing the lighthouse system. It is mainly in those districts where the Summer cottages have been built in large numbers, and among which it is not always easy for strangers to pick out life-saving stations, unless numbers should indicate their locality. As few of these straggling hamlets and villages are mapped, hardly any use could be made of them by vessels approaching the coast, unless the life-saving station is indicated in some such manner as I suggest, wherever they might happen to have been encroached upon, as already made manifest at some points. Cruising along our coast in yachting at all seasons of the year, it has been felt that, with some such guide as pointed out, uncertainty would have been dispelled, and considerable anxiety would have been removed if the yacht's situation could have been made certain. I have felt that substantial benefit would be conferred upon commerce if this means of quickly recognizing locality had been afforded.

To explain more fully and in more detail the system suggested: The coast of the United States is divided into twelve life-saving districts, as follows:

First District, coast of Maine and New-Hampshire, has 12 stations.

Second District, coast of Massachusetts, has 24 stations.

Third District, coast of Rhode Island and Long Island, has 39 stations.

Fourth District, coast of New-Jersey, has 41 stations.

Fifth District, coast of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, to Cape Charles, has 17 stations.

Sixth District, coast from Cape Henry to Cape Fear, has 29 stations.

Seventh District, coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and East Florida, has 12 stations and 10 houses of refuge.

Eighth District, Gulf coast, has 12 stations.

Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh, lake district, 0.

Twelfth District, Pacific coast, has 12 stations.

Now, commencing on the coast of Maine and continuing westward, including the coast of Massachusetts, there are 96 life-saving stations, of which, if numbers were employed, the eastern-most station could be marked I; the next west V; the next X, the next west XV, the next XX, and so on until the last station in Massachusetts was reached.

Beginning anew on the seacoast of Rhode Island and the south side of Long Island and the New-Jersey coast, a similar system could be begun and terminated with the last station on that coast. This scheme of enumeration would be sufficiently elastic to permit the establishment of stations at intermediate points, retaining those already numbered, so as to avoid any duplication of numbers, while the great distance included in the enumeration would make it impossible to mistake their identity. This enumeration should be continued on the coast of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, as far as Cape Fear, which would give another wide range and great distance, so that it would be impossible for mistakes or identification to occur. This would divide the nine Atlantic districts into four, or at most five, and would avoid giving any more numbers than could be easily distinguished at all distances where the life-saving stations could be made out.

I would leave the matter, in other details, to your well-known interest and judgment. The use of these numbers would in no way change the name of the life-saving station, which, for the benefit of ship owners, underwriters, and others, should always be distinguished by names designating their locality as at present.

From many years' experience in yachting and coasting from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, I am deeply interested in any outcome of the suggestion herein laid down. I am certain that it would aid very materially the navigation of both large and small vessels along our coast, and by its adoption the Life Saving Service of the United States would add in a great measure to the safety of those who go down to the sea in ships.

These suggestions of Col. Crosby are being considered by the Treasury Department.

HUDSONS IN POOR FORM

Riverside and Catholic Bowlers Beat Them at Reid's Alleys.

The members of the bowling team of the Hudson County Wheelmen were woefully out of form last evening, at Reid's alleys, in their tournament games with the Riverside Wheelmen and Catholic Club Cyclers. They lost two games, and, therefore, failed to better their position in the tourney of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. Owing to the state of the weather, few "rooters" were on hand to cheer the contestants. President "Jim" Gentle of the Riversides was one of the faithful. He rarely misses a game in which Riverside men compete. The Catholics and Riversides met in the final game of the evening, and the former won somewhat easily. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

HUDSON COUNTY WHEELMEN.				RIVERSIDE WHEELMEN.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Harrington	2	5	146	Fardleman	4	3	198
J. Saunders.	1	1	140	Hering	0	1	82
H. Beam	6	1	221	Wobcke	1	1	103
H. Saunders	0	4	123	Cordner	1	5	143
J. Beam	5	3	185	Burnham	3	3	162
Total	14	18	815	Total	9	13	688

FRAMES.

Riverside .80 147 231 305 409 479 530 635 710 815
Hudson Co 51 117 181 272 355 419 497 568 631 688

Scorers—R. Costelloe and Nelson McIntyre.
Umpire—W. Obergfell.

SECOND GAME.

CATHOLIC CLUB C.				HUDSON COUNTY W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Brock	3	3	159	Fardleman	2	2	127
Burns	1	4	134	E. Clark	5	2	104
Hopetschny	8	2	134	Wobcke	2	0	98
Schaedler	1	5	136	Cordner	0	9	168
Riordan	4	4	183	Burnham	5	2	173
Total	12	18	748	Total	10	15	675

FRAMES.

Catholic 63 135 210 305 396 467 540 624 675 748
Hudson Co..56 116 192 255 301 394 457 518 602 675

Scorers—Charles Ertz and Nelson McIntyre.
Umpire—W. Obergfell.

THIRD GAME.

RIVERSIDE W.				CATHOLIC C. C.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Harrington	2	1	117	Brock	1	3	151
J. Saunders.	0	4	102	Burns	0	5	128
H. Beam	3	5	164	Kopetschny	3	3	150
H. Saunders.	2	5	139	Schaedler	2	2	126
J. Beam	3	3	157	Riordan	4	5	189
Total	10	18	679	Total	10	21	750

FRAMES.

Riverside 67 118 210 276 336 412 514 574 621 679
Catholic 75 139 214 300 388 462 538 632 804 750

Scorers—Charles Ertz and Nelson McIntyre.
Umpire—W. Obergfell.

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION

Early European and American Publications —A Copy of Franklin's "Experiments and Observations."

Among the books sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co. were the following:

R. W. Emerson's Poems, 12mo., boards, uncut, Boston, 1847, the rare first edition, $18.50.

"Les Amours de Pistion," Par Ant. du Perier, Sieur de la Salargue, Gentilhomme Bourdelois, 12 mo, old morocco, gilt. Paris: chez Thomas de la Ruelle, MDCI. The first American novel, the scene being laid in Canada. Dedicated to Queen Margaret; a book of the greatest rarity, of which Dufossé said he could find no mention in any of the great libraries of Paris; the author describes the customs, dress, &c., of the savages at some length, and finally marries his hero to "la belle sauvage," after the most terrific combat with a native rival, $8.75.

"Experiments and Observations on Electricity, Made at Philadelphia, in America," by Benjamin Franklin, L.L. D. and F. R. S., with additions and copper-plates. 4to, sheep. London: David Henry, and sold by Francis Newbery, 1767; fine book-plate of William Hamilton of The Woodlands; $5.50. Philip Freneau's "The Village Merchant," Philadelphia, 1794, scarce, first edition, $5.50.

"The Works of Oliver Goldsmith," edited by Peter Cunningham, portrait and vignettes, four vols., London, Murray, 1854; best edition, scarce, $5.50; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," with an introduction by Austin Dobson, and illustrations by Hugh Thomson, London, Macmillan, 1890; very scarce, with an illustration cancelled in later editions, $8; Alexander Gragdon's "Memoirs of the Revolutionary Period," Harrisburg, 1811, $6.

Hamerton's "The Art of the American Wood Engraver," two vols., New-York, Scribner, 1894, proofs on India paper, $20; Alexander Hamilton's "Personal Explanations of Reynold's Affair," Philadelphia, 1797, $6.25.

The Harleian Miscellany, consisting of a curious collection of Tracts, eight volumes, London, 1747, etc.; the original and complete edition, many of the tracts relating to America, from very rare originals, $16; O. W. Holmes's "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," 1858, "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," 1872, illustrated, two volumes, Boston, first editions, $7; John J. Jacobs's "A Biographical Sketch of the Life of the Late Capt. Michael Cresap, of Cumberland, Md., 1826, a very fine copy of this extremely rare book, in which Cresap is defended from the attacks of Mr. Jefferson, $11.50.

John Keats's "Endymion: a Poetic Romance," London, Taylor & Hessey, 1818, an exceptionally fine copy of the rare first edition, $36; Herndon's "Life of Lincoln," illustrated, three volumes, Chicago, 1889, the original suppressed edition, $9.75.

Longfellow's "Le Ministre de Wakefield," 12 mo., full morocco extra, gilt top, by Stikeman, Boston, 1831, Mr. Foote's copy, with his book-plate, the first edition, $11; and Archibald Loudon, "A Selection of Some of the Most Interesting Narratives of Outrages, Committed by the Indians, in their Wars with the White People," volume II., original leather binding, Carlisle, from the press of Archibald Loudon, 1811, $20.

THREE ROBBERS SUCCEED, THEN FAIL

Plundered Farmer Willetts and Tried to Get into Farmer Powell's House.

FARMINGDALE, L. I., Feb. 4.—The prevailing low price of potatoes was the cause of three masked highwaymen being greatly disappointed in the amount of a haul they made from a farmer last night, and they tried to break into a farmhouse in order to make a decent night's wages.

The unfortunate farmer was Henry Willetts of Half Hollows, a small place near here. He was on his way home with the proceeds of a wagon load of potatoes. Highwaymen were furthest from his thoughts when his horses' heads were seized, and he was ordered to "throw up his hands."

Both of Willett's hands did not go up. The one holding the whip did, and he gave the horses a sharp cut that caused them to plunge ahead, but the highwaymen managed to hold onto the bridles, and the team was stopped again. While two of the men held the horses and covered Willetts with revolvers, the third climbed into the wagon and took $3.60 from the farmer. Then Willetts was allowed to continue his journey.

Ezekiel Powell, another farmer, was aroused late last night by hearing someone at his bedroom window. He got out of bed, and seizing a large hammer that happened to be in the room, crept toward the window. He was startled to see a man's hand on the sill, but without hesitating, he brought the hammer down on the burglar's hand. There was a sharp cry of pain, followed by the noise of a body falling to the ground.

Powell hurriedly dressed himself, and arousing several of his neighbors, they tracked the three men by their footprints through the snow for a long distance. Arriving at the edge of a patch of woods, however, the trail was lost, and further search abandoned. The local authorities believe these are the men who robbed Willetts.

Election in the Arion Society.

A special election was held by the Arion Society last night for the purpose of filling the vacancies resulting from the resignation of two of the officers elected at the annual meeting in December last. F. A. Rockar was elected Recording Secretary in place of H. C. Timm, resigned, and Charles M. Ams was elected a member of the Board of Trustees to succeed Dr. Paul Schoenemann, resigned. The remainder of the meeting was devoted to matters pertaining to the masquerade ball next Tuesday.

THE WHITE LOTUS CENTRE'S FEAST

Theosophists, Socialists, Anarchists, and Other Believers in Many Faiths Dine and Discuss "Brotherhood."

After having become possessed of a spirit that urged him to strive to ameliorate the condition of his fellow-men, H. T. Patterson, President of the Brooklyn Theosophical Society, and a Director of the Theosophical Society of America, formed the White Lotus Centre of the Theosophical Society of America, and, with a few chosen friends, instituted a series of monthly dinners, at Buchbinder's restaurant, 278 East Houston Street, for the small charge of 20 cents a cover.

The third of these dinners was masticated last night, and there will be more to follow.

Mr. Patterson is President of the White Lotus Centre, Joseph Klein is its Vice President, E. Glick is its Treasurer, and Frederick W. Flint is Secretary. Mr. Patterson, as before mentioned, is a Theosophist, but what the other members of the White Lotus Centre are is not positively known, beyond the fact that they are seekers after truth.

The series of dinners was instituted to bring together men and women of all faiths and beliefs, whether fragmentary or whole, and to indulge, after the lighting of the cigars, in short debates, in which each speaker is allowed, first, ten minutes, and, after all others have spoken, five minutes additional, in which to express his or her ideas upon the subject under discussion.

The subject for discussion last evening was "Brotherhood." The same subject was discussed at the dinner last month, but as there seemed to be some vitality left in it it was deemed proper to consider it again. At the next meeting and dinner "Why should we work for others?" will be the question for discussion.

The star guest at the dinner last night was Swami Abhayananda, member of the Sanyasin Order of Monks in India. He was as full of good fellowship and the appropriate idea of brotherhood as the bread was of starch, and as he ate, he discoursed (for even the dinner was taken seriously) and poured out Platonic lore in an almost unending stream. His great physique, clad from head to foot in a flowing garment of terra cotta colored stuff, was in striking contrast to those of the others at the table, and his announcement, "I am a follower of myself," taken in connection with his genial smile and hearty appetite, led us to think that this master composed no unwillingly performed tasks upon him. He is a satisfied disciple of an easy master.

It was whispered that the others at the table were Socialists, Anarchists, free lovers, &c., and yet they ate together in harmony and strove by precept to help each other live in a great common brotherhood that knows nothing but the fact that every one is a child of the All Father.

It was probably the most curious gathering of restful and unrestful spirits that was ever gathered together in this city, and still no effort was made by any one present to proselytize or in any way change the belief of any of the others.

Each expressed his belief as to the best method for bringing all into a universal brotherhood in which peace should prevail and enmity should be unknown.

All had ideas for the uplifting of mankind and bringing about such a condition that thought but should prevail. It was a strange gathering with a noble aim. Men of many nationalities were present, but all felt themselves to be brothers, even though beliefs held some of them as far apart as the poles.

Mr. Patterson acted as host, received and introduced the diners, many of whom had never seen or heard of the other before, and conducted the proceedings with the greatest tact, being seemingly conversant with the ideas of all present.

CHARGED WITH FORGING CITIZEN PAPERS

An Italian Caught Presenting Them at Street Cleaning Department.

Pasquale Mario, an Italian of 62 Varick Street, was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant charging him with the forgery of naturalization papers. The forgery was discovered when Mario went to the office of the Street Cleaning Department and tried to get a position as a street sweeper. The law of 1892 makes it obligatory on all employes of the city departments to be citizens of the United States.

The forged citizenship papers purported to have been issued by a Justice of the Supreme Court. The counterfeit Supreme Court seal is rather crudely imitated. The rest of the forgery is good.

Mario said he had bought the papers from a man whom he did not know near the City Hall and paid $10 for them.

Assistant District Attorney McManus said that a series of such forgeries had been committed. The Italians do not get the bogus citizenship papers so much for the purpose of voting as to be able to get employment in some of the city departments.

It is supposed some clever Italians are engaged in the scheme of forging the papers and selling them to their more ignorant countrymen.

As the seal of a State Court was forged the county authorities have jurisdiction in the matter. It is expected that a number of other Italians will be arrested.

Mario was committed in default of $2,500.

For the Release of Irish Prisoners.

Two hundred delegates, representing forty of the leading Irish organizations of the city, met last night at Independence Hall, Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, for the purpose of taking measures for securing the release of the Irish and Irish-American political prisoners who are held in British prisons. A committee was appointed to arrange for a mass meeting.

HOTELS.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, (absolutely Fireproof.) SELECT PATRONAGE.
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

Hotel Majestic,
Central Park West,
72d and 71st Sts., N. Y.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL, ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST PERFECTLY ARRANGED IN THE WORLD, OFFERS UNEQUALED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR REAL COMFORT TO THOSE WHO WISH TO ENJOY THE LUXURY OF HOTEL LIFE.

ITS LOCATION IS PERFECT, FACING AND OVERLOOKING BEAUTIFUL CENTRAL PARK. ITS SIX HUNDRED LIVING ROOMS ARE MOST CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED, AND COMPLETE IN APPOINTMENTS.

THE CUISINE IS OF UNSURPASSED EXCELLENCE, BEING UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CHEF, M. AD. GALLIER.

EVERY FACILITY AND CONVENIENCE OF A PERFECT HOTEL IS PROVIDED. NIGHTLY CONCERTS BY THE RUSSIAN ORCHESTRA OF M. VLADIMIR PURICHOFF, AND FREQUENT SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS IN MUSIC ROOM AND PARLORS ADJOINING THE SOCIAL HALL OF THE HOTEL, MAKE LIFE HERE SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TO ITS GUESTS.

ONE MIGHT EASILY RECOGNIZE

FAVORS A GREATER CITY

Mayor Strong Gives His Views on Consolidation.

WANTS LOCAL INTERESTS PROTECTED

A Commission Should Be Appointed to Prepare a Charter—Each City Should Take Care of Its Own Contracts.

Mayor Strong's views on the Greater New-York project, and the plans that have been thus far suggested in Albany this year with consolidation in view, are of unusual interest just now.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES obtained an expression of opinion on this topic from the Mayor yesterday, but he is not ready to talk freely for publication about the matter.

"In the first place," the Mayor said, "I do not desire at this time to express any opinion as to any bill or bills that may now be pending in the Legislature in reference to consolidation. I am in favor emphatically of a Greater New-York, but it is my fixed opinion that the final consolidation of the territory to be included in this great city should be brought about in such a manner as to carefully conserve the interests of all the localities and all the interests that are to be affected by it.

"It is a great undertaking. In my opinion, a commission should be appointed to frame a suitable charter for the greater city, and this commission, when it completes its work, should report it back to the Legislature, and let that body pass upon it.

"Could not the present Greater New-York Commission do this work?" the reporter inquired.

"I have no objection to the present commission," the Mayor replied, "but I believe the Mayors of the cities interested, especially the Mayors of Brooklyn and New-York, should have the right to select at least two men to act upon a commission charged with preparing the charter under which the Greater New-York would be governed."

"Do you think final consideration of the proposed Greater New-York territory can be safely effected by Jan. 1, 1898?" the Mayor was asked.

He meditated a moment, and then replied: "Well, I hardly think that date would allow sufficient time in which to do all the work that will be necessary."

"What do you think of the proposed plan of abolishing some of the departments, like the Police Department, this year and establishing Metropolitan District Departments to be conducted by commissions appointed in Albany?"

"I don't think that is a very good plan.

"One thing is certain," continued his Honor, "and that is that matters should be so arranged that the localities that are to be incorporated in the Greater New-York should not be permitted to saddle the city with old contracts that would burden the greater city down with debts. The localities should be compelled to settle up all such contracts themselves. Look at the recently annexed territory of this city. Contracts were made up there right up to the time the annexation went into effect, and now they are saddled on this city, and lawsuits are likely to grow out of them.

"The interests of the City of New-York should be safeguarded in all respects in this matter of consolidation, and I think this can be done best by the appointment of a carefully selected commission to prepare a proper charter."

"What do you think of the Pavey Greater New-York bill?"

"I have not studied it as yet.

"I am not committed to any bill upon the subject."

ONE MORE HEARING.

Corporation Counsel Scott Will Speak for a Greater New-York.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—One more hearing will be given by the Joint Committee on Greater New-York.

Corporation Counsel Scott of New-York City will make an argument to-morrow. It is understood he will follow essentially the line of argument he took in a recently published statement against consolidation on the terms of equal taxation for the cities involved.

AFFAIRS OF THE WEBER PIANO COMPANY

The Receiver Expected to Continue the Manufacturing Business.

It is expected that the receiver for the Weber Piano Company of New-York, William Foster, will continue the work of the factory at Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street after he files his bond for $50,000. The order of Justice Lawrence gave him the necessary power to carry out and complete the existing unfinished contracts of the company, to finish all pianos in course of construction, to purchase additional materials for so doing, to sell the manufactured stock, and to employ the necessary clerks, workmen, &c.

It is said by officers of the company that if the materials on hand can be worked up into pianos and put on the market for sale at fair prices, the assets of the company will be greatly increased in value. Otherwise a large part of the materials would be almost worthless, for the reason that they are not adapted to any other piano than the Weber.

There are 130 stockholders in the company, 98 holding preferred stock and 32 holding common. Among the largest are William E. Wheelock & Co., $135,500; William E. Wheelock, $24,400; Charles B. Lawson, $17,400; Albert Weber, $97,000; John W. Mason, $46,300; Robert F. Tilney, $10,100; Martha A. Foster, $10,400; Havens & Beebe, $17,800; A. Britton Havens, $11,000; Alphonso Smith, $10,000; David B. Powell, $10,000, and Eunice A. Bigelow, $10,000.

Among the bills receivable, either held by the company or which it has had discounted, are those of the Manufacturers' Piano Company of Chicago, Hendrick's Music Company of Pittsburg, Penn.; the H. B. Smith Music Company of Denver, and the Hume-Minor Company of Portsmouth, Va. In all these companies the firm of William E. Wheelock & Co., it is said, has been interested. This firm, it is said, regarded its investment in concerns in other cities as a strong feature of its business.

The Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn is the trustee for the $200,000 mortgage bonds on the Weber factory at Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street. A. D. Wheelock, President of that company, is the father of William E. Wheelock, who is President of the Weber Piano Company.

FOR SLAPPING MRS. WAGNER'S FACE

Henry D. Cornell Fined $10 and a Party of Women Is Pleased.

Henry D. Cornell, a stenographer, living at 969 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was fined $10 by Justice Goetting in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday for slapping the face of Mrs. Celia B. Wagner, the janitress of the building.

There was a bevy of pretty girls present in court, and when the fine was announced there was a chorus of "Ah! I'm so glad," and "It serves the horrid thing right," among them.

Mrs. Wagner testified that the assault was committed while Mr. Cornell was looking at a gas meter in the cellar.

"I told him it wasn't proper for him to have a light there," she said, "and he turned round and slapped me twice on the side of the face."

Mr. Cornell denied the charge, but admitted having words with Mrs. Wagner.

Killed Through a Mistake.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Matthew Bollinger of 291 Mohawk Street, suspecting Fred Muller of visiting at his house, disguised himself in women's clothes and lay in walt at his doorway. John Belwo, a teamster residing in the same house, came out on his way to work this morning and received the bullet intended for Muller. He was shot through the heart and died instantly.

Injured by a Falling Wall.

WINSTON, N. C., Feb. 4.—The south wall of H. B. Ireland & Co.'s tobacco factory, which was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon, fell this afternoon, entombing Mr. Ireland and Jefferson Albody, one of his workmen. Mr. Ireland was, it is feared, fatally injured. Albody was rescued with only a few bruises.

However much you or your small boy like sailor suits, you may object to them for all the year round.

A winter compromise is our double-breasted, deep-sailor collar suit; braided or embroidered.

A Norfolk jacket with bloomer "knickers" makes a dainty and comfortable costume—no tension about the knee; cut large enough to fasten above and fall below.

Short leggins to match suits.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Society will be very busy to-day. Among the chief social incidents will be the last of the Wednesday cotillions at Sherry's, the marriage of Miss Julia E. K. Lawrence to Arthur Terry, in St. George's Church, at nigh noon; a leap year dance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes of 239 Madison Avenue, Mrs. George F. Shrady's reception, from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M., at 8 East Sixty-sixth Street; the marriage of Miss Eliza M. Edgar to George C. Comstock, in the Church of the Incarnation; the marriage of Miss Louise Lauferty to Henry L. Jallenik, at Sherry's, at noon; entertainment by the Students' Dramatic Club in Carnegie Lyceum, at 8 o'clock P. M.; reception by Mrs. Walker Curry of 21 East Sixty-first Street, from 4 to 7 o'clock, and a reception by Mrs. Charles Barnard of 114 West Seventy-fourth Street.

—The Tuesday Evening Dancing Class, which was organized by Mrs. John T. Hall, held its last meeting before Lent last evening at Sherry's. The cotillion was led by Frederick Betts, who had Miss Elizabeth Sands for his partner. This class has been so successful, and has grown to such large proportions that it is understood it will be reorganized next season, and will be divided into two classes.

—Mrs. Alfred B. Price and Miss Price of West Ninetieth Street have sent out cards for a large reception on Feb. 13, from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M., and for a dance from 8 to 11 o'clock P. M. on the same day.

—Mrs. B. M. Martin of 240 West Seventy-fourth Street will throw open her house to-morrow afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock for a birthday tea in aid of the Riverside Day Nursery.

—Mrs. Francis Schroeder and the Misses Schroeder of 137 Madison Avenue are receiving on Monday afternoons and will continue to do so throughout the season.

—It is understood that the marriage of Miss Ethel Reed of Newburyport, Mass., to Philip Hale, the only unmarried son of the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale, will be celebrated early in June.

—The Misses Hidden of 571 Park Avenue are at home informally on Monday afternoons.

—The Misses Donahue of 128 East Seventy-first Street have sent out cards for a dance on the evening of Feb. 12. Mrs. Donahue and the Misses Donahue also have cards out for Tuesdays in February and March.

—The subscription concert which was arranged by Alexander C. Robinson took place last evening in the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf. It was attended by several hundred men and women of prominence in society. The affair was in honor of Leopold Winkler, pianist, who was assisted by Mlle. Clementine de Vere. The patronesses, nearly all of whom were present, were Mrs. Warren Gardner Demorest, Mrs. E. C. Hoyt, Mrs. William W. McAlpin, Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Mrs. Gilbert Parker, Mrs. David McClure, Mrs. George Byrd, Mrs. Henry Brewer, and Miss Nellie Brokaw. Among the guests were Mrs. Mary Lawrence, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Charles H. Lynde, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. Daniel S. Riker, Mrs. J. Blakely Hoyt, Mrs. Isaac Vail Brokaw, Mrs. David Johnson, Mrs. Birney Fellowes, Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, Mrs. E. H. Hazard, and Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Jr.

—The final meeting this season of the Social Club, organized by Mrs. T. Tassel Fischer of 234 Central Park West, will take place to-night, when the members of the club will form a theatre party. Among those who will attend are Mrs. Edward Banks Keeler, Miss Glenney, Mrs. Byron W. Greene, John C. Travers, and D. B. R. Chapman.

—Another charming musicale was given at the residence of Mrs. George Kemp, 720 Fifth Avenue, by her daughter, Miss Marion Kemp, last evening. About 150 guests were invited. Signor Campanari and Mrs. Weyman sang a number of delightful songs, and Mme. Camilla Urso gave some beautiful violin solos. After supper, which was served at 11 o'clock, the prologue from "Il Pagliacci" was given with great effect by Signor Campanari, together with a number of selections by the other artists. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Heber Bishop, Miss Gurnee, Augustus Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Miss Coudert, Miss Eleanor Hewitt, Mr. Erskine Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Miss Wilmerding, the Misses Preston, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Baker, Mr. Kissam, Mrs. Tyng, Mr. and Mrs. Sewell Tyng, Miss Juliana Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Edey, Mr. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard, Miss Field, Mr. Field, Mr. Joseph Harriman, and Miss Grant.

—A pleasant studio reception was given yesterday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Hyneman at 58 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. and Mrs. Hyneman were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Eugene Clarke, Mrs. Cruger, and Mrs. Douglass. Refreshments were served informally, and there was some good music by Eugene Clarke, Mr. Averill, Mr. Strauss, and Mrs. Hyneman. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Hoffman, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mr. and Mrs. Collis, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. J. C. Croly, Dr. and Mrs. Stoddard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Berg, Mrs. E. M. Scott, Altemont De Cordova, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Blashfield, and Mrs. Faulkner. A number of Mr. Hyneman's fine portraits and Mrs. Hyneman's charming ivory miniatures were on the studio walls.

—Another meeting of the Knickerbocker Riding Club will take place to-night at Durland's. The Rev. Braddin Hamilton, assistant rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, is President of the club, and among the members are Mr. and Mrs. Percival Kuhne, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dickerson, Miss Alice Roberts, Miss Helen Jackson, Miss Henrietta Porter, Miss Emily Coddington, Miss Marie Eddy, Miss Lillie Graham, Horace Barnard, Jr., Henry S. Clark, Moses Taylor Pyne, Matthew Astor Wilkes, Miss Bertha Allen, Miss Ethel Scott, Miss Florence Warner, Miss Emily Pettit, Miss Augusta McKim Davies, Miss Florence Clark, Schuyler Schieffelin, Sidney G. Mather, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Miss Josephine M. Cook, Miss René Coudert, Miss Lulu Dudley, Miss Helen Graham, Miss Julia Graham, Miss Katherine T. Moore, Miss Henrietta Schroeder, Miss Thurber, Miss Nettie Thurber, Miss Mabel Watson, Miss Grace Talcot, Miss Irene Sutton, W. J. Innes, Francis G. Landon, J. Langdon Schroeder, Arthur J. Slade, Augustus C. Smith, Miss Marion Cheesebrough, Alexander J. Bruen, William B. Blackwell, and Nathan H. Lord.

—A series of musicales will be begun at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, on Friday, under the direction of W. H. Barber. Among the subscribers are Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. George J. Gould, and her mother, Mrs. Kingdom; Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. E. G. Love, Mrs. Charles I. Hudson, the Misses Farrington, Mrs. Francis Freeman, Mrs. Richard Hoffman, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, and Mrs. J. Muhlenburg Bailey.

—The next meeting of the Saturday Evening Euchre Club will be held at 366 West Fifty-eighth Street, on Saturday evening. The club is composed of the officers of the Ninth Regiment and their wives. Meetings twice each month at the residences of the members. Major Lorigan is President of the club, Capt. J. D. Walton Treasurer, and Lieut. J. F. Hendrickson Secretary.

PATRIARCH.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Sedgwick—Beales.

The Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, was crowded yesterday at noon with fashionable folk of this city, Washington, Philadelphia, and Boston. The occasion was the marriage of Miss Margaret Beales, daughter of Mrs. James A. G. Beales of 35 West Thirty-second Street, to Theodore Sedgwick. The bride, who is an exceedingly pretty young woman and one of the most popular belles of this city, is a granddaughter of the late Eugene Kelly and is a cousin of Eugene Kelly and of Thomas Hugh Kelly.

The service was a full choral one. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Father McKinnon and Father Connell. Henry Sedgwick, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were J. Richers Steers, Seymour Cromwell, Robert Emmet, Thomas Hugh Kelly, B. L. Tone, and Louis Larocque.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Eugene J. Beales, wore a gown of heavy white satin and carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. On the skirt were flounces of point lace, and the bodice was trimmed with the same material. The veil of point lace was secured to the hair with a diamond ornament presented by the bridegroom.

The bridesmaids were Miss Nina Murphy, Miss Mary D. Beales, sister of the bride; Miss Leonora Milmo, and Miss Aileen Tone. They wore gowns of pale blue silk, brocaded with small rose buds, and picture hats of black velvet, which were presents from the bride. They carried sable muffs, which were also presents from the bride. The ushers wore in their white scarfs pins with black and white pearls resting between two small diamond leaves. These were souvenirs from the bridegroom.

After the ceremony there was a reception for the relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom at the residence of the bride's mother. The front drawing room, where the newly married couple received, was lavishly decorated with Marguerites. The young couple stood in a bower of tropical plants and under a canopy of daisies. An elaborate wedding breakfast was served.

Elebash—Powell.

The marriage of Miss Isabella Frances Powell, a daughter of Mrs. Leander Treadwell Powell, and a granddaughter of David P. Powell, former President of the Brooklyn City National Bank, to Dr. Clarence Sumner Elebash of 118 East Nineteenth Street, this city, was celebrated last evening at 8 o'clock in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John H. Prescott, rector of St. Anne's Church, at Sayville, L. I., assisted by the Rev. Dr. H. C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Church.

The maid of honor was Miss Florence Lockitt of Brooklyn, and the best man was James Edwin Kent. The bridesmaids were Miss Maud Reed, Miss Sedie Campbell of Newburg, N. Y., and the bride's two sisters, Miss Edith Powell and Miss Emma Powell. The bridesmaids wore pearl and diamond pins, which were gifts from the bride. The ushers were Herbert Lloyd, Graham Reed, Dr. Joseph Collins, and Dr. Robert T. Morris. The bridegroom's gifts to his best man and ushers were gold sleeve links, set with diamonds.

A large reception followed the church ceremony at the Pouch Mansion, in Clinton Avenue.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S VICTORY

He Is Elected to the Dominion House of Commons by a Large Vote.

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., Feb. 4.—Sir Charles Tupper, late Canadian High Commissioner to England, who resigned that position to run for a seat in the Dominion House of Commons, was to-day elected to represent Cape Breton in that House by 574 majority.

His opponent was the Hon. G. H. Murray, (Liberal,) ex-Legislative Councilor in the Nova Scotia Legislature. The vote polled was: Tupper, 3,565; Murray, 2,991, being the largest in the history of the constituency, and nearly 1,500 more than at the last general election.

COMING EVENTS.

—Admiral Stanton, United States Navy—Address before the Loyal Legion of New-York City, Delmonico's, this evening.

—Drawing Club meeting, Sherry's, to-morrow night at 8:30.

—Board of Education, Grand and Elm Streets, to-day at 4 P. M.

It is well to get clear of a bad cough or cold the first week, but it is safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Easy to take and effectual—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

In consequence of the death, in England, of the daughter of Mr. James McCreery, both of our stores will be closed till Thursday morning, February 6th.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St. Twenty-third Street.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

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MADE TO ORDER IN THE VERY BEST MANNER. TO PROVE THE CORRECTNESS OF THIS STATEMENT WE INVITE ANY ONE TO BRING AN EXPERT WITH HIM TO THOROUGHLY EXAMINE THIS LINE OF GOODS AND PASS JUDGMENT ON THE TRUTH OR FALSITY OF OUR ASSERTION. BEAR IN MIND, THEY ARE ALL BEAUTIFUL STYLES AS WELL AS EXCELLENT QUALITY.

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History of the Monroe Doctrine

From The Times of Jan. 2:
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF DEC. 17,
THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY OLNEY AND LORD SALISBURY,
AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE,
THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE,
together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward.

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PRICE 5 CENTS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A cablegram was received yesterday at the offices of the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, from Capt. A. Albers of the steamship Fuerst Bismarck, saying that the ship reached Funchal, Madeira, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, after an excellent trip, with all her 350 first-class passengers in good health. The Fuerst Bismarck left here Jan. 28 for a ten weeks' cruise to the Mediterranean and the Orient.

—The annual banquet of the Rutgers College Alumni Association is to be held at the St. Denis Hotel Friday evening, Feb. 7. Tickets may be had from the Rev. Henry E. Cobb, Secretary, 270 West End Avenue, or from W. H. Van Steenbergh, 10 Wall Street.

—The Drawing Room Club will hold its third meeting of the season at Sherry's to-morrow evening at 8:30 o'clock. Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury of Yale University will deliver an address on "The Stage" and certain famous State trials in England.

—Charles Dudley Warner will address the League for Political Education, at 22 West Forty-fourth Street, at 11 o'clock next Saturday morning, on "The Relation of the Citizen to the Criminal."

—James Addy sixty years of age, a collector, living at 335 West Forty-eighth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night suffering from insanity. He was placed in the insane pavilion.

—At the Mercantile Library, Astor Place, near Broadway, an exhibition of art and illustrated books and picture posters will be held Wednesday, Feb. 12, from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M.

—"Evolution and Socialism" will be the subject of Prof. George Gunton's free lecture in the hall of the School of Economics, 34 Union Square, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

—Policeman John J. Keohane of the Macdougal Street Station died yesterday at his home, 207 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

—Eighteen candidates for inspectors of dredging in the Dock Department were examined by the Civil Service Board yesterday.

Brooklyn.

—Among other property so far bought by the Park Commissioner for the new shore drive along New-York Bay are the following: Charles W. and Phebe F. Church, $192,500; Eliza Wild, $73,863; Marie Antoinette, Marie A., Mary S., and Thomas H. Gelston, $222,500; Michael Gates and Sarah A. Kennard, $40,000; Peter and Mary A. Keegan, $42,500; Charles C. McKay, $7,850; George H. Wardell, $5,000; Margaret Meehan, $2,600; Henry MacKey, $194. The bills have been sent to the Corporation Counsel for approval.

—Mrs. Louise J. Cox, nineteen years old, a well-known member of the Booth Dramatic Society of Brooklyn, has begun an action for separation, on the ground of non-support, from her husband, Mr. Morrell Cox, twenty-three years old, a clerk employed in this city. He was formerly a non-commissioned officer in Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y. Mrs. Cox's maiden name was Hewitt. She is now living with her mother, Martha A. Hewitt, at 15 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

—George F. Elliott yesterday applied to Supreme Justice Clement for a mandamus compelling Police Commissioner Welles to appoint Jacob T. Worth, Captain of the late Flatlands police force, a Captain of the Brooklyn force, under the terms of annexation. Decision was reserved. Worth is a nephew of Jacob Worth, the Republican boss.

—City Works Commissioner Theodore B. Willis yesterday announced the following appointments: Secretary—Robert M. Whiting; salary, $3,300. Register of Water Rates—Augustus C. Tate; salary, $3,500. Superintendent of Streets—Nicholas Flocken; salary, $3,000. Clerk of Market—George L. Murphy; salary, $1,800. Chief Clerk—Bernard Fowler; salary, $2,400.

—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday cut down, from $25,000 to $18,497.85, the verdict for damages for personal injuries recently obtained by Rudolph De Wardener against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New-York.

—Charles Maelison, thirty-four years old, of 156 Navy Street, attempted yesterday to board an elevated train on Fifth Avenue at Sixteenth Street after the gates were closed. He was thrown to the platform, but was not severely injured.

—The sale of property for arrears of taxes in the former county towns of Kings County has been postponed by County Treasurer Taylor until March 4. Legal questions in connection with annexation are involved.

—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has reversed the judgment of the lower court awarding to Jessie Belknap Ranken, housekeeper for the late Eckford Webb, the rich shipbuilder, the house 78 Rush Street.

—Henry G. Cornell, a stenographer, living at 959 Bedford Avenue, was fined $10 yesterday by Police Justice Goetting for striking Mrs. Celia B. Wagner, janitress of his flat, with his fist.

—John S. Ryder, formerly an Alderman of the Ninth Ward, died on Monday, aged eighty-one years, at his home, in Gravesend. Coroner Coombes will hold an inquest.

Long Island City.

—The Republican General City Committee held its regular monthly meeting in Koch's Hall, Broadway, Monday evening. Henry C. Johnson, Chairman of the committee, was the recipient of a handsome ebony gavel bearing this inscription: "Presented to the Hon. Henry C. Johnson, Chairman Republican General Committee of 1896." Ex-Justice Lucius N. Manley made the presentation speech. The Executive Committee was instructed to employ counsel to initiate proceedings for the seating of Charles E. Burden, who, the Republicans claim, was elected to the office of Supervisor, and also Charles Beckel, the candidate for Assemblyman, and Peter Langen, candidate for Alderman in the Fifth Ward, who was defeated by only 1 vote. The various sub-committees were appointed, and James A. Wilkinson was made Sergeant at Arms.

—Oliver D. Smith recovered a judgment of $320 against Tammany Leader John C. Sheehan and his partners Reilly and Riddle, in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday. Smith sued for $5,000, for damages resulting from the construction of the Broadway trunk sewer in Astoria.

—James Thornton, thirteen years old; Joseph Thornton, twelve, and Hugh Blair, ten, were arrested yesterday for trying to get several gold pens from a show window by means of a bent piece of wire. They will be arraigned to-day.

—Four applications for new licenses were received by the Excise Board at its meeting Monday evening. Their consideration was postponed.

—Six proposals, ranging from $3,800 and $5,000, for cleaning the streets in the First Ward, were opened yesterday by Commissioner of Public Works Moore. The contract was not awarded, however.

—Dr. P. E. Demarest has been appointed Principal of the Fifth Ward school at a salary of $1,800.

Long Island.

—There is much opposition in Queens County to the bill now before the Legislature to extend the powers of the Railroad Commissioners so as to give them jurisdiction over all new and old railroad lines. The bill, it is thought, will greatly injure the prospects of the extension of trolley lines to the different parts of the county. Ex-Supervisor Frederick W. Dunton went to Albany yesterday to oppose the bill.

—These are the newly elected officers of East Setauket Lodge of the Order of Good Templars: Chief Templar—J. E. Johnson; Vice Templar—Bertha L. Hawkins; Secretary—George W. Hawkins; Treasurer—Walter C. Howell; Financial Secretary—George W. Hawkins; Treasurer—Walter C. Howell; Chaplain—Gilbert Hutchinson; Marshal—James Hawkins; Guard—Frederick Jennings; Sentinel—Clarence Woods.

—These new officers will be installed by Woodbury Lodge, I. O. G. T., to-night—Chief Templar—Charles Ost; Vice Templar—M. Estelle Griffin; Secretary—Richard E. Colyer; Treasurer—N. V. W. Colyer; Financial Secretary—Lilly Velsor; Marshal—Edward Fleet; Guard—Fred Cossa; Sentinel—John Meyers; Chaplain—W. H. Giles.

—The Law Enforcement Society of Jamaica has elected these officers: President—Stephen A. Hull; Vice President—Charles S. Tabor; Corresponding Secretary—Robert W. Higbie; Recording Secretary—George M. Gale; Treasurer—Samuel H. Cornell.

—Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 of Oyster Bay has elected the following officers: Foreman—Fred W. Hawkhurst; First Assistant—Fred Monilaws; Second Assistant—Thomas E. Baldwins; Secretary—A. M. Baylis; Treasurer—S. Y. Baylis.

—Bishop McDonell has decreed that the parish at Woodside, of which the Rev. Edward M. Gannon is pastor, be named St. Sebastian's, and the one at Sayville, of which the Rev. Thomas Duhigg is pastor, St. Lawrence's.

—Stock amounting to $10,000 has been subscribed for the purchase of a new steamer to run between this city and Long Island village. The subscribers are from Sayville and neighboring villages.

—An Italian employed on the Long Island Railroad as a section hand was killed at Jamaica yesterday by a train. He was engaged in clearing snow away from the tracks.

—Fearless Hook and Ladder Company of Newtown is conducting a fair in Wendell Hall, Middle Village. County Judge Garrettson opened the fair Monday evening.

—The Oyster Bay Town Committee has elected officers as follows: President—Townsend Scudder; Secretary—James L. Long; Treasurer—T. B. Weeks.

—The congregation of the Oyster Bay Methodist Church has extended an invitation to the Rev. W. P. Estes to continue as pastor of the church.

—Oliver W. Ryder, fifty-seven years old, died at his home in Jamaica yesterday. He was a deacon of the Reformed Church there.

—Gen. Horatio C. King will lecture in Bay Shore next Tuesday evening. His subject will be "From Winchester to Appomatox."

—The Junior Christian Endeavor Society of the Baptist Church, Jamaica, will hold a "Scotch Social" this evening.

—Great South Bay Council, Royal Arcanum, gave a dinner last evening to Justin F. Price, Grand Regent.

—The Suffolk County Republican Committee has re-elected Joseph M. Belford of Riverhead Chairman. George T. Reese was elected Secretary.

—The Suffolk County Board of Supervisors has decided not to raise the salary of the County Judge.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cornwell of Sands Point celebrated their tin wedding Monday evening.

Yonkers.

—Amateur theatricals were the principal attraction at the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Clubhouse last night. "Second Thoughts," by G. C. Herbert, was the opening piece, and the second play was "A Proposal Under Difficulties," by John Kendrick Banks, the President of the club.

—The Yonkers Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has issued its fourteenth annual report. The report of cases shows that there is much important work for the society in rescuing children from crime, and it has done a good work in the past.

—Miss E. Marguerite Lindley gave an informal talk on the subject of "Health" yesterday, at the Woman's Institute. This was to have been the first in the course of lectures she is to give on that subject.

—High Priest Isaac H. Venn and Past High Priest J. M. Tompkins will represent Terrace City Chapter, No. 177, R. A. M., at the annual convocation of the General Chapter at Albany.

—An entertainment will be given in the Westminster Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening, entitled, "Faith in Picture and Song." Sixty-five stereopticon views will be shown.

—The revival at the Messiah Baptist Church will continue all this week. The Rev. G. S. Adams of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church preached last night.

—Mrs. Sophia Sharman addressed the Woman's Institute Club last night on the work accomplished by the Consumers' League in New-York City.

—"The Dairy Maid's Drill" will be given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of Christ Church, in Odd Fellows Hall, this evening.

—Amackassin Council, Degree of Pocahontas, Order of Red Men, will have an entertainment and reception at Teutonia Hall Friday evening.

—There was no session of Dr. Stearns's Bible class in Westminster Church Monday evening, as the doctor was too ill to be present.

—There was an Epworth League meeting and sociable in the First Methodist Episcopal Church parlors last evening.

—The Christian Endeavor Society business and social meeting was held last evening in the First Reformed Church.

New-Rochelle.

—The Board of Village Trustees, at the regular monthly meeting on Monday evening, signed the tax budget. The amendments to the village charter proposed by a committee of five taxpayers, which, if adopted, would greatly curtail the power of the Trustees, by creating special boards, were submitted to the Trustees informally before the meeting and received their indorsement.

—An entertainment will be given on Saturday evening in Trinity Parish House in aid of the fund of the Woman's Missionary Society. The programme was arranged by George A. Albro and Miss H. Albro. There will be singing by Mr. Albro and Clifford Lyon. There will be readings and recitations by Frederick Paulding and Mrs. George Woodward, and piano solos by Miss Albro.

—The heavy snowstorm that began Monday afternoon has made excellent sleighing in New-Rochelle and other towns on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. It put an end to plans for several skating parties.

—Mr. and Mrs. George L. Spaulding and C. Schuckle, Jr., will go to Bermuda on Saturday. They will be away three weeks.

—Miss Margaret Sheehan, daughter of Village Trustee John Sheehan, has sent out invitations for a card party on Saturday evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Nutt will give a card party this evening in their home, on Luther's Hill.

Westchester County.

—Judge William H. Robertson of Katonah, who has been suffering with a fractured rib for the last two weeks, was out yesterday and attending to business, having recovered from the effects of it.

—The Sing Sing Steamer Company, one of the crack organizations of the village, gave a dance in Olive Opera House last evening, and it was largely attended, being an invitation affair.

—Sleighs were out for the first time this Winter yesterday, and a good many enjoyed their first sleigh ride of the season, as it did not promise to last very long.

Staten Island.

—The body of a newly born infant, wrapped in an old skirt, was washed ashore near the Quarantine boarding station, yesterday. Coroner Townsend took charge of the body, and an autopsy made by Dr. L'Hommedieu revealed the fact that the child had been born alive. There was nothing to give any clue as to the identity of the mother.

—An amateur performance of the "Pirates of Penzance" will be given in the hall of the German Club, at Stapleton, to-night, and to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the Staten Island Cricket Club. There are many prominent young society people in the cast, and chorus, and rehearsals have been in progress for two months. The principal characters are Beverly Robinson as Frederick, Mrs. John C. Fremont as Mabel, Miss Caroline Post as Ruth, Mr. Barney as Chief of Police, Harry Manley as Pirate Chief, Miss Eccleston as Edith, and Miss Miller as Kate.

—The contract for the erection of a power station for the Staten Island Midland Railroad Company was signed yesterday by Colin McLean. The power house is to be located near Grasmere, and will cost about $26,000.

Jersey City.

—Frederick Falkenbury, twenty-eight year old, of 25 Chestnut Avenue left home last Saturday to go to a New-York drygoods store, in which he is employed. He did not reach there, nor has he returned to his home. Mr. Falkenbury is a man of exemplary habits, and his friends fear that he has met with an accident or foul play. He is engaged to be married to Miss Mary Buckley, a school teacher. She is prostrated by his disappearance.

—Police Capt. McNulty yesterday filed with Chief Murphy a report denying that Matthew J. Barth, a pupil in No. 8 Night School, was sandbagged and robbed in front of the school last Friday night. After examining the evidence on which the report was founded, Chief Murphy concluded it was correct. Capt. McNulty found that young Barth had spent with his friends a part of the money he said was stolen.

—C. C. Vermeule, the expert employed by the city in the certiorari proceedings that resulted in setting aside the water contract with the Jersey City Company, yesterday filed a claim for thirty-two days' service at $15 a day. The amount astonished a number of officials, but Corporation Counsel Blair considers the charge reasonable.

—Anna Gallagher, eighteen years old, of 214 Wayne Street yesterday caught her hand in the hot-drying roller of a laundry in which she is employed. It was crushed so badly as to necessitate amputation.

New-Jersey.

—Mrs. William Verdon of 159 Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, had a narrow escape from a shocking fate late Monday night. While striking a match to light the gas the head of the match broke off and ignited a table cover. Her dress caught in a moment. She remembered a tub of water in the kitchen, and gathering about her the burning dress, succeeded in reaching the water before her strength gave out. She was badly burned about the body, but will probably recover.

—John Kelly of Troy, N. Y., yesterday complained to the Hoboken police that he had been robbed of $130 by chance acquaintances with whom he had been drinking. He was escorted by detectives to a number of saloons in the lower part of the city, but could not point out the scene of the alleged robbery. The police are inclined to

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Part Two
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PROF. ROENTGEN'S X-RAYS

May Be Due, He Says, to Longitudinal Vibrations of Ether.

HE WRITES OF HIS GREAT DISCOVERY

Difference Between His and the Kathode Rays of Lenard—Some of the Substances He Has Photographed.

The preliminary communication of Prof. Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen to the Würzberg Physico-Medical Society of his discovery of a new form of radiant energy appears this week translated in full in several of the English papers. As the chief interest of men of science is centred in the question of the nature of the rays, these portions of Prof. Röntgen's paper which deal with this aspect of the subject are here reproduced in full.

The name given by Prof. Röntgen to the newly discovered form of radiant energy is X-rays. The translation appended was made by Arthur Stanton, and appears in the current number of Nature. After describing his experiments in making shadow photographs of various substances, Prof. Röntgen says:

7. After my experiments on the transparency of increasing thicknesses of different media, I proceeded to investigate whether the X-rays could be deflected by a prism. Investigations with water and carbon bisulphide in mica prisms of 30° showed no deviation either on the photographic or the fluorescent plate. For comparison, light rays were allowed to fall on the prism as the apparatus was set up for the experiment. They were deviated 10 mm. and 20 mm. respectively in the case of the two prisms.

With prisms of ebonite and aluminium I have obtained images on the photographic plate which point to a possible deviation. It is, however, uncertain, and at most would point to a refractive index 1.05. No deviation can be observed by means of the fluorescent screen. Investigations with the heavier metals have not as yet led to any results, because of their small transparency and the consequent enfeebling of the transmitted rays.

On account of the importance of the question it is desirable to try in other ways whether the X-rays are susceptible of refraction. Finely powdered bodies allow in thick layers but little of the incident light to pass through, in consequence of refraction and reflection. In the case of the X-rays, however, such layers of powder are for equal masses of substance equally transparent with the coherent solid itself. Hence we cannot conclude any regular reflection or refraction of the X-rays. The research was conducted by the aid of finely powdered rock salt, fine electrolyte silver powder, and zinc dust already many times employed in chemical work. In all these cases the result, whether by the fluorescent screen or the photographic method, indicated no difference in transparency between the powder and the coherent solid.

It is, hence, obvious that lenses cannot be looked upon as capable of concentrating the X-rays; in effect, both an ebonite and a glass lens of large size prove to be without action. The shadow photograph of a round rod is darker in the middle than at the edge; the image of a cylinder filled with a body more transparent than its walls exhibits the middle brighter than the edge.

8. The preceding experiments and others which I pass over point to the rays being incapable of regular reflection. It is, however, well to detail an observation which at first sight seemed to lead to an opposite conclusion.

I exposed a plate, protected by a black paper sheath, to the X-rays, so that the glass side lay next to the vacuum tube. The sensitive film was partly covered with star-shaped pieces of platinum, lead, zinc, and aluminium. On the developed negative the star-shaped impression showed dark under platinum, lead, and more markedly under zinc; the aluminium gave no image. It seems, therefore, that these three metals can reflect the X-rays; as, however, another explanation is possible, I repeated the experiment with this only difference, that a film of thin aluminium foil was interposed between the sensitive film and the metal stars. Such an aluminium plate is opaque to ultra-violet rays, but transparent to X-rays. In the result the images appeared as before, this pointing still to the existence of reflection at metal surfaces.

If one considers this observation in connection with others—namely, on the transparency of powders, and on the state of the surface not being affected in allotropic modifications of the passage of the X-rays through a body—it leads to the probable conclusion that regular reflection does not exist, but that bodies behave to the X-rays as turbid media to light.

Since I have obtained no evidence of refraction at the surface of different media, it seems probable that the X-rays move with the same velocity in all bodies, and in a medium which penetrates everything, and in which the molecules of bodies are imbedded, the molecules obstruct the X-rays, the more effectively as the density of the body concerned is greater.

9. It seemed possible that the geometrical arrangement of the molecules might affect the action of a body upon the X-rays, so that, for example, right-angled prisms might exhibit different phenomena according to the relation of the surface of the plate to the axis of the crystal. Experiments with quartz and Iceland spar on this point lead to a negative result.

10. It is known that Lenard, in his investigations on kathode rays, has shown that they belong to the ether, and can pass through all bodies. Concerning the X-rays the same may be said.

In his latest work, Lenard has investigated the absorption coefficients of various bodies for the kathode rays, including air at atmospheric pressure, which gives 4.10, 3.40, 3.10 for 1 cm., according to the degree of exhaustion of the gas in the discharge tube. To judge from the nature of the discharge, I have worked at about the same pressure, but occasionally at greater or smaller pressures. I find, using a Weber photometer, that the intensity of the fluorescent light varies nearly as the inverse square of the distance between screen and discharge tube. This result is obtained from three very consistent sets of observations at distances of 100 and 200 mm. Hence, air absorbs the X-rays much less than the kathode rays. This result is in complete agreement with the previously described result, that the fluorescence of the screen can be still observed at two metres from the vacuum tube. In general, other bodies behave like air; they are more transparent for the X-rays than for the kathode rays.

11. A further distinction, and a noteworthy one, results from the action of a magnet. I have not succeeded in observing any deviation of the X-rays even in very strong magnetic fields.

The deviation of kathode rays by the magnet is one of their peculiar characteristics; it has been observed by Hertz and Lenard that several kinds of kathode rays exist, which differ by their power of exciting phosphorescence, their susceptibility of absorption, and their deviation by the magnet; but a notable deviation has been observed in all cases which have yet been investigated, and I think that such deviation affords a characteristic not to be set aside lightly.

12. As a result of many researches, it appears that the place of most brilliant phosphorescence of the walls of the discharge tube is the chief seat whence the X-rays originate and spread in all directions; that is, the X-rays proceed from the front where the kathode rays strike the glass. If one deviates the kathode rays within the tube by means of a magnet, it is seen that the X-rays proceed from a new point—i. e., again from the end of the kathode rays.

Also for this reason the X-rays, which are not deflected by a magnet, cannot be regarded as kathode rays which have passed through the glass, for that passage cannot, according to Lenard, be the cause of the different deflection of the rays. Hence I conclude that the X-rays are not identical with the kathode rays, but are produced from the kathode rays at the glass surface of the tube.

13. The rays are generated not only in glass. I have obtained them in an apparatus closed by an aluminium plate 2 mm. thick. I purpose later to investigate the behavior of other substances.

14. The justification of the term "rays," applied to the phenomena, lies partly in the regular shadow pictures produced by the interposition of a more or less permeable body between the source and a photographic plate or fluorescent screen.

I have observed and photographed many such shadow pictures. Thus I have an outline of part of a door covered with lead paint; the image was produced by placing the discharge tube on one side of the door, and the sensitive plate on the other. I have also a shadow of the bones of the hand, of a wire wound upon a bobbin, of a set of weights in a box, of a compass card, and needle completely inclosed in a metal case, of a piece of metal where the X-rays show the want of homogeneity, and of other things.

For the rectilinear propagation of the rays I have a pinhole photograph of the discharge apparatus, covered with black paper. It is faint, but unmistakable.

16. Researches to investigate whether electrostative forces act on the X-rays are begun, but not yet concluded.

17. If one asks, what then are these X-rays; since they are not kathode rays, one might suppose, from their power of exciting fluorescence and chemical action, them to be due to ultra-violet light in opposition to this view, a weighty set of considerations presents itself. If X-rays be, indeed, ultra-violet light, then that light must possess the following properties:

(a) It is not refracted in passing from air into water, carbon bisulphide, aluminium, rock salt, glass, or zinc. (b) It is incapable of regular reflection at the surfaces of the above bodies. (c) It cannot be polarized by any ordinary polarizing media. (d) The absorption by various bodies must depend chiefly on their density.

That is to say, these ultra-violet rays must behave quite differently from the visible, infra-red, and hitherto-known ultra-violet rays.

These things appear so unlikely that I have sought for another hypothesis.

A kind of relationship between the new rays and light rays appears to exist; at least the formation of shadows, fluorescence, and the production of chemical action point in this direction. Now, it has been known for a long time that, besides the transverse vibrations which account for the phenomena of light, it is possible that longitudinal vibrations should exist in the ether, and, according to the view of some physicists, must exist. It is granted that their existence has not yet been made clear, and their properties are not experimentally demonstrated. Should not the new rays be ascribed to longitudinal waves in the ether?

I must confess that I have in the course of this research made myself more and more familiar with this thought, and venture to put the opinion forward, while I am quite conscious that the hypothesis advanced still requires a more solid foundation.

The London Electrician, in its last number, points out briefly the similarity and difference between the Röntgen rays and the Lenard, or true kathode rays, as follows:

It may not be without interest at the present moment to recall the main points of difference and of similarity between Roentgen rays and Lenard rays—to use two brief and convenient expressions. Roentgen rays are not deflected by a magnet; Lenard rays are. Roentgen rays suffer far less absorption and diffusion than Lenard rays. Lenard found that his kathode rays failed to pass through anything but the thinnest soap films, glass, and aluminium foil, &c; the Roentgen variety will traverse several centimeters of wood and several millimeters of metal or glass. Roentgen was able to take "shadowgraphs" and detect fluorescence 200cm. away from the discharge tube; 6cm. or 8cm. were enough to wipe out Lenard rays in air at atmospheric pressure, and even in hydrogen gas at only 0.0164mm. pressure, the "radiation length" for kathode rays was only 130cm.; hydrogen at atmospheric pressure behaving as a decidedly turbid medium. These are, however, rather differences in degree than in kind. Lenard rays emanate, of course, from the kathode itself, but Roentgen rays, according to their discoverer, start from the luminescent spot on the glass wall of the discharge tube, at which the kathode rays terminate.

The points of similarity between Roentgen and Lenard rays are their photographic activity, their rectilinear propagation, (as evidenced by the sharp shadows cast,) and the fact that in both cases it would seem the total mass of molecules contained in unit volume of any substance practically determines its transparency. All things tend to show that we are on the verge of a great scientific discovery, which may oblige us, nolens volens, to "rearrange our ideas."

Even the Lancet has succumbed to the photographic evidence presented to it, and says in an editorial paragraph in its current issue:

The application of this remarkable phenomenon to the discovery of bullets and abnormalities in the structure of bone has already been made, with very promising results. It is reported already from Vienna, for instance, that photographic pictures taken by this means showed with the greatest clearness and precision the injuries caused by a revolver shot in the hand of a man and the position of the bullet. In another case, that of a girl, the position and nature of a malformation in the left foot were ascertained. As the conditions of these experiments become perfected with regard to the source of the radiations, there is no doubt that the result will be even more brilliant.

An abstruse extract taken from Lord Kelvin's Baltimore lectures, delivered at Johns Hopkins University in 1884, which is quoted in Nature, seems to show that he anticipated some discovery which would prove that ether was compressible like ordinary forms of matter. The point is to show that the new energy behaves more like sound than like light. It is worthy of note that Prof. Sylvanus Thompson has already termed the new form of energy "ultra-violet sound."

SOME STARTLING RESULTS AT YALE.

Prof. Bumstead Secures Some Very Interesting Pictures.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 4.—Probably nothing in recent years has caused so much interest and excitement among the scientifically inclined at Yale University as the experiments of Prof. Röntgen with the peculiar photography by means of kathode rays, for which no name has yet been found. Prof. Wright of Yale University last week took the matter up, and produced results which, though not so entirely satisfactory as those reported to have been arrived at by his German compatriot, have caused a widespread interest. It was under the inspiration of Prof. Wright that Henry A. Bumstead, B. A., instructor in physics in the Yale Sheffield Scientific School, began a series of similar experiments which have had results equally startling.

Mr. Bumstead began work last Wednesday and finished Saturday, and so great was the interest in his work that he had some difficulty in carrying it on, being impeded by the large number of spectators of interested students and professors. He succeeded, however, in developing many surprising things, and hopes to achieve even greater results in the future.

The photographing, if it can be so called, was done as follows: Prof. Bumstead took his small glass tube and elevated it a short distance above an ordinary negative, which was held shut up in an ordinary case. On top of the wooden case he placed the object to be photographed. He then turned on the electric current from a battery near by, which threw the rays into the glass tube, which in turn cast them upon the objects below. These rays pierced through the glass of the tube, and through the wood of the case into the negative below. The objects photographed were those placed on top of the case, and the impression was greater or less, according to the resistance offered to the rays.

In the first experiment he used a leather pocketbook containing several coins. The negative photographed the coins, the rays going completely through the leather, of which the resistance was trifling compared to that it would have offered to light. He also photographed in the same way a pair of eyeglasses in the case. The result showed that the glasses were photographed, whereas the case was scarcely visible. A lead pencil was also experimented on, and the result was an excellent picture of the lead, with the wooden case dimly outlined. A couple of English walnuts which had never been opened were exposed, and a splendid view of the kernels obtained.

All these exposures lasted about an hour, to a large extent owing to the difficulty the rays met with in piercing through the glass. The experiments were carried on in open daylight, the negative, of course, being held from the sun in an ordinary holder, through which the rays easily penetrated.

Probably the most interesting of Mr. Brunstead's experiments were those with animals. For this purpose he used a fish, a mouse, and a frog. After the usual exposure the backbone of the fish was easily distinguishable, and another particularly opaque substance, evidently the swimming bladder. The frog displayed a portion of its skeleton with more or less vividness, the most apparent part being the leg bones, which were clearly visible. Perhaps the mouse was the most entertaining of all. The most evident part of its skeleton was the skull, which could be traced with little difficulty. It was particularly evident about the nose, the line of demarkation of the bone and the cartalaginous matter being clearly defined. The little fleshy nose of the mouse did not give nearly the amount of resistance to the rays as the bone, and this fact is, perhaps, the most interesting, at any rate, most serviceable, result of experiments thus far, for it opens a possibility of future discoveries in the human system that is almost boundless. Mr. Bumstead has printed several of his results on ordinary paper, but the majority are simply impressed on the negatives.

Of course, the point that mostly interests the scientific mind is the practicability of these experiments. Mr. Bumstead was asked what he thought on this point, and said:

"I am naturally rather loath to say very much on this subject, owing to the fact that the discovery is so very recent. There are a large number of discoveries made which seem unsusceptible of improvement, and, while I hardly think that that is the case in the present instance, it may prove to be so. All my experiments, you must understand, were made with a rough-and-ready apparatus, hurriedly constructed for the occasion. Considering this fact, I cannot help but be gratified with the result. If such an insufficient preparation can result in experiments so interesting, there are naturally expectations that greater facilities may give us still more satisfactory results. There are several changes that suggest themselves to me already, and there are probably others that will be discovered."

The Peck Was Not Ashore.

The report circulated Monday night that the Sound steamboat Richard Peck had grounded on Whitestone Point, L. I., proves to be untrue. The boat was at her dock yesterday morning, none the worse for her trip to New-Haven and back through Monday night's storm.

The report of her grounding probably arose from the fact that, for safety, the boat anchored off Whitestone for half an hour while the gale was at its height.

An Old Tradesman Takes His Life.

Adam Weikel, who kept a cigar store at 315 Third Avenue for the last thirty-six years, was found dead in bed yesterday in the rear of his place of business with a bullet hole in the head. He had committed suicide sometime during the night. Mr. Weikel was a widower. He was about fifty-four years old, and had no children. His wife died a year ago. Since then he lived alone in a room in the rear of his store. No letters were left. The motive for the suicide is supposed to have been poor business or ill health.

VACUUM TUBE LIGHTING

D. McFarlan Moore Takes a Photograph of Himself.

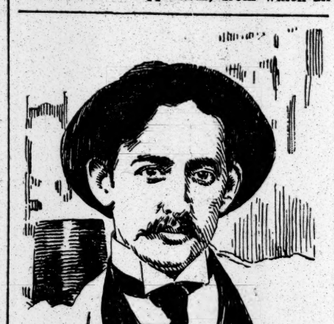
ESSENTIAL PARTS OF THE SYSTEM

An Advance Toward the Illumination of Rooms by Means of Tubes From Which the Air Is Partially Exhausted.

A great advance in vacuum tube lighting is shown in this week's issue of The Electrical Engineer.

D. McFarlan Moore, a young inventor who has been working along lines similar to those pursued by Nicola Tesla, has succeeded in taking a photograph of himself in his laboratory in Newark, N. J., by means of "etheric" light, as he terms it.

The essential parts of Mr. Moore's system are a tube, from which the air is partially exhausted, a small tube containing a make-and-break apparatus, from which all



D. McFarlan Moore.
Copy of a Photograph Taken Under Light from Vacuum Tubes.

the air possible is exhausted; an electro-magnet to set this latter apparatus in motion, and a galvanic battery or dynamo.

The make-and-break apparatus consists of a straight piece of watch-spring, at the end of which is a small disk of soft iron. Touching this from above is a small pin of iron wire. Underneath the small tube which contains this apparatus, is placed the electro-magnet. When the current is turned on, the influence of the magnet draws down the piece of watch-spring from the pin with which it has been, up to this time, in contact, completing the electric circuit. This breaks the circuit, stopping the current in the electro-magnet. Thereupon, the spring flies back and completes the circuit again. This process is repeated as often as the perfection of the machine will allow it to be done. The objects of having the make-and-break current in this instance in a tube from which all the air possible has been exhausted is, first, to make the disruption of the current as sudden and complete as possible, as air, though relatively a bad conductor, is a much better one than a vacuum; and, second, in order to allow the spring to play as freely as possible without the physical resistance of air.

From this circuit wires are connected with long tubes, in which the air is rarefied to the degree most favorable for the exhibition of the vacuum light, as it is called. These wires do not penetrate the tubes, but are attached to a coating of metallic paint at each end. When the current is turned on, these tubes glow with a soft light, resembling a superlatively bright stream of aurora borealis light more than anything else. Indeed, some of the best authorities on electricity believe that the aurora is seen in nature has its origin in a similar vibration of electrical currents through the rarefied upper air.

Although the possibility of producing this light has been known for some years past, chiefly through the discoveries of Mr. Tesla, Mr. Moore has been the first person to get enough of it to produce a photograph by its means. It is this manifest increase of the intensity of the vacuum tube light that makes Mr. Moore's practical experiment with it so important as a distinct step forward in electric lighting.

Mr. Tesla, Mr. Moore, and others have pictured to themselves rooms in which the only visible lighting apparatus should be long vacuum tubes, either concealed behind the fretwork of the cornices, or suspended on the walls, parallel to the ceiling and open to view.

Mr. Moore's photograph, which is here reproduced, was taken in a room 10 by 12 feet in area, with the tubes arranged around the walls. Four vacuum lighting tubes were used, each 9½ feet long by 1½ inches in diameter. The time of exposure to the camera was three minutes.

THE STATE GRANGE IN SESSION

Many Patrons of Husbandry Come Together in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Fully 400 Patrons of Husbandry are in the city attending the twenty-third annual session of the New-York State Grange, and more are coming on early trains. To-morrow is Broome County Day, and Thursday will be Chenango County Day, and it is a conservative estimate that there will be 1,000 of the Patrons in the city at that time.

The session was opened in Stone Hall by the presentation of credentials, and the Master, O. H. Hale of North Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, presented his annual address. He urged that the actuating principle in their deliberations should be "the greatest good to the greatest number." He reported that the condition of the order is prosperous, and that a fraternal spirit pervades the ranks. He urged the Grangers to be liberal supporters of the press. The Master took a dubious view of the condition of agriculture. He urged the Grangers to attend the primaries and secure a just share of the representation in legislative bodies.

The afternoon session was taken up by the reports of officers.

VIRGINIANS VISIT NEW-JERSEY

A Large Delegation to Inspect the Stone Roads of the State.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—A delegation consisting of sixty Virginians arrived here at an early hour this morning for the purpose of inspecting the stone roads of New-Jersey. The party was headed by Lieut. Gov. A. C. Kent, and included many State officers and members of the Legislature. Owing to the death of his father-in-law, Gov. O'Ferrell did not accompany the visitors.

A reception was tendered the delegation by Gov. Griggs, lasting about an hour. They were escorted by the General Committee of the State Road Improvement Association. The visitors were escorted to the Senate and Assembly, and brief addresses were made by several of the Virginians. At noon the delegation left for Burlington County to inspect some of the roads in that locality. To-night Senator Rogers and the Mayor of Camden entertained the Virginians at a Philadelphia theatre.

New-York Will Tax Them.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A question arose last week in the Board of Supervisors and among the Assessors in the towns of Pelham and East Chester as to whether they should make any tax assessments in those portions of the towns named that were annexed recently to New-York. The Assessors of Pelham had assessed them and those of East Chester had refused to. Thus the Board of Supervisors was on both sides of the fence, and applied to Justice Dykman for an opinion on the subject.

He gave it to the board at its session this morning, and it is that the Westchester County authorities have no right to make any assessments in the parts of the towns annexed to New-York County, as the latter will assess them in its tax levy.

CRAIG COLONY OF EPILEPTICS

Impossible During the Present Year to Care for All Those Now in the Almshouses of the State.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The report on the work at the State institution known as the Craig Colony of Epileptics in Livingston County shows that the total number of dependent epileptics in the various institutions of the State, and whose care is to be assumed, is 771.

The Craig Colony is in readiness to receive its first inmates. The total provision made, up to the present time, will accommodate 200. It is not believed that accommodations can be completed for additional cases before Spring. It is thus seen that if 200 are received at this time there are more than 500 additional cases yet to be provided for. This number, however, must be considered with some reservation.

Among the epileptics, in some of the poorhouses, are those who are advanced in age, and are hopeless cases, as far as remedial or curative methods are concerned. This class in no way can be self-supporting. There will be no urgency in the removal of these cases to the Craig Colony, for, in many cases, where they have, for many years, been inmates of such an institution, they are mentally, and, perhaps, physically, as well circumstanced as they can be where they now are. In selecting cases of this dependent class for admission to the colony those will first be taken who can be benefited by the residence there, and at the same time be, in a measure, self-supporting.

It will not be possible during this year to provide for the removal of all the indigent epileptics from the various institutions to the care of the colony. It will be well, therefore, for the public to understand that the entire energies of the institution, during the present year, will be taxed to provide for the dependent class, and that the class of private patients can hope for little provision by the State for them, at present, at Craig Colony.

It should be further understood that the primary design of the Craig Colony is to provide for the epileptics of New-York State only. Other States will, and must, necessarily follow similar lines of care for the unfortunates within their own borders. It is a further fact to be considered that this class is not a rapidly increasing one. Experience has shown that nearly one-third of the epileptic class ultimately become insane or demented. This fact will tend to exert a constantly depleting influence on the population of the colony, since its organic law provides that no insane or insane epileptics shall be admitted to the colony if received.

The greatest danger to which the colony is exposed is the tendency to undue expansion, and to the desire to build up a great eleemosynary institution, to which all the afflicted who may need its care may come.

The managers of the institution believe that the adoption of this view, and the conduct of the colony on lines adjusted to it, will not only defeat the original intent of the State, but will open the door to the entry of many perplexing problems and elements of disorganization.

THE DALY SEASON RAPIDLY CLOSING

The Production of "Henry IV." to be Deferred Until Next Fall.

The present season at Daly's Theatre will close on Feb. 29, and Mr. Daly's company will then make a tour of the South. Owing to the emphatic success of "The Countess Gucki," it has been decided not to produce "Henry IV." this season, but to leave it for next Fall, when it may open the regular season, upon the return of the company. But four weeks remain, including the present, of the regular season, and it would be folly to make a great production for so short a time as would remain for "Henry IV."

Before closing, however, Mr. Daly proposes to give a few representations of "As You Like It," with Miss Rehan as Rosalind, and during the final week of the season two performances of an old comedy, often announced, but never before given here, entitled "The Wonder." Seats may now be ordered for any of the final performances.

Mr. Daly will make an important production of Shakespeare's tragedy, "Romeo and Juliet," at his theatre on Tuesday, March 3, with every scene and costume new, and a specially selected cast, including Mrs. Potter as Juliet and Mr. Bellew as Romeo. This production will be the first of Shakespeare's tragic plays given under Mr. Daly's management since 1876, when his revivals of "Richard III.," "King Lear," and "Hamlet," with Edwin Booth in the leading rôles, made that season a notable one in the history of the New-York stage.

TO AID ST. CHRISTOPHER'S HOME

Concert to be Given in Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall To-morrow Evening.

St. Christopher's Home for Destitute Children was founded ten years ago by the wives of some of the most prominent business men of this city, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dobbs Ferry, for the reception, care, and education of destitute children of all creeds. The good work began with a few children in a small house in Fiftieth Street, and has grown in ten years into a large home in beautiful grounds, surrounded by five cottages, containing 139 children. The work, however, has developed faster than the means for extending it have been provided, despite the generous annual subscriptions of its founders and supporters, headed by Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Archbold, Mrs. J. B. Cornell, J. M. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. William Hoyt, John S. Huyler, and others. An annual subscription of $125 supports one child for a year.

To help this institution a benefit concert will be given in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, 119 West Fortieth Street, to-morrow evening, by the following artists: Miss Charlotte Walker, Miss Marion Walker, Miss Ruth Thompson, Signor Victor Clodio, Grant Odell, and Miss Bessie Strauss. Tickets, $1, obtainable at book store, in Methodist Building, 150 Fifth Avenue, from Managers of the home, or at the door. Donations can be sent to Mrs. J. B. Cornell, 247 Fifth Avenue.

FROM NINTH STORY TO THE SIDEWALK

While Cleaning Snow Frank Marley Fell and Was Killed.

Frank Marley, employed as a porter in the Fulton Building, Fulton and Nassau Streets, fell from the ninth story to the sidewalk yesterday morning and was instantly killed.

He was at work cleaning the snow off a coping about two feet wide, so that it would not melt and drop to the sidewalk. Marley started to work on the upper coping shortly after 7 o'clock. He reached the coping through an office on the ninth floor, and shut the window behind him. He had the snow nearly all off when he slipped. He made a frantic attempt to save himself by grabbing hold of the edge of the coping, but his hold lasted only a second.

The body was taken to the Old Slip Station. Marley lived at 7 Henry Street, Brooklyn, with his wife and three little children.

Another porter at work on a coping on the fifth story also slipped, but had taken the precaution to leave the window open. He saved himself by grabbing the sash.

Contest of the Electrical Workers.

Local Union No. 5 of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is thinking of assuming the offensive in its fight with Union No. 3, that belongs to the Board of Walking Delegates, and has been boycotting it.

President Hogan of No. 5 said yesterday that his union would give the men of No. 3 a reasonable time within which to leave their union and join No. 5. If they neglected to do so, members of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, he said, will be called from Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities to take their places on buildings in this city.

He Will Look After Foods.

The Health Board yesterday made its chemist, Dr. E. W. Martin, Chief Inspector of Foods and Offensive Trades. He will have supervision of the milk supply and of the businesses which are liable to become nuisances. Dr. E. J. Lederle, assistant chemist, was made Dr. Martin's successor.

MERCHANTS' CLUB'S HOME

New Quarters in the New-York Life Insurance Company's Building.

ELEGANCE AND COMFORT COMBINED

In Design, Location, and Furnishing the Dining Rooms Are Among the Most Desirable in the City.

The Merchants' Club yesterday for the first time occupied its new and handsome rooms on the two upper floors of the addition that has lately been built to the New-York Life Insurance Company's Building, at Leonard and Elm Streets.

No public reception was given by the club, nor will one be given, but the members gathered in the rooms for their midday meal and congratulated themselves on the successful work of their House Committee.

The club was organized Sept. 21, 1871. It soon purchased two buildings on Leonard Street, which it sold to the insurance company at the time the surrounding property was purchased for the building which has just been erected. When the old clubhouse was sold, arrangements were made for the present rooms, and they were planned by the architect of the building and fitted to conform to the wishes of the club as the building was being erected.

The rooms extend from midway between Broadway and Elm Street to Elm Street, and from Leonard Street to Catharine Lane. They therefore have light on three sides, and also command a perfect view of the upper bay and Brooklyn.

Entering the hallway to the rooms, the prospect is very pleasing. The hallway is the most attractive of its kind in the city. It is over 100 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 30 feet high. At its further end is the main dining room. It is floored with a magnificent mosaic tiling, into which is wrought a light Grecian pattern. The walls are trimmed waist high with a perfect white marble, above which a light-brown fresco extends to and across the ceiling. The walls bear no tracery, but the ceiling is done in colors and design to correspond with those in the tiling.

At the further end of the hallway there is a beautifully constructed arch leading to the main dining room. The arch is trimmed and ceiled in highly polished brown-veined marble and mahogany, the latter having a diaper pattern and heavy moldings.

Opening into the hallway are a large reception room, the office of the club, private dining rooms, the café, and the smoking and reading room. The woodwork throughout the rooms, except in the smoking and reading room, is of oak.

The first room at the right of the entrance is the reception room. It is a large, light room, with hard-wood floor, upon which is spread a highly colored Persian rug. It is furnished in mahogany and brown leather.

The adjoining room is the office and cashier's quarters. From there a stairway ascends to the floor above, on which are situated well-equipped baths and lavatories.

Between the office and the main dining room is the smoking and reading room, which is the most attractive room of its kind in any dining club in the city. A heavy Wilton carpet, dark brown, with just a trace of pattern on it, upon which are laid Oriental rugs, covers the floor. Panneling of rich mahogany covers the walls almost to the ceiling, and is there joined by a harmonious fresco that completes the attractive effect sought.

A cherful tiled open fireplace, with high, old-fashioned mantel, above which is a grand head of an American elk, with antlers whose spread eight feet from tip to tip, completes the west side of the room. On the south side are the windows heavily hung with rich tapestries. At the east is the passageway to the great dining room, and against the north wall stand bookcases. The tables, lounges, easy chairs, and other furniture in the room are all of mahogany and leather, and are among the finest products of the cabinetmaker's art.

Across the hallway are private dining rooms and the café, the former not yet completed, but the latter now in use. Wilton carpets, some green and some brown, cover the floors of these rooms. The frescoing in the dining rooms is done in a barely perceptible green shade, while that in the café is in a light umber, to harmonize with the leather with which, from the wainscoting to the ceiling, its walls are covered. Tapestries hang at the windows of these rooms also.

The main dining room occupies a space sixty feet wide that reaches entirely across the end of the building. It is decorated in a light brown, and is carpeted in Wilton in a trifle darker shade. The tables and chairs are of mahogany, and the comfort and space have no superior in the city. The windows on three sides give ample light for the darkest weather. Through the serving rooms, connected with the kitchen on the floor above by lifts, all food is received in the most palatable condition.

The kitchen, on the top floor of the building, contains all the newest and most useful appliances for cooking and serving dinners in the best condition.

The members of the club who dined there yesterday were greatly pleased to be able to occupy the rooms, and expressed no regret at having left the old rooms that had been occupied on Broadway for several months.

The officers of the club are: President—John F. Degener; Vice President—Louis F. Wittin; Secretary—E. M. Townsend, Jr.; Treasurer—W. B. Kendall.

Among those who were present yesterday were J. H. Dunham, Henry A. Page, George Slade, William E. Iselin, Lucius Wilmerding, John Wilmerding, W. C. Buckley, Henry F. Noyes, Louis Wimmilmier, A. D. Juilliard, M. C. D. Borden, F. W. Haynes, Lovell Lincoln, George H. Shreve, and Walter Stanton.

The club has 300 members, its full membership, and a long "waiting list." It also has thousands of dollars among its assets.

PRACTICAL JOKE ON DR. FITE

A Large Crowd of Williams College Men Invade the Dean's Office.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 4.—Dr. Fite, the Dean of Williams College, was greatly surprised this afternoon when 150 students waited upon him in his office in Griffin Hall and asked him what was wanted of them. He informed them that he did not wish to see them, and asked them in turn why they had come to his office.

In reply they showed letters which were an exact reproduction of those used by him when wishing to summon men to his office. The letters had been printed purposely for the occasion, and there was not the slightest difference between them and the original ones used by the Dean. Dr. Fite could not do otherwise than dismiss the students, who retired with smiles upon their faces.

A few nights ago several of the buildings were decorated with black paint, and the walks and steps were covered with signs relating to the Dean.

Bicycle Uniform for the Police.

The Police Commissioners yesterday, on recommendation of Commissioner Andrews, adopted a definite style of uniform for patrolmen on bicycle duty. The overcoat will be a double-breated English box-coat of regulation cloth to come down quarter way betwen the hip joint and knee, or down to the tip of the thumb when the arm is hanging naturally by the side; seven buttons to be on each side of breast, three buttons under the seam of the cuff, pockets outside, rolling collar. Pantaloons are to be of the regulation material, and similar in every respect to those worn by foot patrolmen; shirt or sweater to be of blue flannel or wool; cap, according to pattern, with wreath and number. The leggins will be similar to those in use in the United States Army. Summer uniform will be the same, excepting that a blouse will be worn instead of the coat.

Johannis

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ERNEST GOGORZA, 50 Broad St., New-York, Managing Agent in United States and Canada for JOHANNIS, LIMITED, London.

CANNOT MAKE THE TRANSFERS

President Vreeland Says the Suggested Changes in the Broadway Cable System are Impracticable.

The Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution Jan. 14 requesting the Metropolitan Traction Company to establish a system of transfers at Broadway and Twenty-third Street for the benefit of passengers who have taken the wrong car, or to so distinguish the cars of the different lines on Broadway as to prevent confusion. The following letter was sent by the company in reply:

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which owns and operates the railroad upon Broadway, is solicitous to accommodate the public and to comply with any wishes which you may express to that end. Our experience, however, in transporting the great masses of people who crowd into the Broadway cars has led us to the conclusion that a system of transfers such as you indicate is impracticable and would be productive of evils compared with which the inconvenience referred to in your request is but trifling.

The cars which now diverge from Broadway upon the different lines to the northeast and northwest are already plainly distinguished in the best possible manner by legible signs conspicuously displayed and by different colored lights, and the conductors are specially instructed to answer promptly all inquiries as to the destination of the cars.

There is no other way of distinguishing the cars except by difference of color. This could not be adopted without abandoning a feature of our system which has proved of very great convenience to the public, viz., the running of the cars indifferently upon the different lines according to the demand, so that, although a car comes down from the Park or from Columbus Avenue, it may be sent back over Lexington Avenue if travel requires it, the signs and lights being changed.

Nor would a difference of color be any more practically useful than the distinguishing signs now employed. No one takes a wrong car on Broadway except through his own inattention and failure to either look to see or inquire what the car is. This is a difficulty which in the nature of things decreases as the traveling public becomes familiar with the lines.

The Columbus Avenue cable line has been running only a little over a year, and the Lexington Avenue line only about three months. There were at first many mistakes, but they have gradually and steadily decreased until now they are of comparatively rare occurrence.

We are now carrying about 250,000 people a day on the cable system, and the greater part of them, of course, pass over Broadway. During some parts of every day six cars pass every minute between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, amid a hurrying and confused crowd of carriages, trucks, and pedestrians. It is important to simplify rather than to complicate operations there.

If we were to inaugurate the system of transfers which you request at Twenty-third Street, instead of the comparatively few who now take the wrong car and incur some slight inconvenience through their own carelessness, there would be a general indifference as to which car was taken, because the only result of an error would be a transfer to another car, and many thousands of people would have to be transferred at Twenty-third Street.

In our judgment the attempt to deal with the crowds of people who would under such a system be almost continually applying for transfers at that point would, under the congested conditions of travel existing there, involve delay to the entire public traveling upon Broadway and danger to life and limb which we have no right to incur.

I beg you to believe that our position in this matter is not dictated by any desire to save the few five-cent pieces which may be received from the casual traveler who takes the wrong car and changes to another after paying his fare, for you must remember that we, of our own motion, inaugurated the system of street car transfers in this city some nine years ago, and that we have continuously and voluntarily extended it without either compulsion or request from any one, until we now make transfers at thirty-five different points, and are transferring daily over 100,000 passengers; that is to say, we have voluntarily inaugurated and developed a system by which we are now giving every day to over 100,000 people a second street car ride for nothing.

We have done this because we believe that it is a good business policy to give the best possible accommodation to the public. We are following and not departing from that policy in determining not to make the junction of Twenty-third Street and Broadway a point for general exchange of passengers. Very respectfully,

H. H. VREELAND, President.

DEATH OF AN AGED MISER

John Swim, 104 Years Old, Believed to Have Left Large Sums.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 4.—John Swim, a miser, well known over the Central Western States, through which he has roamed as a tramp for the last half of a century, died on his farm, near Alton, Franklin County, yesterday, aged 104 years.

He owned the farm on which he was living, consisting of seventy-nine acres, and is supposed to have had a great deal of money which will never be found. Ten years ago he was robbed of $10,000 while on a tramp, and as he recognized his assailants, he had them arrested. At the trial they made fun of the old man, saying that he had never seen so much money.

To convince the jury that he might have had the sum, he took from belts about his body at the time, $78,000, and counted it before their eyes. Swim told his attorney afterwards that he had buried this near Indianapolis.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

GROSS INJUSTICE OF THE RAINES BILL—The greedy countrymen grab city money with both hands.
SILVER RULES IN THE SENATE—Passage of the free coinage substitute for the Bond bill.
LONDON AND THE ORIENT—Prince Ferdinand's impending abdication on submission.
HARRISON NOT IN THE RACE—Announces that he does not want to be President again.
TRIUMPH OF THE CUBANS—Successful campaign in the Province of Pinar del Rio.
THE SENATE DISGRACED—Senator Tillman permitted to violate all the proprieties.
POWER OF ROENTGEN RAYS—Some effects of the discovery studied by French observers.
SUFFERING IN ARMENIA—Twenty-seven villages destroyed between Gurun and Chemerig.
MR. BAYARD MAY RESIGN—Rumor that the

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MODERN SHIPS OF THE LINE

IRON-CLADS IN ACTION. A Sketch of Naval Warfare from 1855 to 1895. By H. W. Wilson. With an Introduction by Capt. A. T. Mahan. With maps, plans, and illustrations. Two volumes. 8vo. Boston: Litttle, Brown & Co. $4 per volume.

In adopting the historical method, Mr. Wilson describes the origin and development of armor-clads certainly in the most interesting and picturesque and probably, for general readers, in the most instructive way. We learn what these new battleships are, while learning what they have done. The naval constructor's dry tables of displacement, thickness of plates, make-up of main and secondary battery, and what not, appear to some extent in the appendix, but the leading points of technical description are woven into this interesting narrative of combats without making a single page of it dull. We may, therefore, say at once that no pleasanter method of learning a great deal about iron-clads, and about naval warfare in general during the last twoscore years, could be furnished, than that of these two handsome volumes, with their easily flowing text and abundant illustrations. As Capt. Mahan points out, the work is broader than its main title suggests, since it deals with actions fought by other than armor-clad vessels, and practically covers the field of modern naval warfare. Capt. Mahan's introduction points out the constant presence of certain principles in naval strategy and tactics, in spite of the changes wrought by steam and steel armor, so that it is still, "in looking behind rather than before," that study finds its most fruitful gain.

All that precedes our American civil conflict is condensed into a prologue of half a dozen pages on the Crimean war, with which the age of the iron-clad began. The deadly effect of shell fire upon wooden ships was first practically proved at Sinope in 1853, when the Russians annihilated the Turkish fleet. The French, and, following them, the English, went to work at constructing armored floating batteries, which were sent out to the Crimea; and at Kinburn the French had three in action, the Lave, Tonnante, and Dévastation. They proved invulnerable, the Dévastation having been hit seventy-five times, and showing only dents of an inch or an inch and a half deep. "Everything may be expected from these formidable engines of war," wrote Admiral Bruat; yet it took England four years to realize that naval fighting was to be revolutionized, whereas France began building iron-clads at once.

To the naval story of the American civil war following this brief prologue the author gives no fewer than nine chapters, or 200 pages, admirably intelligent, appreciative, and fair-minded, and often aglow with enthusiasm. The battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac in Hampton Roads was the first combat ever fought between iron-clads, and it also introduced a wholly new type of vessel. The influence of the Monitor in naval construction in one form or another has been lasting. In describing the sinking of the Cumberland by the Merrimac, the latter "using the ram for the first time in modern history," Mr. Wilson notes the reply of Morris to the demand for his surrender: "Never! I'll sink alongside." And sink the Cumberland did, though "with the dauntless heroism of their race, the American sailors fought steadfastly to the end, ever firing upon the impregnable hull which assailed them, their own decks strewn with dead and dying, the water constantly mounting, the red flag of 'no quarter' flying at their fore."

Mr. Wilson's admiration for "this great deed of arms" is not unmixed with pity: "It might have seemed wiser to surrender." But he checks the emotion to draw a deeper lesson: "There is an inheritance of heroic example which is necessary to a nation's life; death and defeat, if they are confronted with greatness of soul, raise the spirit of the people. National character is a more sacred thing than even human life." And thus, "When the Cumberland's last gun was fired, half buried in the water, the people of the United States might know that no odds, however great, would overcome the tenacity of their sailors if led by men who knew how to inspire them, and the people of the Confederacy might well have felt that the victory never could be theirs."

The author holds that the fight of the Merrimac with the Monitor was seemingly a drawn one, but, as to the ultimate results, the attempt to destroy the Union fleet was frustrated. Northern seaboard towns were relieved from fear, and the blockade was maintained. The turret system is one legacy of this fight to the world; but Mr. Wilson says that the seagoing needs of England require her to employ the high freeboard.

The capture of New-Orleans brings praise for Cravan's heroic conduct in the Brooklyn, for the Confederate Kennon's dauntlessness in the Gov. Moore, and for the ability of Farragut. The Union fleet had good luck in the poor artillery of the forts, in the poor character of the gunners—some of whom had even been mutinous, while some bad aiming was suspicious—in the fatal effect of a divided Confederate command, and in the lack of torpedoes in the channel. Still, the praise due to Farragut must not be lessened, for unprejudiced foreign officers on the spot freely prophesied defeat, and he won fairly by calculation of all the chances, taking some great risks, and gaining great advantages by his promptness.

The attacks on Fort Henry, Fort Donaldson, and Fort Pillow, the passage of the Mississippi at Vicksburg, and the fall of that place, and of Fort Hudson, involve a description of the light-draught gunboats built at the West. President Lincoln called the fleet "Uncle Sam's web-feet," adding that "wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks." The actions off Charleston are also duly chronicled, including the experience of the monitors and the victory of the Weehawken over the Atlanta.

Cushing's destruction of the Albemarle with a torpedo was "a brilliant and dashing exploit," managed with great coolness and dexterity. He had four different strings fastened to his hands or feet, and with any one pulled at the wrong time the attack must have miscarried. He won promotion and the thanks of Congress, and his name was given to the first of our torpedo boats. In the account of the fight in Mobile Bay, Mr. Wilson calls Farragut "the American Blake, combining science and courage, and endowed with the faculty of instinctively doing the right thing at the critical moment." He had studied every chance, and decided on his fighting formation only after hours of practice with small wooden models of his ships. No precaution was neglected.

The author describes Craven's conduct, when his ship, the monitor Tecumseh, was sunk by a torpedo. The commander and the pilot met at the manhole, and, as only one could pass up at a time, Craven drew back with the words, "After you, pilot," and they were his last; for the pilot escaped and Craven went down, "winning the immortality he deserved." Ninety-three men sank in that ship. Mr. Wilson is struck with the good conduct of the Northern crews at Mobile, many of whom were raw recruits. He finds it difficult to explain how discipline and coherence were so quickly gained. In describing the battle at Fort Fisher he praises the steadiness and heroism with which the Confederates defended their works.

Two long chapters are devoted to the blockade runners, the Southern warfare against commerce, and the international law of the case. The destruction of the Alabama is particularly well described. The victory of the Kearsarge is ascribed to the fact that she had the better men. Those of the Alabama, "composed of the scum of many nations, with a large English leaven, lacked discipline and coherence," whereas the men of the Kearsarge were exceedingly well trained, had had constant gun practice, "were all of one nationality, and were fighting for a great cause. They were disciplined and resolute, coming of that splendid stubborn Puritan stock." The Kearsarge, besides having better gunners, which was the decisive feature, possessed an advantage in her eleven-inch guns. Mr. Wilson points out, as an argument against warfare against merchantmen, that nothing was gained by the South's destruction of Northern commerce, as, after all, she was subjugated. Still, he admits that England might suffer from that form of war against her, on account of her dependence upon foreign food supplies.

Turning now to the battle of Lissa, fought July 20, 1866, we find that there the able Austrian commander, Tegetthof, although having only wooden ships against Italy's ironclads, yet, "remembering Farragut's saying, 'Ships of wood, hearts of iron,' and the achievements of the Merrimac," gained the laurels of the day by using his ships as rams. The Re d'Italia was thus destroyed. The Indian Admiral, Persano, managed badly, and afterward was punished for disobedience to orders, incapacity, and negligence, while Tegetthof gained enduring fame by fighting skillfully against heavy odds.

The South American wars, from 1865 to 1870, and again from 1877 to 1881, furnish lessons of interest, the former period including the capture of the Spanish gunboat Caradonga by the Chilean Esmeralda, the bombardments of Valparaiso and Callao, the battle of the Riachuelo in the Paraguayan war, and the operations around Humaïta; while the latter period gives us the famous attack of the English ships Shah and Amethyst upon the Huascar, and the war of Chile with Peru. In this latter conflict the Chilean hero, Arturo Prat, fought the brilliant battle of Iquique, while at Angamos the Huascar's gallant fight was no less creditable to the Peruvians and Grau. The naval operations during the Franco-German war of 1870, Russo-Turkish war of 1877, and the bombardment of the Alexandria forts in 1882, are also described. A noteworthy conclusion is that "it is not probable that such bombardments as Alexandria will be repeated. The odds in favor of the shore force have grown too great, and the difficulty of supplying ammunition is too overwhelming." Land attacks, like those of the Northeners in the civil war and the Japanese, says Mr. Wilson, will probably be substituted.

The war of France with Tunis, in 1881, deals chiefly with the capture of Sfar, and her war with China in 1884 tells of the destruction of the Chinese squadron in the Min., and the torpedo affair of Sheipoo. The Chilean civil war in 1891 reveals chiefly the value of the torpedo, as shown by the sinking of the Blanco Encalada, and yet the real lesson is that of the ironclad's folly in being at anchor without nets to protect her, without vedette launches out, and without a searchlight. Practically, the same lesson was taught by the torpedo boat Sampalo's injury to the Aquidaban in the Brazilian civil war.

To the war of China and Japan great space and careful study are given, thus showing how completely the book is brought up to the present hour. Mr. Wilson holds, however, after an elaborate discussion, that, "with the exception of the danger of fire, the Yalu fight has done nothing but emphasize principles already known and understood." It certainly, he says, shows the value of armor, even though the Chinese armored ships were beaten. But, in the matter of size and speed, the Japanese had the advantage, as they also did in having more rapid-fire guns and far better gunners. The number of fires which occurred on the ships shows the need of reducing the amount of inflammable woodwork, and we may here add that Secretary Herbert has profited by that lesson. As for Wei-Hai-Wei, it taught the value of torpedo attacks, but that had already been known, and perhaps a more valuable lesson is that it was not the Japanese ships but their heavy guns on land that silenced the forts. Admiral Ting's mistake, perhaps, was in not putting to sea and risking an engagement, or trying to get away to Foo-Choo.

The contents of three interesting chapters on "the naval battle of to-morrow," on "ironclad catastrophes," and on "the development of the English Navy," are sufficiently suggested by their titles, while the development of the French Navy is treated in an appendix. As to the naval fighting of the future, Mr. Wilson sees in it great lines of monster ships, of the general type known as the battleship, fighting destructively, the ram and the torpedo, too, playing their part. Boarding, as a feature of naval warfare, he considers as vanished, but fighting will still be desperate and sanguinary, and he can conceive that a single combat may settle for a generation the mastery of the seas.

LITERARY NOTES

Fraser Rae's biography of Sheridan will not appear at the time announced for it. New material that has come to light will cause delay. Nearly two-thirds of the documents the author has used will now be made public for the first time.

—Macmillan & Co. will have ready early this Spring William A. Chanler's account of his explorations in Northeastern Africa. The book will be illustrated from amateur photographs.

—An interesting announcement is made by The Atlantic Monthly. Under the general title "The Case of the Public Schools" it will print a series of articles on the payment and standing of teachers in public schools throughout the country. Over 10,000 teachers have been requested to contribute information as the basis of these papers. The first article will appear in the March issue. It is by G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

—A collection of short stories by Marie Corelli will be issued soon by the Messrs. Lippincott, with the title "Cameos."

—A new story by Elizabeth Phipps Train, the author of "The Social Highwayman," will be issued soon by the Messrs. Lippincott with the title "The Autobiography of a Professional Beauty."

—The Hon. Mr. Maxwell Scott of Abbotsford has written for Blackwood a paper on Claude of France, sister-in-law of Mary Queen of Scots.

—At a recent sale in London the following books brought the prices named: Shakespeare's "Poems," 1640, (imperfect,) £21; Milton's "Paradise Lost," 1667, with the first title-page, £90; J. Parkinson's "Paradisi in Sole," 1629, £11 5s.; Gay's "Fables," 1727, £17; Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire," 1730, £15 5s.; Shakespeare's Works, fourth folio, 1685, imperfect, but a very large copy, £45; a collection of proclamations, issued between 1660 and 1681, in four volumes, £62; J. A. Symonds's "Renaissance in Italy," seven volumes, £19 10s.; "Chetham Society's Publications," first series, complete, and a portion of the second, £17 10s; "Harleian Society's Publications," forty-three volumes, £14 10s.; S. R. Gardiner's "History of England, 1603 to 1616," two volumes, 1883, and "Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage," 1869, £12 15s.; B. Jonson's "The Masque of Queenes," 1609, £20.

—Mr. E. Irenaeus Stevenson has written a story of life in a fashionable boarding house in New-York, which will be published as a serial in one of the weekly papers. Its title is "Mrs. Dee's Encore."

—The Boston Public Library refuses to issue to its readers Thomas Hardy's recent novel, "Jude the Obscure," as well as his older work, "Two on a Tower." By this action the library will promote the sale of both works to a considerable extent.

—The Chap Book makes the following announcement: "Beginning with the next issue, the price of the magazine is to be raised from 5 to 10 cents. This is the first sign of a reaction against the cheapening of magazines, which has gone on at such a furious rate during the last year of two. Many people have questioned whether it makes any essential difference to the purchaser whether he pays 5, 10, or 15 cents for his magazine, provided only he gets something he really wants. And he suspects that there is a limit to the possible cheapening in the manufacture of a magazine. The Chap Book is to keep the same form, but will contain more reading matter and pictures, and will endeavor to give its subscribers better worth than before for their money."

—The Messrs. Dutton announce that the author of "Hiram Golf's Religion," of which nearly 20,000 copies have been sold, has a new book of similar character in press for early publication. It is called "The Farmer, and the Lord."

—A collection of about one hundred books, pamphlets, maps, and other material bearing on Arctic geography and explorations, made by the late Jesse K. Fenlong of Brooklyn, has been catalogued for the purpose of effecting a sale of it.

—Elizabeth Wordsworth's "The Snow Garden and Other Fairy Tales for Children" (Longman's) is a volumn written in the happiest vein. "Once on a time" there were some little lads who were ill, and an aunt, to amuse them, invented all the delightful stories here found. The legends are both of to-day and of the past, and sometimes the boy or the girl mingles with the events of mediaeval England. Good taste and a creative ability are the distinguishing traits of the pleasant volume.

—The manuscript of one of the most celebrated works of the seventeenth century—those "Maximes" wherein humanity has looked at itself as in a vexing mirror—is to be sold to the highest bidder by the great-grand-nephews of the adventurous and disdainful nobleman. La Rochefoucauld, who wrote the book.

—Jules Lemaitre was unknown to men of letters seventeen years ago. He sent then a review of "Etudes et Discours," by Ernest Bersot, to "Le Dix-Neuvième Siècle," which was a favorite journal of pupils of the Normal School. The article was accepted at once, and published with the signature, "Jules Lemaire," the editor deciphering it as best he could. This was Jules Lemaitre's first article. The editor of "La Revue Bleue" noticed it and made Lemaitre famous by opening to his collaboration the literary columns of that valuable magazine.

—Cardinal Perraud has written a book, "Eurythmie et Harmonie," wherein he expounds Plato's doctrine assimilating music with morality. He develops the thought that "the sage is a musician and virtue a harmony."

Marquis Costa de Beauregard, elected a member of the French Academy, is a Savoyard by his father, who was at the Court of Sardinia, and a Frenchman by his mother, who was the daughter of the Marquis de Vérac, a peer of France. He was educated in Belgium. When the Savoie became French he went to live in Paris. He has written "Un Homme d'Autrefois," "Roman d'un Royaliste," and studies on the life of the unfortunate Charles Albert, the documents for which were in the archives of the Beauregard family.

NINE NEW POLICE SERGEANTS

Roundsmen on the Eligible List Promoted—Commissioner Parker Was Not at the Meeting.

Three of the Police Commissioners—Messrs. Roosevelt, Andrews, and Grant—were in session in Mr. Andrews's office yesterday, considering appointments of Sergeants. The board on Saturday filled eleven of twenty vacancies among Sergeants that have existed for some time. Commissioner Parker was absent.

Under the Bi-partisan bill promotions must be made by the full board, but a majority of the board, that is, three Commissioners, can make promotions in cases where the Chief recommends them. It was learned yesterday that all the vacancies of Sergeants would have been filled Saturday but for the fact that Commissioner Parker was opposed to a certain Roundsman who stood well up on the eligible list. It was because of his opposition to this one man that the rest of the appointments were blocked.

President Roosevelt summoned Chief Conlin at 3 o'clock yesterday, and Messrs. Grant and Andrews were also present. After half an hour's conference President Roosevelt announced that the next nine Roundsmen on the eligible list had been promoted to Sergeants on the recommendation of Chief Conlin. The Roundsmen promoted are:

Patrick Corcoran of Eldridge Street, Frederick P. Wade of Chief Conlin's office, Michael W. Tierney of the Central Office, Robert A. Tighe of Mercer Street, Frederick W. Shibles of West Thirtieth Street, Jefferson Deevy of the Criminal Court squad, John Daly of Oak Street, Henry Hildebrand of the Election Bureau, and Edward J. Walling of East Fifty-first Street.

Sergt. Tierney was formerly Roundsman in Commissioner Roosevelt's office. Sergt. Walling is a son of former Superintendent Walling. Sergt. Hildebrand has been detailed in the Bureau of Elections for a number of years. He is the man who redistricted the city last year under the new apportionment. He has an extensive knowledge of election affairs. The new Sergeants were immediately sent for and sworn in by Chief Clerk Kipp.

Chief Conlin late in the afternoon assigned the new Sergeants as follows: Wade to West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Corcoran to Madison Street, Tierney to Charles Street, Tighe to Mercer Street, Shibles to West Twentieth Street, Deevy to East Fifty-first Street, Daly to West Thirtieth Street, and Walling to Fifth Street. Hildebrand will remain in the Bureau of Elections.

Commissioner Parker said last night that he had been in Brooklyn all day, and declared that the first act of the board in appointing Roundsmen was in no wise adverse to his wishes. Delay in naming them had occurred because he wished to look further into the record of Roundsman Corcoran. The appointments, Mr. Parker said, were entirely satisfactory to him, and had been decided upon by all the Commissioners before yesterday.

FUNERAL OF JAMES B. METCALF

Trinity Chapel Crowded with Friends of the Late Banker.

The funeral services over the remains of James Betts Metcalf, who died on Saturday last at his residence, 59 East Fifty-sixth Street, in the fifty-third year of his age, were held at ten o'clock yesterday morning in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street.

Mr. Metcalf was a Wall Street banker, and many bankers and brokers and members of the Stock Exchange attended the services. The edifice was crowded almost to the doors. The casket was literally embanked in flowers.

Delegations were present from the Military Society of the war of 1812, Veteran Corps of Artillery, Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut, the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New-York, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

The Rev. Alvin Richey officiated at the services. The pall bearers were H. H. Hollister, F. H. Tallmadge, R. H. Bissell, Stephen Peabody, George H. B. Hill, Edward Simmons, Col. George Bliss Sanford, and Morris Woodruff Seymour. The interment was in Woodlawn.

Walking Delegates Order Strike.

The Board of Walking Delegates yesterday ordered strikes on the new building at Liberty and Nassau Streets, and also on the building at Clinton Place and University Place, against non-union cement workers. About 100 men went out. Several carpenters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners who were working on those buildings remained at work.

FAVOR THE PARSONS PLAN

Engineers Fteley and Washington on Rapid Transit Problems.

AN UNDERGROUND ROAD PRACTICABLE

Evidence Before the Supreme Court Commissioners—No Difficulty in Going Twenty Feet Below the Streets.

The Supreme Court Commission appointed to take evidence to determine whether an underground railroad should be built in accordance with the plans adopted by the Rapid Transit Board, met again yesterday afternoon, at 256 Broadway.

Very little time now remains for the work of the commission, as the report must be filed before Feb. 13. In order to facilitate the taking of testimony, it is probable that night sessions will be held in the future.

The first witness yesterday was Alphonse Fteley, Chief Engineer of the Aqueduct Commission. Engineer Fteley said he first gave his attention to rapid transit in this city twenty-eight years ago, and ever since had continued to lend his advice in that direction. The witness said he had charge of the construction of the Sudbury Water Works in Boston, and built many hydraulic bridges in connection with waterworks in Brooklyn, Newark, Albany, Buffalo, Washington, and Cincinnati. He became Chief Engineer of the New-York Aqueduct in 1888, which position he holds at present.

"Is it your opinion that the proposed road could be built for the amount stipulated by Chief Engineer Parsons?" asked E. M. Shepard, counsel for the Rapid Transit Board.

"Yes, Sir. I believe the road could be built at Mr. Parsons's figures," replied the witness.

In reply to another question, the witness said he fully approved of Mr. Parsons's plans as to the matter of shoring, underpinning, and the carrying of the water pipes, gas pipes, and electric subways along the route.

Mr. Fteley was among the engineers consulted by Mr. Parsons as to the practicability of the plans, and who concurerd in the report submitted to the Rapid Transit Board in December, 1894.

Mr. Fteley said that the present plans were the least expensive of any yet proposed.

Mr. Zabriskie, who represents the protesting Broadway property owners, then cross-examined the witness, as to the estimate submitted by Mr. Parsons for the construction of the road.

Mr. Fteley, in reply to one of Mr. Zabriskie's questions, said he was never concerned with excavations in New-York.

"When did you see Mr. Parsons's present estimate first?" asked Mr. Zabriskie.

"About a week ago," replied the witness.

"What time did you spend in examining it?"

"Several hours."

Mr. Fteley said he could not tell how much should be allowed per lineal foot for the new pipes which would have to be supplied in some parts of Broadway. Speaking about the depth of the tunnel, Mr. Fteley said that the nearer it was to the surface the better it would be for the successful operation of the railroad, as people want to descend into the earth as little as possible.

The witness stated that he had paid no particular attention to the grade of the proposed road, but he was informed that the average depth of the excavation along the route was to be nineteen feet.

In reply to Mr. Shepard, Mr. Fteley said that the present estimate was to a large extent almost identical with the original estimate submitted in 1894.

William D. H. Washington, civil and hydraulic engineer, of 145 Broadway was the next witness. He testified that he had charge of the arrangements for the laying of the foundations of the Broadway Cable building at Houston Street, the Johnston Building, at Broad Street and Exchange Place, and the Meyer Jonassen Building, at Twelfth Street and Broadway. The witness said that he had to sink caissons under the foundations of the last-named building, owing to the prevalence of water and sandy soil, which was encountered in excavating forty-seven feet below the street level. Water was encountered sixteen feet below the sidewalk. The soil was very bad for building purposes. Despite all the difficulties encountered, none of the neighboring buildings was damaged in the least, the witness said.

In reply to a question, the witness said that all the buildings immediately adjoining the work were underpinned. There was no disturbance of the traffic along Broadway during the construction of the building. No excavation reaching forty-two feet below the sidewalk was made in constructing the Johnston Building, at the corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place. Quicksand was also encountered there. Photographs showing the progress of the work at different stages on all these buildings were put in evidence.

"Do you see any practical difficulty in constructing this underground railroad, and going down to a depth of nineteen or twenty feet below the surface of the street, as far as the adjoining buildings are concerned?" asked Mr. Shepard.

"No, Sir, I do not. I think the work would be entirely feasible and practicable," replied the witness.

Chief Engineer Parsons smiled at this reply, as it bore out his plans in every detail.

Mr. Zabriskie then took the witness in hand, and endeavored to shake his testimony. The witness described in detail all the mysteries of underpinning and shoring of buildings.

At this juncture an adjournment was taken until this morning at 11 o'clock.

ANTI-SPY BILL HEARING TO-DAY

Assemblyman Davidson Calls Police Board Opposition Futile.

The Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday received the following letter from Assemblyman Louis Davidson:

Replying to yours of the 1st inst., in relation to the hearing on the Anti-Spy bill introduced by me in the Assembly, I wish to state that I handed the letter to Mr. Robbins, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and he requested me to inform the Board of Police Commissioners that the hearing on the said bill will proceed on Wednesday of this week, the date originally selected, and that the bill will receive the same consideration as any other bill, notwithstanding anything to the contrary that the board may believe.

"I don't think that requires any answer," remarked President Roosevelt, "we might, however, refer it to the Corporation Counsel."

The President made this statement to the board concerning the bill: "The bill is purely in the interest of certain classes of criminals. The board cannot for a moment suppose that the Legislature will pass a bill requiring the board to forbear to use against one class of criminals the same detective methods that it uses against all other classes of criminals. We can hardly suppose that the law-breaking liquor seller is to be granted an immunity extended to no other law-breaker, or that he shall be especially favored beyond other law-breakers, because he possesses a title to Mr. Davidson's gratitude in the fact that he sells liquor."

Assaulted in First Avenue, He Says.

Charles Behring of 496 First Avenue reported at the East Twenty-second Street Station late Monday night that earlier in the evening, while passing along First Avenue at Twentieth Street he was assaulted by several rowdies, who attempted to rob him. They did not secure anything, he said, because he had nothing of value.

According to Behring's story, one of the assailants struck him on the head with what he thought was a sandbag, while another held him a third went through his pockets. He was also punched in the eye, and had one of his fingers broken. At Bellevue Hospital the doctors found no bruises on his head to indicate he had been sandbagged, but when he entered the station house he had a broken finger and a black eye to substantiate his story.

Fined for Drinking Non-Union Beer.

The General Executive Board of the National Brewery Employes has determined strictly to enforce the boycott on non-union beer. It imposed a fine of $5 yesterday on Martin Kern, a member of local Union No. 6, for having drunk a glass of non-union beer at a wedding. He pleaded that he did not know he was drinking non-union beer, and that a journeyman brewer named Hoffman had asked him to drink to the health of the bride. His excuses, however, did not help him, and the committee ordered that Hoffman also should be fined by his union.

DECORATORS ENTER COMPETITION

Five Artists Show Schemes for Panels to be Placed in the New Manhattan Hotel—No Decision.

There were shown to members of the press yesterday at the rooms of the Architectural League, in the Fine Arts Society Building, in Fifty-seventh Street, the competitive sketches by five New-York artists, made for the rotunda, so-called, the room being square, of the new Manhattan Hotel, now in course of erection in East Forty-second Street, corner of Madison Avenue.

The five men thus selected were especially invited to take part, each receiving remuneration for the work, the winners obtaining the commission. The problem consists of a frieze, in all about 70 feet long by 6 feet or so high; exact figures were obtainable yesterday. It is divided by two pilasters into three panels, the centre one being 25 feet in length. Underneath this is a fireplace. The walls are to be in white marble, with mosaic designs in favrile glass let in, the scheme being one of excessively high color, cream white and pale greens. It is upon the west wall of this chamber that it is proposed to place the decoration.

The men are all well-known New-York artists of experience and ability. It is rare that a more interesting lot of sketches is shown. No decision was given yesterday, the committee on award, for some reason, not having been organized, but very soon the name of the successful artist will be announced. The competitors are Herbert Denman, Frank Fowler, Will H. Low, Edward Simmons, and C. Y. Turner.

The design by Edward Simmons, in the middle panel, has a central figure typifying the hospitality of Manhattan, who offers a key. A child to the left offers her a wreath, and a tired child to the right droops on her knee; the figure is flanked on both sides by female figures. The background shows a view of the city, with jets of steam rising up in decorative lines; boys with flags are to the left and right of the side panels, with a continuation of the line of the city; there are, as well, boys blowing trumpets, as if in proclamation and invitation.

The color is sumptuous and rich, although but vaguely indicated by sketches in pastel. The general plan is one of dignity and scholarly conception, admirably suggestive in every way. Mr. Simmons is already known as the artist who designed the decorations in the courtroom of Oyer and Terminer, in the new Court House.

In Herbert Denman's scheme the centre panel shows the City of New-York welcoming the nations. In the left panel are shown some of the sources of her prosperity—Manufactures, Mining, Agriculture, Transportation, and Commerce. To the right are figures typifying her Civilization, Education, Literature, Music, Painting, Architecture, Sculpture, and the Drama. The general color is delicate, refined, and extremely harmonious; a background of yellow sky and pale-green sea is quiet and attractive. Mr. Denman is a member of the Society of American Artists, a pupil of Carolus Duran, and a well-known exhibitor at the various exhibitions.

An allegorical and historical sketch has been submitted by C. Y. Turner, and the work is very elaborate, containing many figures among them Henry Hudson, Peter Stuyvesant, Col. Nichols, Alexander Hamilton, Robeling, Field, Vanderbilt, Morse, Fulton, Franklin, and William Bradford; then there are trappers, emigrants, frontiersmen and Indians. Others represent the South, and there are merchants, prospectors, and men generally identified with the interests, modern and ancient, of the city.

Will H. Low submits in his central panel New-York enthroned in the midst of an idealized Battery, localized by the introduction of Liberty Island in the distance. At her feet two children are supporting a model of the East River Bridge; one also holds a model of the City Hall. In a Greek barge from the right Literature and the Sciences are brought to shore by Mercury. On the left are an American Indian and squaw, and Japanese and Chinese figures. The side panels represent Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, with figures emblematic of fruits and flowers.

Frank Fowler, in the centre panel, shows a seated figure dispensing flowers; on either side of her are other figures of women and children bearing more flowers. The side panels represent, respectively, Hospitality, and Plenty. The background is a stretch of pale-green landscape, with suggestion of delicate trees and stream of water, and the whole arrangement of color is high in key.

ACTRESS SHOOTING CASE IN COURT

Mrs. Marion Makes a Charge Against Mrs. Doud, Who Is Locked Up—For Swain and Doud Quarrel.

Mrs. Harriet Doud of 52 West Twenty-fourth Street, the actress who shot at Mrs. Lillian Marion, another actress, of the Daly company, at the stage door of Daly's Theatre Monday night, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Policeman Handley of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Mrs. Marion, who is better known as Lillian Swain, was accompanied to court by her father, Prof. George E. Swain, an artist, with whom she lives. She was dressed in a black crêpe de chene dress trimmed at the throat with green velvet, a sealskin sacque, and a brown turban hat trimmed with fancy ribbon and blue forget-me-nots. She wore a brown veil with a white embroidered edge.

Mrs. Doud wore a black silk dress, a coat of Persian lamb, a blue Alpine hat, with blue feathers, and a blue veil with a white embroidered edge. She did not seem to realize the serious nature of the charge preferred against her, as she laughed and talked with the policemen as they passed her.

Mrs. Marion refused to talk to reporters. When asked if she knew any reason why she should have been the target for Mrs. Doud's shots, she replied: "You ask her." Mrs. Doud also refused to talk, but said that after she had seen a lawyer she might make a statement.

Before the case was called the prisoner's husband asked Mrs. Marion for a private audience. She was about to consent, but her father insisted on being present. The party went to one end of the room, where Doud asked Mrs. Marion to withdraw the charge. He said his wife had meant nothing wrong. Mrs. Marion said she was afraid if she withdrew the charge Mrs. Doud would make another assault upon her. She was assured by Doud that such would not be the case.

Mrs. Marion seemed to be on the point of consenting to withdraw the charge when her father said he would not allow her to do so. Doud promised that if the charge was withdrawn he would see that his wife was committed to an institution for the insane immediately. Again was Mrs. Marion about to consent, but her father said:

"No, Sir; my daughter cannot withdraw this charge. Her life would be in danger if she did. My feelings as a father demand that I look after my child's interests.

"Your feelings as a father," echoed Doud, in a sneering tone. "I would like to know what you know about your daughter."

"You're an insolent puppy," savagely replied the father. "I have a good notion to strike you to the floor." It was evident the angry father would have carried out his threat had not Policeman Reilly interfered.

In her complaint, Mrs. Marion said she was twenty-three years old, an actress, and that she lived at 261 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. She charged Mrs. Doud with firing one shot from a pistol at her with the intent to take her life.

Mrs. Doud said when arraigned that she would like to have the case adjourned so she could secure a lawyer. She made a technical plea of not guilty.

Magistrate Deuel held her in $1,500 bail for examination to-morrow morning. Mrs. Doud was unable to furnish bail and was led back to the prison and locked up.

Insane Young Woman on the Street.

A policeman of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station found a girl wandering aimlessly in Third Avenue at Seventy-second Street yesterday. She was dressed like a working girl and stopped when the policeman called to her. He could learn nothing from the girl, and took her to the station house. The Sergeant got her to say that she was Catherine L. Manning, twenty years old, and that she lived at 8 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

She also declared that she had a sister whom she called Mrs. J. L. Charity, living at the same place. This was the extent of all the information that came from her. Her replies were incoherent. She was sent to Bellevue.

GUESTS FRIGHTENED BY SMOKE

Slight Fire in Gilsey House Causes Excitement—All Left Their Rooms Except the de Reszke Brothers.

An insignificant fire in the Gilsey House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, early yesterday morning made smoke enough to scare all but two of the 224 guests. The two who remained unmoved were Jean and Edouard de Reszke, the opera singers.

The fire started in the drying room of the laundry, and was discovered by an engineer, who warned the night clerk, and an alarm was sent out. In the meanwhile the engineer opened the door of the drying room. In this room, which is supposed to be air tight, several hundred pieces of clothing were hung.

Some of them had caught fire—from an overheated steam pipe, it is supposed—and when the door was opened the room was found to be full of the dense black smoke of burning cloth.

The smoke filled the hallways and spread through the open transoms into every room. Partly dressed men and women rushed out into the halls and groped for the stairways. A policeman was stationed on each floor to guide the excited guests.

The elevator continued to run all the time and carried many down stairs. The only objection to this means of descent was that the shaft in which the elevator runs acted as a chimney for the smoke from the basement.

Most of the guests reached the main lobby at last. Several women were in hysterics, and some fainted when they reached the dining rooms, where the women guests were gathered.

A few of the guests and a number of the servants who were on the top floor chose the fire escapes as means of descent. The way down through the cold and snow was unpleasant, but not dangerous.

In striking contrast to the rest of the guests were the two de Reszke brothers. A relative named Schutz, who accompanies them on their trips, was the first to warn them. He pounded on Jean de Reszke's door and excitedly told him the house was on fire. M. de Reszke thanked him, and, hearing a policeman shout that there was no danger, decided to stay where he was. His brother joined him, and the two sat and smoked a while, and then returned to bed.

The smoke did not clear away for half an hour, and all the windows had to be opened before the rooms were filled with fresh air. It was found on examination that the whole damage was about $500. The clothing in the drying room was destroyed, and the room will have to be refitted.

OPPOSITION TO GEN. FRANKLIN

Strong Pressure to Secure a Change in the Head of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Homes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Strong pressure is being brought to bear on the House Military Committee to prevent the reappointment of Major General Franklin of Connecticut, as a member of the Board of Managers of National soldiers' homes.

The board consists of eleven members, of which Gen. Franklin is President. The other members are Senators Sewell of New-Jersey and Mitchell of Oregon, Gen. Black of Chicago, Congressman Steele of Indiana, Judge Martin McMahon of New-York, Gen. Fessenden of Maine, Gen. Pearson of Pittsburg, Gen. C. M. Anderson of Greenville, Ohio; Gen. Barrett of Los Angeles, Cal., and Col. Cooke of Kansas. The terms of four of these gentlemen, all of whom were appointed for six years, will expire this year. These are Messrs. Franklin, Fessenden, Steele, and Black. There is understood to be no opposition to Mr. Steele. Gen. Fessenden, it is said, does not desire a reappointment.

In the case of Gen. Black, it is reported that his duties as District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois render it difficult for him to devote much time to the work of the board, and that for this reason he should be succeeded by some other gentleman.

There is strong opposition to the reappointment of Gen. Franklin, the charge against him being that he is too old and autocratic. The fight upon him will, it is thought, be conducted with much vigor by those who oppose his retention, although the members of the board themselves express the highest respect for Franklin's executive abilities, and assert also that it would be difficult to find a satisfactory successor to him. A number of gentlemen are ambitious of securing places on the board, and the Military Committee will consider the matter carefully before making a report to the House.

The board has the absolute control of the several National homes throughout the country, and, excepting the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, their services are given gratuitously. It is their duty to visit the different homes once a year and investigate all matters relating to their management. The President of the board, Gen. Franklin, receives a salary of $4,000 a year. To the Treasurer $3,000 a year is paid, while the Secretary receives a salary of $2,000.

A STILETTO FOR SNOWBALLS

Boys Bombard a Fruit Stand and One of Them Was Stabbed.

Joseph Caraholo of 741 Sixth Avenue and John Caprino of 145 Tenth Avenue were committed in the Yorkville Court yesterday to await the result of injuries which they inflicted on a boy with a stiletto.

The Italians are fruit dealers. They occupy a basement at Fiftieth Street and Tenth Avenue. Some boys on the street amused themselves by firing snowballs into the Italians' basement on Monday night. The fruit dealers, becoming enraged, rushed out upon their tormentors. Caraholo was armed with a stiletto. Caprino had a club.

On the sidewalk near the basement stood Edward Keegan of 59 Vesey Street, conversing with a friend, Frank Resenpadt of 545 Wes. Forty-third Street. Neither of thrown a snowball, it is claimed, but Carabolo pounced upon Keegan, it is alleged, and stabbed him in the small of the back. He fell upon the sidewalk.

Caprino chased Resenpadt with his club. Policemen soon arrived and arrested the Italians. They made no effort to escape. Keegan was found at Bellevue Hospital to be suffering from a wound in the back two inches deep. The wound is serious.

EDITOR MEAD ACCUSED OF LIBEL

Charged Assemblyman McNaughton with Being a Deserter.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 4.—In the Supreme Court, at Ballston Spa, this afternoon, Farrington L. Mead, editor of The Mechanicsville Mercury, who had been indicted for libel, gave bail for $500, and his trial will take place in the County Court.

The Mercury, last November, opposed the re-election of Assemblyman Charles L. McNaughton, and, it is alleged, charged him with having deserted from the army and being arrested by Officer John Post of Mechanicsville, and conducted by him back to the front.

Assemblyman McNaughton is a veteran of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and lost an arm while serving his country.

The accusation of The Mercury against McNaughton caused the indictment to be found.

The College Debating

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Lower.

FREE REALIZING AND WEAKER CABLES

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Easier—Provisions Lower—Cotton Quiet—Coffee Higher.

The grain market took a downward turn early in the day through the disappointing news from abroad, and free selling by foreign houses and local longs, with the close on wheat showing a loss of 1⅝@1¾c. Provisions were dull and lower on heavy receipts of swine. Cotton was quiet and about steady. Coffee was active and higher on decreased visible supply.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	80¾@	--
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25 @	--
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36½@	--
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.70 @	$3.90
Flour, straights, Winter	3.00 @	3.50
Cotton, middling uplands	8¾@	--
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	11.00 @	11.25
Lard, Western steam	5.90 @	5.90
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18 @	--
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@	5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13 @	--
Cheese, state, full cream, new	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake	10.00 @	10.25
Lead	3.10 @	3.12½

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and rather excited, with prices declining 1¼c on free foreign selling, and local liquidation, rallying ¼@½c on covering; reacting ⅝@⅞c on easier late cables and foreign selling, together with local realizing, and closing steady at 1⅝@1¾c decline....Spot was 1⅝c lower, and in light demand. Sales, 33,500 bushels to shippers, including 20,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, on private terms, and 1,500 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, to fill, steamer last of month, at 78c, free on board, afloat, towage free....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4¼c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 124,076 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 125,703 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 3,223 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active, and closed weak at ¼@⅝c decline, on local realizing, and following wheat and the West....Spot was moderately active at ¼@½c decline. Sales, 60,000 bushels, including to shippers, 4,000 bushels straight No. 2 mixed at 2¼c over May, free on board, afloat, and 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, part at 1½c over May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 3,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35⅝@36c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36c, elevator; 8,000 bushels steamer white at 36½c, elevator; 11,000 bushels No. 2 white at 39½c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 37c, elevator....Receipts, 60,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 220,918 bushels....Clearances hence, 185,342 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 234,365 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and without special feature, with prices ⅛@⅜c lower with the West....Spot were dull and barely steady....Sales, 22,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26½c, asked; No. 3 white at 25c for 3,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 25c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3, 24c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 23½c; rejected mixed, 22½c; No. 2 Chicago, 26c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 98,400 bushels; exports, 11,579 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close
February	....	@..	73¾
March	....	@..	74¾
May	3,485,000	72¾@73⅝	72¾
June	180,000	72½@72 15-16	72¾
July	2,570,000	72¾@72 15-16	72⅝
Total	6,235,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	15,000	37 @37 5-16	37
May	270,000	36¼@36 11-16	36½
July	85,000	37⅝@37¾	37⅝
Total	370,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	10,000	25 @25⅛	25
March	....	@..	25¼
May	15,000	25½@25⅝	25½
No. 2 White—			
February	....	@....	26¼
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—The market was generally 10@15c higher on Winter grades, with demand very light, including, of 14,000 bbls, Sales, including of City Mills, 7,200 bbls patents, 7,000 bbls clear, 1,000 bbls extra, and 1,575 bbls fine, at revised quotations; 300 bbls No. 2 Winter at $2.50, in sacks; 1,200 bbls bakers' extra at $3.10@$3.20, and 1,500 bbls Winter straights at $3.75....Arrivals, 16,586 bbls and 20,250 sacks; exports, 6,037 bbls and 27,142 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 33,389 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.50@$2.55 per bbl; supers, $2.60@$2.70; No. 2, $2.80@$3; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clears, $3.30@$3.70; straights, $3.70@$3.90; white wheat, straights, $3.80@$3.90; patents, $3.90@$4; city patents, $4.35@$4.60; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.85@$3.40; city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.50@$2.90; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3.@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.75; special brands, $3.50@$4.40.

RYE—Is active and firm. Sales, 1,300 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $1.20@$1.25 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 40c, elevator, and 41c delivered.

OATMEAL—Less active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.30@$3.60; ground, $2.85@2.95; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Less active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white do, $2.15@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 70c; coarse meal, 72c; fine white, 80@90c.

FEED—Is dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 62½@65c; middlings, 65@67½c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—It was an entirely nominal market, although somewhat sensitive to the continued weakness and rather considerable decline for lard for the day. It was difficult to bring out demands, either because of the tame outside features or because the state of business in manufactured goods did not demand an increased consumption of the oil. There were offers to sell 1,000 bbls prime yellow, in lots or otherwise, seller's option, thirty days, at 27½c, which was ½c decline, while no substantial response came from the buying interest. Good off yellow was to be had at 27c. Crude, in barrels, was steady comparatively on its scant offering here, and was sold in a small way at 24½c, while having 24c further bid. With the depressed and dull condition of business it cannot be said that the mills are shaken from their recent holding basis, while their disposition to sell continues only of the small lots in excess of tank holdings, and at 20c for crude, in bulk. LINSEED OIL was at steady prices on moderate demands: American at 40c; boiling at 43c; Calcutta at 50c. NEATS-FOOT OIL was at fairly regular prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair jobbing demand; quoted at 52@53c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Feb. 4.—Oil opened at $1.43½; highest, $1.43½; lowest, $1.43½; closed, $1.43½ bid. Standard's price, $1.43.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The supplies of hogs at Chicago were about as estimated, but at extreme Western points they were beyond expectations and exceeded the run for the corresponding time last year, while it was believed that the movement forward of supplies was increased. The prices yesterday for the swine were easier all over the West. Besides, the tendency of grain was against the hog products, and in which speculation has been chiefly latterly by the countrymen to the partial neglect of the hog products. Therefore the entire list was upon a lower basis. The long interest in the products is considerable in the recent disposition of the outsiders to take them up along with grain for an advance, while the natural tendency of the packers is to squeeze it. There is no revival of cash demand, and little hope entertained of material improvement to the export trading until the cheap supplies are worked down abroad. The declines for the day were 27½@35c for pork, 10@12½ points for lard and 20 points for bacon. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 26,000 head.

LARD—Went down at the West 10 to 12½ points, and closed at about the lowest prices, with restricted speculation and business coming about more through urging of the packers. The long interest in May option is without doubt extensive through the recent stimulus of advancing grain and the belief of the countrymen that breadstuffs and provisions were cheap and bound at once to advance. Therefore manipulation is in order on adverse features, which the packers are underlying in. The putting out of the May option offered good carrying charges, while there is little doubt that the picklers are in hopes of getting it back at a profit. Cash demands are unimportant here, and only moderate at the West. At the West: February closed 5.60c nominal, May was at 5.80@5.87½c, closing at 5.80@5.82½c; July at 5.95@6.02½c, closing at 5.95@5.97½c. Here cash was nominally 5.90c. May option nominal at 6.10c; city steam was down to 5.35c. Sales of 80 tcs. Refined continued quiet; Continent quoted at 6.20c; South American at 6.45c; compound at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—The diversion of the principal speculation to grain, rather large supplies of hogs looked for, and the motive of the packers in working against a considerable outside long interest accounted for the decline of 35c per bbl, with at the West, February closing at $10.15 nominal, where May was $10.37½@$10.65, closing at $10.40; July at $10.60@$10.70, closing at $10.60. Here there was a dull and easy market. Sales of 100 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $11@$11.25; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—The most important change in several days occurred in the short-rib dealings yesterday in a decline of 20 points, with the close at the inside figures, on slow speculation, and the packers selling against the outsiders. At the West, February closed at 5.10c nominal; May was at 5.30@5.45c, closing at 5.30c bid; July at 5.40@5.55c, closing at 5.40c, nominal.

CUTMEATS—The market was slow for both Western and city meats, while there were freer offerings at steady prices. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¼c; 10-lb average, 5¾c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 5@5¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. At the West: Green hams, 14-lb, 8c; 16-lb, 7¾c; 12-lb, 8⅝c; sweet pickled hams, 14-lb, 8½@8⅝c.

BEEF—The exporters were not at all active, but seemed contented over negotiating for moderate quantities. The prices were not changed. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16. For the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were under slow attention from smokers, while held to a steady basis of values. Quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@$15 at the West.

HOGS—Were offered here at rather easy prices. Receipts at the West 49,314 head; same time last year, 49,435 head. Chicago—Receipts, 16,000 head; slow; best light steady; other average closed 5c lower; $4@$4.50; left over, 3,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,399 head; easy; $3.80@$4.35. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,999 head; lower; $3.90@$4.25. Omaha—Receipts, 6,000 head; opened slow; 5c lower; $3.90@$4.05. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; strong; $3.90@$4.10. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $..25@$4.35. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.50@$4.60. Pittsburg—Active; $4.55@$4.65. Milwaukee—Receipts, 916 head; active; $3.90@$4.15. Quotations: Bacon at 5½c; 180 lb at 5¾c; 160 lb at 5⅞c; 140 lb at 6c; 120 lb at 6¼c; pigs at 6¼c.

TALLOW—There was more of a desire to sell, including a little city from second hand, or where it had been bought for investment, together with some Western lots, which had been carried with expectations of a recovery of tone, while wants of consumers were light under the dull condition of the soap trade; there was absence of export inquiry. Sale of 100 hhds city at 3 13-16c. For country made the range of prices was 3⅞c to 4½c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market settled to selling at the old rate of 5c, at which 100,000 lb were taken up, but this supplied any urgent want of the hard refiners, and the close was dull, with a full supply. At Chicago sales of 300,000 lb at 5¼c, which had been the best bidding rate for full lots. In lard stearine nothing of moment was done, with city nominal at 6¾@6 13-16c, and Western at 6⅜c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were active and advanced 10@20 points on the large decrease in the world's visible supply, with foreign houses buying freely and local longs realizing at the advance, closing barely steady at 5@15 points gain for the day....Havre was steady at ¼f advance....Hamburg steady at ¼@⅝pfennig decline....Spot Rio dull and steady at 15c for No. 7. Sales, 450 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening and closing of "Call" A. M.—March, 250 bags at 12.10c, 2,000 bags at 12.15c; April, 1,750 bags at 11.90c; May, 1,500 bags at 11.60c; September, 500 bags at 10.70c; December, 1,250 bags at 10.65c. Total—7,250 bags. Between Call and Close—February, 250 bags at 12.40c; March, 1,250 bags at 12.20c, 1,000 bags at 12.25c, 250 bags at 12.30c, 1,250 bags at 12.20c; April, 250 bags at 11.95c; May, 1,000 bags at 11.60c, 5,250 bags at 11.65c, 2,000 bags at 11.70c, 250 bags at 11.75c, 250 bags at 11.80c, 250 bags at 11.70c, 1,500 bags at 11.65c; June, 500 bags at 11.45c; September, 250 bags at 10.70c, 750 bags at 10.65c, 1,500 bags at 10.70c, 250 bags at 10.80c, 250 bags at 10.75c, 250 bags at 10.70c, 1,250 bags at 10.65c; December, 500 bags at 10.60c, 1,250 bags at 10.65c, 750 bags at 10.60c, 750 bags at 10.55c. Total—23,000 bags. Exchange—160 points paid to exchange 1,500 bags of December for March, 105 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for May, September, 250 bags at 10.70c; March, 250 bags at 12.20c, sold together. Exchange—150 points paid to exchange 1,500 bags of September for March; 15 points paid to exchange 500 bags of December for September. Total for day—33,750 bags. Closing Prices—January, 10.45@10.55c; February, 12.25@12.35c; March, 12.10@12.15c; April, 11.80@11.85c; May, 11.60@11.65c; June, 11.30@11.40c; July, 11.15@11.25c; August, 10.85@12.95c; September, 10.60@10.65c; October, 10.55@10.65c; November, 10.50@10.60c; December, 10.50@10.55c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	256,847
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	12,187
Total stock in New-York to-day	244,160
Total stock in Baltimore	48,980
Deliveries yesterday	704—48,276
Total stock in New-Orleans	28,578
Deliveries yesterday	712—27,861
	76,137
Total stock in United States	320,297
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 3	120,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 3	63,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 1	22,000
	205,000
Total	525,297
Same time 1895	497,749

Visible supply of the world on Feb. 1, 1896, as compiled from figures received from exchange correspondents:

Stocks.	Bags.	
England—London	130,543	
Liverpool	7,463	
Southampton	68—	138,074
Hamburg		374,000
Antwerp		121,200
Havre		410,000
Bordeaux		23,600
Marseilles		66,600
Trieste		256,360
Netherlands		275,000
Total Europe (all kinds)		1,664,834
Rio		241,000
Santos		357,000
United States (Brazil)	335,571	
United States, other kinds	104,594	
		440,165
		2,702,999

AFLOATS.

Afloat for United States from Brazil	212,000
Afloat for United States from Java and East	14,000
Afloat for Europe from Java and East	62,000
Afloat for Europe from Brazil	273,000
Afloat for Europe from United States	24,000
Total	3,287,999
Against Jan. 1	3,552,792
Against Feb. 1, 1895	2,722,487

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....13

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	3.25 above No. 7	No. 5	1.25 above No. 7
No. 2	2.75 above No. 7	No. 6	.75 above No. 7
No. 3	2.25 above No. 7	No. 8	.75 below No. 7
No. 4	1.75 above No. 7	No. 9	1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16¼@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 16¾@19c; Bucaramauga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@20c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and irregular, with February 6 points off, and other months 3@10 points up, and trading confined to local scalpers....Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 119 bales to spinners, with 700 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 8¼c. Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling, stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 9/16c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	7.86@7.88	7.90	7.87	800
March	7.97@7.98	7.98	7.94	21,900
April	8.03@8.04	8.03	7.99	4,400
May	8.07@8.08	8.08	8.03	35,300
June	8.10@8.11	8.10	8.06	3,700
July	8.13@8.14	8.13	8.09	1,400
August	8.11@8.12	8.12	8.07	11,100
September	7.80@7.81	7.78	7.74	500
October	7.67@7.68	7.67	7.60	16,400
November	7.62@7.63	7.61	7.56	5,900
December	7.63@7.65	7.63	7.59	3,100
Total				104,500

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 7.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2423	3898	1920	..	..	..
N. Orleans	5281	10456	12345	..	..	..
Mobile	1685	1938	1230	..	..	..
Savannah	2175	2581	2580	..	..	..
Charleston	1348	1069	1230	..	..	..
Wilmington	623	358	243	..	..	..
Norfolk	823	1492	2445	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	54	..	..	..
New-York	..	430	1361	..	..	..
Boston	207	46	15	..	..	..
Philadelphia	..	..	56	..	..	..
West Point	677	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15242	22977	23527	..	..	..
This day last week	16759	23583	20896	22307	14184	20584
This day last year	22797	31435	28913	23083	13197	18353

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 3,780 bbls; peas, 1,088 bbls. Exports: Beans, 1,189 bbls; peas, 2,553 bbls. The market has dragged through another week, and prices have fallen 5@10c on most grades. Domestic arrivals have continued light, but export wants have been comparatively small and the jobbing trade has shown no improvement whatever. Sellers have been anxious to find a point at which the goods would move more promptly, and no reasonable offers have been refused. At the close it is easy to buy the choicest marrow at $1.40, but we do not hear of that figure being shaded as yet. Medium must find a fancy to command $1.37½, some choice lots going at $1.25, and the latter figure will now buy about the best of the pea. Present export business in red kidney has been at $1.20 free on board, but some fine stock has been sold to dealers for less. No interest in white kidney. So few turtle soup or yellow eye here at the moment that prices hold up pretty well. California lima in rather better supply and easier. The movement in green peas continues light. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.40; do, medium, $1.25 @$1.27½; do, pea, $1.25; do, white kidney, $1.40@$1.45; do, red kidney, choice, $1.15@ $1.20; do, common to good, 90c@$1.10; do, turtle soup, $1.65; do, yellow eye, $1.40@ $1.45; do, lima, California, $1.95; do, foreign, pea or medium, old, $95c@$1.10; green peas, barrels, 80c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Better grades steady, and moving out quite freely, other grades slow. Creamery, Western, 13@18c; do, extra, 18c; do, June, 12@16c; State, dairy, 9@17c; Western, imitation creamery, 11½@15c; do, factory, 9½@13c.

CHEESE—Is fair out-of-town demand, with prices without variation....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 7¾@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; do, part skims, 3¼@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Recent low prices have brought about freer buying, and some improvement transpired....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 14c; State, fresh gathered, good to prime, 14c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 14c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 13½@13¾c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 13½c; Southern, fresh fair to good, 13@13¼c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $1.50@$3; limed, Western, prime, per case, $2@$2.75.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 18,161 bbls. Market has had life enough to use the arrivals up pretty closely, and prices are well sustained, especially for the fancy grades. Very little call for grapes. Cranberries have ruled quiet, but fancy grades are held steady. Demand for oranges has been supplied with foreign fruit; California stock plenty and dull. We see no Florida oranges, and fancy lots would command high prices. Grape fruit very scarce and high. Small lots Florida strawberries meet fair demand when of good quality, but the receipts are often below prime. We quote: Apples, winesap, fancy, per bbl, $3@$4; do, York Imperial, $3@$3.50; do, Ben Davis, $2.75@$3.25; do, Baldwin, $2.75@$3; do, greening, $2.50@ $2.75; red fruit, fair to good, $2@$2.50; green fruit, fair to good, $1.75@$2.25; inferior grades, 75c@$1.50. Grapes, State, per small basket, 6@10c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$10; do, Jersey, $6@$7; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25. Oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$3.75; do, Florida, $3@$4; grape fruit, $10@$12. Strawberries, Florida, per quart, 30@35c. DRIED—Receipts for week, 9,855 pks; exports, 4,432 pks. There has been a very limited demand of late for evaporated apples, and the market has given some evidence of weakness. Receivers have been a little more anxious to sell, and have named lower figures in instances. Exporters are getting but little encouragement from any of the European markets, and the local and out-of-town distributing trade is less than was generally expected. All grades of sun-dried apples, both sliced and coarse cut, are neglected at the moment, and values are in some extent nominal. Chops very dull. Considerable inquiry for cores and skins, and prices are firm. There is a small peddling trade in Southern peeled peaches, but unpeeled are entirely neglected. Blackberries have shown further strength. Other small fruits held about as of late, but moving only in a small way. A fair jobbing business is reported in California fruits. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6¾@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 5¾@6¾c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3½c; do, quarters, 2¼@3½c; do, Western, 2¾@3½c; do, State, 3@3¾c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1¼@1⅞c; peaches, peeled, Southern, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 2@6c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 4c; plums, 4c; apricots, 9@ 13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 4@7¼c; prunes, 3½@7¼c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The supply has been light, trade fairly active, and market firm and advancing. Fowls had some sales today at 11c, but 10½c was the general price. Chickens not plenty, but often staggy and poor. Roosters firm. Ducks and geese quiet and barely steady. Pigeons firm on the recent advance. We quote: Fowls, Western, per lb, 10½c; do, Southern, per lb, 10c; chickens, per lb, 9@9½c; roosters, per lb, 6½@7c; turkeys, per lb, 10½@11c; ducks, per pair, 60@90c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 25@35c. DRESSED—Receipts of dressed poultry for the week, 8,715 pks. Supplies have been moderate, but aside from a speculative demand for turkeys the general movement has been slow. Turkeys have continued in light supply, and with very strong Western advices in view of a comparatively moderate quantity of frozen turkeys in the country, local dealers have shown increasing anxiety to secure stock to freeze up for their late Spring and Summer use, and prices have ruled firm and generally tending upward, with the outlook very strong. Holders of frozen turkeys are very firm and confident in their views, and are in no hurry to offer their stocks. Two or three small contracts have been made on the basis of 14c for No. 1 but few, if any, were offering at that figure. Chickens are in moderate supply, and with a fair demand are firmly held, but under grades slow and irregular. Western chickens and fowls in moderate supply, but demand has continued slow, and it has been difficult to reach 10c for choice until at the close, while the bulk of the offerings are unattractive and urging for sale from 9c down. Choice ducks in light supply and firmly held. Geese dull and irregular. Squabs higher and firm. We quote: Turkeys, young hens, 14½c; do, mixed young hens and toms, 14c; do, young toms, 13½@14c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@19c; do, medium sizes, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16c; do, small and slips, 11@13c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; chickens and fowls, Western, average, best, 9½@10c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; old cocks, 6½@7c; ducks, near by, 15@16c; do, Western, 10@15c; geese, Western, 7@9c; squabs, per dozen, $2@$8.25.

GAME—Quail and grouse continue in small supply and firmly held, but demand slow. Partridges selling fairly. Venison dull. Rabbits in good demand, and occasionally exceeding quotations. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 40@ 90c; grouse, $1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25@ $2.75; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@ $3.50; do, redheads, $1.50@$2; do, mallards, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 25c; do, drawn, 30@22c; do, jack, 35@55c; venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts have been moderate, and while trade has not been very active, former prices have been pretty well sustained, and tone is firm at the close. The snowstorm is expected to interfere more or less with shipments, especially from Canada. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@90c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 45@ 55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

SUNDRIES—Beeswax quiet, but steady at 30@32c per lb. Maple sugar scarce and firm at 12c per lb. Maple syrup nominal at 75@ 90c per gallon. Ginseng root firm at $2.50@ $4 per lb. Honey firm for white clover, which is scarce, but buckwheat plenty, and dragging; white clover, per lb, 20@15c; buckwheat, 8@9c; extracted, 4½@6c; Southern, in bulk, 45@55c per gallon. Feathers wanted at 40@44c per lb for turkey tail and wing, but body feathers neglected.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes slow of sale and easy. Onions in limited demand; choice about steady....Potatoes, Maine, $1.05@ $1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 50c@$1.50; Jersey, 50@60c; Bermuda, $2@$4.50; sweets, $2@$4.50; cabbages, per 100, $1.50@$5.50; celery, per dozen stalks, 10@90c; eggplant, per bbl, $4@$8; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25 @$2; do, red, 75c@$1; do, yellow, $1.25@$1.50; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$2.50; spinach, per bbl, $1.50@$4; kale, per bbl, 75c@$1.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry, with no disposition to buy ahead....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—A fair outlet for the better grades, which show firmness....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2¼@4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was in active demand at firm prices. Sales, 3,400 tons Java, 96° test, at 3⅞c; 1,800 tons and 23,808 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3⅞c; 4,800 bags Bahia, 84° test, at 3¼c, and 3,834 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3¼c....Refined unchanged and quiet....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3½c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3¼c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3⅞c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5½c; powdered, 5⅛c; granulated, 4⅞@5c; standard A, 4⅞c; off A, 4 5-16@4 9-16c; softs, 3⅝@4⅜c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks are worth $6.25@$6.50 per 1,000; up-river hard, $6@$6.25; Staten Island, $6@ $6.25; Jerseys, $5.25@$5.75; pale, $2@$2.25; Croton, dark and red, $15; Croton, brown, $12; Philadelphia, front, $22; Trenton, front, $20....Rosendale cement is worth 95c@$1 per bbl; American, Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian, $1.70@$1.90; English, Portland, $1.95@$2.05; German, Portland, $2.05@ $2.60....Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 90c; State, common lime, 70c, and do, finishing, $1.... Laths are worth $1.90 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—Prices fairly steady, with demand mostly to cover current wants....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; crop of 1893, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Are hides unchanged and moving out rather slowly. City slaughterers at full prices....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 13c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Prices sustained with rumors of a more active trade; recent sales said to foot up about 300,000 sides....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 20@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin firm at 13.50@13.60c. Copper firm at 10@ 10.25c. Lead firmer at 3.10@3.12½c. Spelter firm at 4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market dull and weak; Southern regular at 29¼c; machine-made, barrels, 30c.

RESIN—Prices easy, with a light trade; good strained, $1.60; common strained, $1.57½; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 4.—Turpentine nominal, nothing doing. Resin, firm; B, C, $1; D., $1.10; E, $1.20; F., & G., $1.30; H., $1.40; I., $1.50; K., $1.70. Other grades, no demand; prices not quoted.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 4.—Resin—Nothing doing. Spirits of Turpentine—Nothing doing. Tar firm at 95c. Crude turpentine quiet; hard not quoted; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 4.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26½c; sales, 519 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was offered at easier rates, with inquiry light. Engagements—To Glasgow, 2 loads grain at 2¼d. Charters—British steamer, ore, Bona to Baltimore, 8s 6d, option of Benisaf loading, 8s 3d, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Huelva to the United States, 8s 6d, chartered abroad; British steamer, salt, Trapani to Boston or Gloucester, 9s, chartered abroad; British steamer, (previously,) 12,000 qrs grain, New-Orleans to the United Kingdom or Continent, 14s 6d, net form; British steamer, 11,000 qrs grain, North Atlantic ports to Cork for orders, 3s 1½d; British steamer, 11,000 qrs grain, same voyage, 3s 1½d, option of Stettin, 3s 9d; German ship, chalk, London to Philadelphia, 6s 3d; schooner, general cargo, Havana to Surinam, private terms, and back to Delaware Breakwater for orders, with sugar, 11@12c; brig, sugar, Bahia to Delaware Breakwater for orders, 15s; schooner, 709 tons, general cargo, hence to Barbados, at about $2,250; British bark, sugar, Manzanillo to a port north of Hatteras, 11@13c; schooner, sugar, Manzanillo to Delaware Breakwater for orders, 12@13c; bark, sugar, Manzanillo to Delaware Breakwater for orders, 10½@11½c; British bark, (recently,) sugar, Manzanillo to Delaware Breakwater for orders, 13@14c; schooner, general cargo, hence to San Domingo and back to a port north of Hatteras, with sugar, $5 and port charges for the round; schooner, lumber,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advancing on the Assured Success of the Bond Issue.

GRANGERS LEAD UPWARD MOVEMENT

Missouri Pacific Raided on a False Report—General List Strong—London an Active Buyer—Foreign Exchange and Money Rates.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Slight irregularities marked the opening of to-day's market, but strength soon developed, and continued the feature up to the close of business. The character of the market was subjected to a severe test about noon, when, on rumors of a receivership for Missouri Pacific, that stock broke from 24½ to 20⅞. Under ordinary circumstances such a recession in a prominent stock would have not only checked an advance, but have brought about a sympathetic decline in the general market. As it was, the market hesitated for a very brief period, and then resumed its advancing tendency.

Practical certainty that the bond issue will be largely oversubscribed, and at prices which will be satisfactory to the Treasury, was the controlling factor in the situation. Conservative bankers estimated late in the afternoon that genuine bids for at least $120,000,000 would be made by noon to-morrow, and this estimate did not include any offerings which may come from abroad. The Grangers were the leaders in strength, and they closed within ¼@⅜ of the highest, at advances extending to 1½ each in St. Paul and Rock Island, and 1⅛ each in Burlington and Northwestern. Over 40,000 shares were done in St. Paul, and about 12,000 each in Rock Island and Burlington. Missouri Pacific was next to St. Paul in point of activity. It broke to 20⅞ on revived rumors of a receivership, but these were denied unequivocally by Messrs. Gould and Sage. Mr. Gould stated that the company was in better shape than it had been for a long time, and added that there was not a word of truth in the story of a falling out between himself and Mr. Sage.

London sold stocks early in the day, but later bought them back at higher prices. The specialties, Louisville and Nashville, Denver preferred, Kansas and Texas preferred, and Southern preferred, scored an average advance of a point. The coal stocks were quiet but strong. Jersey Central advanced 1¾, Delaware and Hudson 1, and Reading ¾. Manhattan was also strong at 107, a net gain of ¾. The industrials were not very active, but partook of the general strength. Sugar gained 1¼, Leather preferred 2½, and Tennessee Coal and Iron 1⅜, the advances in other issues of the group being fractional.

Railway earnings continued favorable. St. Paul for the fourth week in January gained $168,585, and for the month $435,244. Canadian Pacific reports an increase of $96,100 for the fourth week, and $305,000 for the month of January. The money market was fairly active, owing to the shifting of loans, but there was no evidence of real stringency. Call loans were made as high as 7 per cent., but the average was not much over 5½ per cent. The action of the Finance Committee in reporting a free-coinage bill to the Senate as a substitute for the tariff bill attracted no attention in the Street. The foreign exchange market was a trifle firmer, but rates were still well below the gold shipping point.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 5@7 per cent. The last loan was made at 6 per cent.

Time money rates, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements and four months' acceptances, 6@7 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 7@8 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 9@10 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $119,030,684; balances, $6,408,575; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,290,205.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 15-16@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was steadier but very quiet. Nominal rates were $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¾@$4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.87¾@$4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20 premium. Boston—25 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining.....1¼
At. T. & S. F. pf. when issued.....¾
Can. Southern .....⅝
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....1⅛
Chicago & Northwest.....1⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....1½
Chicago, R. I. & Pac.....1½
Cal & Hock. Coal 1⅞
Consolidated Gas 2
Delaware & Hudson 1
Denver & Rio Grande 1¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf.....1⅜
Iowa Central pf 1½
Long Island Traction, all interest paid..1¼
Louisville & Nashville .....¾
Manhattan Con .....¾
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.....1
Mo., K. & Texas pf.....⅞
National Lead pf.....¾
New-Jersey Central 1¾
Phila. & Read. 1st in. paid .....¾
Rio Grande Western pf.....1
St. Paul & Omaha .....¾
Southern Pacific .....⅞
Southern Ry. pf .....⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron.....1¾
United States Leather pf.....2½

DECLINED.

Illinois Central 1
Metropolitan Traction .....¾
Minn. & St. L.....¾
Missouri Pacific .....¾
National Starch 1st pf.....2½
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.....1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Iowa Central 1st 1
Mobile & Ohio gen.....1
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.....2½
Ohio Southern 1st 1
Ore. S. L. & U. N. con. T. R.....1¼
People's Gas Chicago 1st con. 6s.....2
Phila. & Read. 1st pf inc., 1st in. pd.....1
Phila. & Read. 3d pf. inc., 1st in. pd.....1¼
St. Louis Southwestern 1st.....1¼
St. P. 1st, So. Minn 1st 1¼

DECLINED.

Brooklyn elevated 1st 1⅛
Mo., K. & T. 2d 1
Missouri Pacific con.....1
Missouri Pacific 3d 2¾
Union Elevated 1st 1

Government bonds were strong. The fours of 1925 advanced 1½; the fours of 1907 ½ and ⅝, respectively, for the registered and coupon, and the fives coupon ¾. The sales on call were $1,000 fours, 1907, registered at 108; $18,000 fours, 1925, coupon at 113½@113⅝, and $1,000 fives coupon at 112. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	...
4s, r., 1907	107½	108½
4s, c., 1907	108⅝	109¼
4s, r., 1925	113½	114
4s, c., 1925	113½	114
5s, r., 1904	111	112
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112
Currency 6s, 1896	100	...
Currency 6s, 1897	102	...
Currency 6s, 1898	104	...
Currency 6s, 1899	106	...
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	...

In State securities, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61, and $1,500 Tennessee settlement 3s, small bonds, at 81.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing: Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	148½	148½	147	150	35
American Express	112	113	112	113	112	114	13
*American Sugar Refineries	106¼	108¾	106¼	107⅞	107½	108	22,839
*American Sugar Refs. pf	100	100	100	100	99½	100	15
American Tobacco	78⅛	79⅝	78½	79⅛	78⅝	79⅛	5,288
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	15⅞	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	15½	15⅝	2,515
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	24⅜	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	24½	25⅛	105
Canada Southern	49½	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	49½	50	205
Canadian Pacific	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	58½	59⅛	50
Central Pacific	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	16¼	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	16¼	16½	1,800
Chicago Gas, t. r.	64½	65⅜	64½	65¼	65	65½	2,580
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	76⅛	78⅜	76¾	78⅛	78	78¼	11,155
Chicago & Northwestern	99¾	101⅛	99¾	101¼	101¼	101⅜	3,888
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	143½	145½	143½	145¼	145¼	146½	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	71⅞	73⅞	71⅞	73⅝	73½	73⅝	40,460
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	127½	127½	127½	127½	127¼	127¾	487
Chicago, R. I. & Pacnfic	69¾	71⅝	69¾	71⅝	71¼	71½	12,558
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	36	37	35¾	37	36¾	37	1,770
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	28½	28	28½	28	28½	400
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2¾	3½	2¾	3½	3¼	4	1,000
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	18	18	18	18	17¾	18	100
Consolidated Gas Company	155	156	154½	156	155	157	700
Delaware & Hudson	127⅜	129	127⅜	129	128	130	436
Denver & Rio Grande	14	14	14	14	13½	14	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	45½	46½	45½	46½	46¼	46⅜	840
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	15¾	16	15¾	15⅞	15½	15⅞	510
Evansville & Terre Haute	32	32	32	32	30	31½	50
General Electric	29	29¾	28⅝	29	29¼	29¼	4,000
Harlem	300	300	300	300	...	...	25
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	97	98½	100
Illinois Steel Company	70	70	70	70	64¾	70	50
Iowa Central	9½	9¼	9½	9¼	9	9½	200
Iowa Central pf.	34½	35½	34½	35½	34	36	450
Laclede Gas	20½	20½	20½	20½	20	21	100
Lake Erie & Western	21¾	22	21¾	22	22	22½	200
Lake Erie & Western pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	72¾	73⅝	100
Lake Shore	145	146	145	146	146	146½	55
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	20¾	21¼	20⅝	21¼	21	21¼	902
Louisville & Nashville	45⅝	47⅝	45⅝	46⅝	46⅜	47	10,040
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅜	600
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	21	21	21	21	20	21	100
Manhattan Consolidated	106	107	106	107	106⅞	107	2,706
*Metropolitan Traction	104	104¼	104	104¼	104½	104¾	500
Minn. & St. Louis	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	20	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	47	47	47	47	46½	50	100
Minnesota Iron	67½	67½	67	67	66½	68	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	26	26⅞	26	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	2,071
Missouri Pacific	23⅞	24½	20⅞	23½	22⅞	23	40,003
*National Lead Company	25½	25¾	25½	25⅝	25⅞	26¼	300
*National Lead Company pf.	87	87	87	87	86½	87½	110
National Starch 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	48	54	100
New-Jersey Central	107	108¾	107	108¾	108	108⅝	1,350
New-York Central	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	97½	98	108
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	183¾	184	183¾	184	184	185½	19
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	14	14	14	14	13	14	100
N. Y. L. E. & W., all in. pd.	16½	16½	16½	16½	16¼	16½	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	29¾	30	29¾	30	30	30½	870
North American	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼	230
Northern Pacific	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅝	725
Northern Pacific pf.	15¼	15½	15⅜	15½	15⅜	16	1,240
Ontario & Western	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅝	15½	15⅝	1,275
Pacific Mail	29	29¼	29	29¼	20	29¼	2,420
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	13⅜	14⅜	13⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14¾	8,460
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	56	58	50
Pullman Palace Car Co.	155¾	155¾	155¾	155¾	154	156	100
Rio Grande Western pf.	41	41	41	41	41½	42½	200
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90	90	90	90	89	94	100
St. Paul & Omaha	37½	38	37½	37½	37½	38	705
Southern Pacific	21	22	21	22	21¾	22¼	500
Southern Railway	10	10½	10	10½	10⅜	10½	1,455
Southern Railway pf.	29	30½	29	30⅜	30¼	30½	1,948
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30	31⅜	30	31¼	31½	31⅜	6,388
Texas Pacific	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	420
Union Pacific, t. r.	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10¼	10⅜	9,015
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	140
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	21	21	21	21	21	22	20
*United States Leather	10	10¼	10	10½	10	10¼	1,400
*United States Leather pf.	63	65⅞	63	64⅞	64⅞	65	9,411
United States Rubber	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	26⅜	220
United States Rubber pf.	85	85	85	85	84½	88	220
Wabash	7¼	7⅜	7	7⅜	7⅛	7½	1,113
Wabash pf.	16⅞	17½	16⅞	17½	17⅜	17½	2,955
Western Union Telegraph	83⅝	84¼	83⅝	84½	84	84½	4,094
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11¾	12¼	11½	12½	12	12⅝	4,610
Wisconsin Central	3½	3½	3½	3½	...	...	100
Total sales							235,317

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing: Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Leadville	.14	.14	.14	.14	...	...	400

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000	69¾	Den & Rio Grande 1st 6,000	113
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs 5,000	75½	Erie 4s Prior Bonds 10,000	93
5,000	75⅝	Ft Worth & D C 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000	66¼
3,000	75½	H & Tex Cen 1st 5s 1,000	100½
500	75	H & Tex Cen G M 4s 1,000	69
1,000	76	4,000	69¼
1,000	75⅞	Iowa Central 1st 5s 3,000	93
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s When Issued 20,000	78	Knoxville & Ohio 1st 1,000	113
2,000	78¼	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st 5,000	112½
37,000	78	Lo, N A & Chi G M 3,000	71¾
15,000	78⅛	10,000	72
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 5-4 Class A Trust Certfs 1st Installment Paid 500	23⅜	Metropolitan Elev 1st 5,000	117½
11,000	24	Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000	75
30,000	24¼	Mil & St Paul 1st Southern Minn Div 1,000	115¾
15,000	24⅜	Minn & St L Con 5s 9,000	99
2,000	24½	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 10,000	84½
1,000	24⅝	1,000	84
2,000	24⅞	25,000	84¼
Atlantic & Pacific Inc 5,000	2½	7,000	84½
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 10,000	97½	10,000	84¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1 st Cons 5s 5,000	114½	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 9,000	58¼
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 1,000	97⅞	10,000	58
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s 5,000	97	Missouri Pacific 3d 1,000	110
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000	116⅛	2,000	109½
8,000	116	Mo Pac 1st Con 6s 2,000	93
Chi, Burl & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 10,000	90	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 7,000	67
Chicago & Erie 1st 2,000	109	Wash, C & St L Con 2,000	101
Chi & Nor Pacific 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000	40½	N Y Central Ext 4s 7,000	101¾
Chi & N W S F 6s Registered 10,000	112	N Y, Chi & St L 4s 2,000	103¾
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 6,000	102¼	3,000	103⅞
6,000	102	2,000	103¾
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 5,000	94½	N Y, Ontario & Wstn Refunding 4s 5,000	90
Chi, St L & Pitt 1st 2,000	116	N Y, Sus & Wn G M 30,000	71
Col & Ninth Av 1st 6,000	111¾	5,000	71½
Denver & Rio G 4s 6,000	89	13,000	72
Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st 10,000	96	5,000	72½
		2,000	72¼
		7,000	72¼
		5,000	72¾
		N Y, Sus & Wn G M 11,000	71
		North Pac 1st 6s 10,000s20F	115¼
		North Pac 1st Reg 5,000	115½
		10,000	115¼
		10,000	115½
		Nor Pac Col Tst Nts 5,000	83½
		North Ry of Cal 5s 11,000	94
		Ohio Southern 1st 2,000	91
		Ore Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs 2,000	105
		Ore. S L & U N Con Trust Receipts 6,000	60
		15,000	60⅞
		Pac of Mo 1st 4s 4,000	101
		People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s 3,000	100
		5,000	100½
		1,000	101
		Phila & Read Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs 10,000	78⅞
		15,000	79
		1,000	78⅞
		37,000	79
		14,000	79¼
		2,000	79¾
		3,000	79¾
		Philadel & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid 10,000	34½
		10,000	35
		10,000	35¼
		40,000	35¼
		10,000	35¼
		10,000	35¾
		2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid 5,000	21⅜
		7,000	21½
		8,000	21½
		11,000	21½
		5,000	21⅝
		5,000	21⅝
		3d Pref Inc 3,000	13½
		3d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid 35,000	18⅜
		5,000	18⅞
		62,000	19
		30,000	19¼
		10,000	19⅜
		St P, M & M 1st 6s Reduced to 4½s 5,000	102
		St L & Iron M 2d 4,000	101½
		St L Southwestern 1st 3,000	72¼
		3,000	72½
		3,000	72⅜
		5,000	73
		So Pac, N Mexico 1st 8,000	71½
		5,000	104
		Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000	91¾
		1,000s3	91¾
		2,000	92
		23,000	91½
		Tex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000	86
		Tex & Pac 2d Inc 10,000	22
		2,000	21¾
		1,000	21⅝
		2,000	21⅜
		1,000	21½
		3,000	21¾
		5,000	21¾
		Tol, St L & K Cy 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000	74
		Union Elev 1st 6s 2,000	96½
		11,000	96
		Union Pac 1st 1898 4,000	103
		12,000	103
		Union Pac 1st 1899 2,000	103
		3,000c	103
		2,000	103
		Trust Receipts Ex Matured Coups 3,000	99
		Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 10,000	95
		U P, Den & Gulf 1st 1,000	36¼
		4,000	36½
		2,000	36
		4,000	36¼
		U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Receipts 3,000	30¼
		Wabash R R 1st 1,000	103⅞
		20,000	104
		Wabash 2d 5s 5,000	74
		10,000	73½
		Wabash Deb Series B 20,000	24¼
		5,000	24¾
		West Shore Gtd 4s 10,000 Registered 2,000	105 105½
		Wn N Y & Penn 1st 2,000	106¾
		5,000	106⅝

Total sales.....$1,217,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	170	180
Alton & Terre Haute	57	60
American Coal	115	125
American Cotton Oil	17⅜	18⅜
American Cotton Oil pf.	64⅜	65¾
Ann Arbor	9½	10¼
Ann Arbor pf.	25½	27
American T. & C.	...	95
American Tobacco pf.	99	103
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	42	44
*Bay State Gas	18½	21
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brunswick Company	⅝	...
Buffalo, R. & P.	12	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	...	55
Cedar F. & M.	...	10
Chicago & Alton	153	160
Chicago & Eastern Ill.	43	46
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	96	100
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	85	90
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	46	50
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	...
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	3¼	3¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	...	100
C., H. V. & T. pf.	60	65
Commercial Cable	153	...
Consolidated Coal	30	34
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162	164
Des Moines & Ft. D.	7	10
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	6¼	7
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	13¼	14½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	93	95½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	62	62½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	49½	60
Great Northern pf.	110	114
Homestake	20	...
Houston & Texas	1½	2½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	2	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17½	...
Laclede Gas pf.	78	80
Long Island	81½	82
L., St. L. & T.	...	3
Manhattan Beach	7½	10
Maryland Coal pf.	50	60
Mexican Central	10	11
Mexican National certificates	1½	1⅞
Michigan Central	94	96
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	84
Mo., K. & T.	12⅜	12⅝
Mobile & Ohio	23½	24
N., C. & St. L.	85	85
National Linseed Oil	18¼	19¼
National Starch	5	7
National Starch 2d pf.	15	25
New Central C.	6	9
New-England	48	52
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	29
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	27	1
Norfolk Southern	56	68
Norfolk & Western	2⅝	2¾
Norfolk & Western pf.	8¼	...
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	10½	12
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	3	4
Oregon R. & N.	15	20
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	7¾	9
Pennsylvania Coal	320	...
Peoria & Eastern	5	8
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	3½	3⅝
Pittsburg & West. pf.	20	24
P., C., C. & St. L.	17	18
P., F. W. & C.	160	164
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.	...	15½
Rens. & Sar.	178	183
Rio Grande Western	14½	15
Rome, W. & O.	114½	115½
St. Louis S. W.	5	5½
St. Louis S. W. pf.	11½	12
S. J. & G. I.	⅛	½
St. Paul & Duluth	22	25
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	121½	125
St. Paul, M. & M.	109	114
Silver bullion certfs.	67⅜	67¾
Tol. & O. C.	30	37
Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	75
U. P., D. & G.	4	4½
U. S. Express	39	43
United States Cordage pf., t. r.	10¾	11¼
Wells-Fargo Express	95	102
*West. Union Beef	...	8¾
W. & L. E. pf.	37½	38¼

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Tobacco.	78⅝	78⅝	78½	78⅝	780
Am. Su. Ref.	106½	108½	106	108	14,350
A., T. & S. F.	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅝	1,140
Chi. Gas.	64⅝	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝	380
C., R. I. & P.	69⅝	71½	69⅝	71½	7,800
C., B. & Q.	77	78¼	76⅞	78⅛	5,820
C., M. & St. P.	71⅞	73⅞	71⅞	73⅝	22,380
Chi. & N. W.	100⅞	101	100⅞	101	40
Dist. & C. F.	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	350
Gen. Electric.	28⅝	29⅝	28½	29⅛	340
Lou. & Nash.	45⅝	47⅛	45⅝	46⅞	4,380
Manhattan	106⅜	106⅞	106⅜	106⅝	20
Total sales					79,980

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Nor. Pac. 1st	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	$2,000
P. & R. 1st in. pd.	34¾	35⅜	34¾	35⅜	40,000
Total sales					$87,500

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mo. Pac.	23¾	24⅜	20⅞	23½	16,950
Nat. Lead	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	50
Phil. & Rdg.	13⅞	14¾	13⅞	14⅜	1,970
Pac. Mail.	29	29	29	29	30
Tenn. C. & I.	30½	31	30⅜	31	170
Sou. Ry pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½	120
So. Ry. pf.	30⅛	30½	30½	30½	10
Union Pacific.	8	8	8	8	50
U. S. L'th. pf.	64	65¾	64	65	830
Wabash pf.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	20
West. Union.	83⅜	84¼	83⅜	84⅜	2,020

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Favorite	.11	.11	.11	.11	500
Gold Fleece	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	500
Isabella	.56	.56	.56	.56	400
Leadville	.14	.14	.14	.14	500
Total sales					2,600

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pharmacist	.17	.17	.17	.17	500
Small Hopes	.85	.85	.85	.85	100
Victor	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	67½	67¾	66¾	66⅞	1,473,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	41½	43½
American Grocery 1st pf.	...	55
American Surety Company	208	214
American Typefounders'	3¼	4
American Typefounders' pf.	17½	22½
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	102½	...
†Atlantic Trust (new)	177½	178
Barney & Smith Car	15	19
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	97½	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	11	11½
American New-York Air Line pf.	103	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	135	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	185	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	...
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	105	...
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	...
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	169	171½
Brooklyn Elevated	14	16
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98	100
Brooklyn Traction pf.	48½	51½
Brooklyn Traction	8¾	9½
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	104½	105½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	78¼	79¼
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103	105½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	69	71
Celluloid Company stock	63	66
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Central Cross-Town	190	...
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	...	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¼	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	30	40
Commercial Cable Co. stock	156	...
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	...
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	76	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	102	...
Continental Trust	168	176
Cramp Shipyard st

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,300,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON, BONDS,

Bought and sold for cash, and certificates delivered, or carried on 3 to 5 per cent. margin. OUR FACILITIES FOR DEALING IN SECURITIES AT MARKET PRICES CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXCELLED.

T. E. Ward & Co.,

BANKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH:
319 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.
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BANKERS & BROKERS,
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MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned until Saturday, February 8, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for placing fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) street bonds of the borough of Williamsburg, running from 1 to 19 years, inclusive, interest four and one-half (4½) per cent., payable semi-annually. A check certified by a National bank for one per cent. of amount of the bid must accompany bid. The borough reserves the right to reject any and all bids. ARTHUR STUART, Chairman Finance Committee, Williamsburg, Penn.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

80 shs. Gansevoort Bank, N. Y.
133 shs. Barney Dumping Boat Co.
1,000 shs. Standard Metal Tie and Construction Co.
5 shs. Cummings Car Works.
65 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
6 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
700 shs. Seattle Coal and Iron Co.
$250 note of the English Enamel Paint Co., dated May 21, 1891.
$177.25 claim against English Enamel Paint Co. (For account of whom it may concern.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (hypd.)
$250,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. Co. General Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., (Union Trust Co. Certfs.)
$100,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Class A Bds., (Union Trust Co. Certfs.)
$200,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. Co. Guarantee Fund Notes.
$100,000 Colorado Midland R. R. Co. Consld. 4 p. c. Bds.
$4,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha Ry. Co. Consld. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1930.
$1,000 Southern Ry. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1994.
226 shs. French Mirror Plate Co.
5 shs. French Mirror Plate Co.
$3,000 City R'way Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909; Sept., 1891, coups.
25 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. and Coal Co.
110 shs. Lyons Iron Works R. R. and Canal Co.
2 shs. Bank of America.
100 shs. Long Island Underground Tel. Co.
40 shs. Standard White Lead Man'f'g Co.
1,500 shs. Smythe Manufacturing Co.
300 shs. Metropolitan Oil Refining Co.
700 shs. Underground Electric Cable Co.
500 shs. International Printing Telegraph Co.
4,300 shs. Consolidated Elec. Light & Power Co.
3,500 shs. Universal Dynamophone Co.
9,000 shs. Dynamograph Co. of U. S.
18 shs. Sunshine Mining Co.
1,000 shs. Mountain Monarch Silver Mining Co.
167 shs. Williamsburg District Telegraph Co.
$1,000 Sandusky, Ashland & Coshocton Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Sk. Fund 5 p. c. Bds.
$2,000 City of Edwardsville (Ill.) Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1924, (hypd.)
109 shs. Seaboard & Roanoke R. R. common.
$5,400 Seaboard & Roanoke R. R. Debenture Certfs.

Meetings and Elections.

New-York City, January 29, 1896.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of United States Casualty Company will be held at Room No. 303, Mutual Life Building, New-York City, (entrance No. 32 Liberty Street,) on WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1896, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors, to hold office for three years, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open half an hour. Transfer books will be closed from February 2, 1896, to February 12, 1896, inclusive.
W. H. CHESEBROUGH, Jr., Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 Park Row.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, proximo.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to Feb. 1 proximo.
HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will close Feb. 3, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 13, 1896.
J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Office of
THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 29, 1896.
Election.—The annual election for Directors of this company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 72 Wall St., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1896. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
CHARLES A. HULL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 40 Wall St., Room 48, New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1896, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 11.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at No. 115 Broadway, Room 66, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1896, at 12:30 P. M.
CHARLES REMSEN, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, February 13th, at No. 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, Feb. 6, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M.
Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Dividends.

179TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, January 27, 1896.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1896.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Jan. 21, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Article 17 of the by-laws, providing hereafter for semi-annual, instead of annual, dividends, as heretofore, on the Common Stock of THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, the Directors of said Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4%) Per Cent. upon said Common Stock, payable on the 15th day of February, 1896.
The stock books of the company will be closed from the 25th day of January until said date of payment.
D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

FIGHTS WITH HIS MANAGER

Young Griffiths in Evidence Again—Under Indictment in Brooklyn, but Witnesses Are Wanting.

Albert Griffiths, who has made some reputation as a prizefighter, and who is better known as "Young Griffo," was in evidence again Monday. This time the fight was with his manager, Hugh Behan, who insinuated that Griffiths had stolen his overcoat. Griffiths could see but one answer to that argument. A rough-and-tumble fight followed, in which the prizefighter got rather the worse end.

Griffiths's reputation has been of the worst since he came to this country from Australia. He has repeatedly been brought into notice in connection with a number of brutal assaults, but has so far escaped any effective punishment.

He is now under an indictment in Brooklyn, dated May 23, 1895. Some wonder has been expressed that he has never been brought to trial. Assistant District Attorney Colwell of Brooklyn was asked about the case yesterday. He said that the matter had been left over from Mr. Ridgway's régime.

"We stand ready to prosecute the case at any time," he said. "There is only one obstacle. We have no witnesses for the prosecution. The two boys on whose testimony the case hangs have apparently been spirited away. Subpoenas have been issued for them, and attempts made to serve them, but without success."

At the time Griffiths was arraigned the late Judge Moore is said to have threatened to keep the prisoner in jail until the witnesses were forthcoming. Griffiths was imprisoned for some time, but was released on an application to Justice Gaynor, who fixed his bail at $5,000.

Mr. McKinney Caught the Pickpocket.

Benjamin Martin, a Russian clothing operator of 55 Norfolk Street, was held in $1,500 bail for trial in the Centre Street Court yesterday on a charge of picking the pocket of Josie Gallo of 379 Broome Street.

The complainant was James McKinney, a brewer, living at 223 East Fourteenth Street. He saw Martin take a pocketbook from the pocket of Miss Gallo's coat, caught the thief, and held him until a policeman came. The Magistrate complimented him for his action.

ANOTHER SEA SERPENT STORY

Oysterman Terry of Port Washington Says a Thirty-Foot Monster, Two Feet Thick, Pursued Him.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Feb. 4.—Forrest Terry, an oysterman of this place, member of the Methodist Church, and a man of integrity, says he has been pursued by a real live sea serpent.

Oysterman Terry is a modest man, and his extreme modesty is responsible for his remarkable experience not becoming known until to-day. It happened several days ago, and caused just as much excitement when it became known as if it had only just taken place.

Terry was out on the bay in a small boat. He had been engaged on his oyster ground and had started to row away. It was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and perfectly clear. He says he happened to cast his eyes some distance back from his boat and saw what he supposed to be a sea dog. He watched the creature, and it would disappear every few minutes and then reappear above the surface of the water. It was coming right after Terry's boat, and he allowed it to get within 150 yards of him. It was then that he realized that he was not looking at a sea dog, but some other inhabitant of the deep. Rising in his boat, Terry says he swung his hat in the air and shouted at the top of his voice, hoping to frighten the animal into changing its course. The noise he made caused the creature to dive and make straight for the boat.

Oysterman Terry has been brought up on the water, and has had all kinds of experiences, but he was not going to stand for that animal. He picked up his oars and bent his back rapidly in the effort to get out of the way. He was frightened, but not so much that he forgot to change his course, and when the strange being appeared again it was full sixty feet away from the boat. It appeared to be puzzled at first, but seeing the boat, raised its head fully two feet above the water and made for the craft. Oysterman Terry thought his time had come. Fortunately, he had not stopped rowing, and was so close in shore that the creature turned about, and, dashing into the water with its tail, like all well regulated sea serpents, it started out toward the entrance of the bay.

Terry says that James Pierce was standing on a near-by dock, and, having his attention called to the sea serpent, stood with Terry and watched it until it disappeared in the distance. There was only a light wind blowing, and they could see the serpent for a long time. Pierce wanted to go in pursuit of it, but Terry concluded that he was satisfied with the chasing he had received, and would remain on shore. He describes the serpent as being about thirty feet long, with a body two feet in circumference. It had a big head, and two eyes as large as silver dollars. He says the serpent was jet black in color, and very swift of movement.

Every resident of Port Washington believes in the story of the sea serpent. They did not believe in such things before Oysterman Terry saw the serpent, but now nothing could shake their belief.

One resident of another village, when he heard the story, said that, coming right upon Port Washington's determination to be connected with the outer world by railroad, the sea serpent was nothing more than an advance advertisement for a new Summer resort. Local confidence in Oysterman Terry's integrity, however, was not shaken by that announcement.

Funeral of S. B. French.

At the residence of former Police Commissioner Stephen B. French, who shot himself Monday, it was said yesterday that the arrangements for Mr. French's funeral have not been completed as yet. The services, it is understood, will be private, and will take place at the residence. At what time has not yet been decided upon, but probably to-morrow morning. The interment will take place at Sag Harbor, L. I.

Health Protective Association.

The usual weekly meeting of the Ladies' Health Protective Association was held yesterday in the library of the United Charities Building. Arrangements were made for the holding of a conference in the assembly hall of the building Feb. 18 at 11 o'clock in the morning. The subject of "Child Life" will be discussed. The speakers will be Homer Folks, J. T. Tople and others.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Muriel; at 12 M for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Silvia";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Orinoco, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Orinoco";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Roman Prince; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 1 PM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Cape Haiti, per steamship Ardie; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—at 2 PM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., and Costa Rica, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 9 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Mowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *29 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1896.

THE PRICE OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for
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of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

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FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York
to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Feb. 11, 10 AM | Kaiser'n Aug. Vic., Mch. 7, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM | †Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM | †Ems, March 28, 10 AM
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available at reduced rates from either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M. | Bismarck, April 9, 11 AM
Normannia, Mch. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON, 4½ h. CHERBOURG—PARIS, 6½ h. Special train FREE OF CHARGE.
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37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Feb. 5 | PARIS.....Feb. 26
NEW-YORK....Feb. 12 | NEW-YORK..March 4
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 19 | ST. PAUL....March 11

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.
Friesland, Feb. 5, noon | So'thw'k, Feb. 26, 2:30 PM
Westernla'd, Feb. 19, noon | Noordland, Mar. 4, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North Riv-r. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Feb. 8, noon. | Eutruria, Feb. 22 11A.M.
Aurania, Feb. 15, 8 A. M. | Campania, Feb. 29, 6 A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM | Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM
Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM | Majestic, Mar. 11, 10 AM
Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM | Germanic, Mar. 18, 10 AM
Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM | Teutonic, Mar. 25, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO
BERMUDA.
48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Fever unknown. Malaria impossible.
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WEST INDIES.
30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics.
For further particulars apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
39 Broadway, or to
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 20 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Feb. 5
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Feb. 7
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Feb. 10
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. F. & P. Line via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Minshagen, E. A. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Kalker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. F. A.
O.S.S.Co. N Pier 35 N. R. | F.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

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For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
RICHMOND (via all-water route) direct Saturday only. Sailings from Pier 28 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

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COOK'S TOURS.
A Special Party will leave San Francisco Feb. 25 for a delightful round of pleasure travel in
Japan and China.
Incidental visits will be made at all the interesting places en route. Duration of tour four months.
West India Cruises.
S. S. Caribbee, Feb. 15, and S. S. Madiana, Feb. 26. Independent tickets to Bermuda and all West Indian Ports by all lines. Tours to
Florida
by Clyde Line on Feb. 19 and March 4. All rail, Feb. 18 and March 3.
For full particulars see descriptive pamphlets. Programme of tours to Europe, season 1896, now ready.
Independent railroad and steamer tickets everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 Broadway, cor. Warren St., New-York.
1,225 Broadway, cor. 30th St., New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Feb. 8, 7 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon.....Sat., Feb. 15, M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF
TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOHAWK.....Feb. 8, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
S. S. SPAARNDAM.....Sat., Feb. 1, 9 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM.....Sat., Feb. 8, 9 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer-France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agentcy, 39 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....Feb. 15, 8 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
DORIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....March 14, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 21, 8 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
FINANCE, Feb. 10. | ALLIANCA, Feb. 20.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Day Express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily, Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily, For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night, Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS. "All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
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Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Minnewaska and Mohonk, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
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7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pull

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Buffalo Traction Fight Transferred to Albany.

A HEARING ON MR. HUSTED'S BILL

Speeches For and Against Giving the State Board the Power to Regulate the Extensions of Railroads in Cities.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—A prolonged and interesting hearing occurred before the Assembly Committee on Railroads this afternoon upon the bill of Assemblyman Husted, providing that railroad companies in cities must apply to the State Railroad Commissioners before making an extension to their lines. There was a large delegation present from Buffalo in opposition to the measure. The hearing opened with the arguments of those opposed to the bill. Emory P. Close was the first speaker. He stated that he did not appear for any particular railroad corporation in Buffalo, but that he wished to oppose the bill as a matter of law. It appeared to Mr. Close, he said, that the bill had been introduced seemingly to cut off the Buffalo Traction Company from coming into the City of Buffalo upon an extension which it sought to take, and had in effect taken already, although it applies to all of the cities in the State.

Mr. Close recited the law which created the State Railroad Commissioners, and held that it was never intended that the matter of constructing railroads in cities should ever come within the jurisdiction of that body. The intention of the law which had created the Commissioners was for the purpose of having the commissioners take control only of the steam railroads. It was not intended originally that the Commissioners, three in number, should cut off the extension of a road which the people of a city, irrespective of party, wanted. If this bill passed it would place the proposed railroad in Buffalo in an embarrassing position, for an application which it had already made to build a new railroad had been refused by the Commissioners in the face of the approval by the Boards of Aldermen, Councilmen, and the Mayor of Buffalo.

Charles A. White, the first clerk of Mayor Jewett of Buffalo, brought word from the Mayor, he said, that the Executive of the City of Buffalo opposed the bill. It was against the interests of home rule. The people of Buffalo wished to have the liberty of attending to the rights of their own city, without having the question of what they wanted delegated to a commission consisting of three men. The Mayor's first clerk was followed by Aldermen from the Buffalo Common Council. The President of the Common Council, Alderman Braddy, together with Alderman Franklin and Councilman Keller, opposed the bill because it was against all the public needs and interests of their city.

Dr. Dorr, who was Chairman of the mass meeting which had been held in Buffalo to give an expression in favor of the Belt Line of the new road, said that it looked as though the existence of the Railroad Commission was not for the best interests of the people. The doctor was followed by William H. Hynes, who said that he was one of the Board of Supervisors, and for his associates in the board he wished to express their disapproval of the measure before the committee.

The business men opposed to the bill were represented by J. A. Wolsley and George W. Hedrick. The former represented the Buffalo Builders' Exchange and the latter a business men's association. Both claimed that the bill would injure the interests of Buffalo as much as anything could. It would, they said, prevent the incoming of a new railroad with a three-cent fare, which would be a direct benefit to the working people, and assist in booming Buffalo, which had now stopped growing.

Something of a stir was caused in the committee room when the Rev. Mr. McPherson of the Jefferson Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Buffalo opposed the bill. Almost in his first sentence he said, loudly enough to be heard by William F. Sheehan, who was present: "We want no more Sheehanism in the City of Buffalo. We have had enough of it already." Then, in the interest of the poor people of the city, Mr. McPherson pleaded for the killing of the bill before the committee. The poor workingman who now paid 5 cents for a ride to her work upon the line of the Buffalo Railway would have to pay but 3 cents for a similar privilege on the line of the Traction Company, which proposed to build the new route.

The opening speech by those who favored the passage of the bill was made by ex-Senator D. H. McMillan of Buffalo.

The railroad company which proposed to get into Buffalo, he said, had not made their application in good faith, for it was only another case of the greediness of a corporation which saw that another corporation was making a fair living, and paying stockholders good dividends. John N. Scatcherd, also of Buffalo, favored the bill because he thought that it was a well-settled question that the Railroad Commission had a right to live. He thought it was unfair that the company which proposed to get into Buffalo, now that it had been beaten, should decry the Railroad Commissioners.

Charles B. Hill, Henry W. Box, and W. Caryl Ely, also favored the bill in short speeches, and the hearing was brought to a close.

DEFAULTING GENERAL MANAGER.

C. M. Lawler Pilfers from the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—As far as ascertained the deficiency in the accounts of Charles M. Lawler, General Manager of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad, is $3,000. Receiver Sherwood and James Armstrong of New-York, counsel for the receiver, are investigating Mr. Lawler's accounts, and the exact amount of the deficiency will be known in a day or two.

W. L. Martin, the General Freight and Passenger Agent, has been appointed Acting Superintendent, a position with less authority than that of General Manager. Mr. Lawler is ill at his rooms in the Waverly Building. He has not been arrested, but is under police surveillance. Up to noon to-day he had not taken advantage of the opportunity offered to make restitution. He is fifty-six years old, married, and has been in railroading all his life. The company will lose nothing by Mr. Lawler's defalcation, being secured by a bond given by the Security Company of Philadelphia. When Lawler was accused yesterday by Receiver Sherwood of being a defaulter, he broke down and confessed, but could not name the amount. It is understood that the method by which the company was robbed was by making false pay roll vouchers and bills for supplies furnished the company.

Mr. Lalwer is suffering from hemeplegia, a form of paralysis, caused by the shock of the exposure. He is seriously ill, but it is expected that he will recover

Mr. Roberts and the Pennsylvania.

A rumor has been persistently circulated within the past few days that George B. Roberts proposed to retire from the Presidency of the Pennsylvania system or railroads. In addition to emphatic denials of the rumor by officers of the company the following dispatch is received from Philadelphia: "A high official of the company says: 'All the officers and Directors of the company are unanimous in the hope and belief that Mr. Roberts will long continue at the head of the corporation in which they all take so much pride, and it is safe to say that there is no other business enterprise of such vast proportions which has so homogeneous an organization, and where the spirit of locality and fidelity is marked in so high a degree. Mr. Roberts was never in better health than he is to-day, and the ease with which his long experience and ability enables him to handle the important questions which arise every day in transacting the business of the great corporation bespeak for him many additional years of active service.'"

Another Chicago Traffic Scare.

The following dispatch comes from Chicago: "Western packers and grain shippers have adopted a systematic plan to break the agreement of the new Joint Traffic Association, which went into operation on Jan. 1. What brought the matter to the attention of the railroad officials was the material reduction in through shipments of provisions by way of New-York. Investigation showed that Western packers and grain merchants have been sending their through freight over the Canadian Pacific and other Canadian lines to St. John's, N. F., where it is taken aboard vessels for European ports. Not only has business been diverted from New-York for shipment from Canadian ports, but it has been sent over Southern roads to Southern ports, and there loaded on steamers for European points. There was a shipment of fifty cars of provisions from Kansas City last week to Pensacola, Fla., and it was there put on board the British steamer Collingham."

Alleged Illinois Central Deal.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—It is stated on high authority that the Illinois Central Railroad Company has purchased the Cairo Short Line Railroad. The deal was finally consummated on Saturday, and, moreover, it is a complete transfer of the entire property outright to the Illinois Central, which at length acquires a St. Louis inlet from Duquoin over its own rails. This is the result of negotiations which have been conducted in New-York for nearly a year past between E. H. Harriman, Director, and J. C. Welling, Vice President and Controller of the Illinois Central Company, on the one hand, and George Foster Peabody, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cairo Short Line, on the other. The Cairo Short Line system has a total mileage of 240, and gives the Illinois Central Road a direct line to St. Louis. The details of purchase and the amount of money paid are not made public.

Bought the Fulton Street Road.

For a consideration of $1,000,000 the Fulton Street Railroad Company has purchased all of the equipment, franchises, privileges, and personal property of the North and East River Railway Company, from James O'Rourke of Brooklyn. This line operates from the Fulton Street Ferry house, at South and Fulton Streets, through Fulton Street to West Street, to the Chambers and Cortlandt Street Ferries. The switch at Burling Slip and South Street is also included in the transfers.

The road was originally built by the North and East River Railway Company, and was bought by Mr. O'Rourke some time ago, and its name changed to the Fulton Street Railroad, and a company formed. A mortgage for $500,000 was filed, together with the deed, at the Register's office yesterday. The mortgage is given by the Fulton Street Railroad to the Guaranty Trust Company, and is payable in gold in 1905.

New Railroad at Niagara Falls.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The application of the Niagara Street Railway Company for permission to construct a road five miles in length within the City of Niagara Falls, was considered by the State Railroad Commission at a meeting in this city to-day. Considerable testimony was taken, the application being opposed by the Hon. W. Caryl Ely, who appeared for the existing street road, the Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge Railway Company. Spencer Clinton appeared as attorney for the proposed new road. The counsel have agreed to submit briefs to the board, after which the matter will be decided.

Big Four's Vacant Vice Presidency.

There is good authority for saying that the vacancy in the Second Vice Presidency of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, caused by the resignation of Oscar G. Murray, will not be filled right away. E. F. Cost, the General Freight Agent, will take full charge of the traffic department, which was Vice President Murray's special field of operations. It has not yet been decided who is to succeed Mr. Murray as the representative of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Big Four system in the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

New Erie Directors.

A new Board of Directors was selected yesterday by the Erie Railroad voting trust, as follows: C. H. Coster, J. J. Goodwin, Abram S. Hewitt, John G. McCullough, D. O. Mills, Alexander E. Orr, George W. Quintard, Samuel Spencer, Francis Lynde Stetson, Eben B. Thomas, J. Lowber Welsh, and Samuel E. Williamson. There remains one vacancy in the board which will be filled soon. The new members thus far are the Messrs. Coster, Spencer, Stetson, and Williamson.

Missouri Pacific Rumors.

George J. Gould, President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, took the trouble yesterday to deny certain rumors relating to that property, that have been floating around for a day or two. He declared that there was not the shadow of a foundation for the report that a receiver was likely to be appointed. The company's affairs, he said, were improving steadily. The scheme for the floating debt has been completed and the bonds have been issued.

To Restrain the Atchison.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The bondholders' committee of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad has brought a bill in equity in Suffolk County to restrain the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Reorganization Committee from disposing of funds or securities in the Boston Safe Depsoit and Trust Company, placed there by the Atchison Road as a guarantee for the interest on the Atlantic and Pacific bonds.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Western Passenger Association lines have made excursion rates for the following meetings: Twelfth annual convention Western Packers and Canned Goods Association, Chicago, Feb. 11-14; second annual cycle show, St. Louis, Feb. 20-22; annual meeting National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Feb. 24-29; annual meeting Missouri mutual insurance companies, St. Joseph, Mo., March 4 and 5; annual bench show Mascoutah Kennel Club, Chicago, March 10-13.

—The report of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last, filed with the State Railroad Commissioners, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $791,097; operating expenses, $587,433; other income, $31,700; total charges, $212,654; net income, $2,717; cash on hand, $25,028; profit and loss, (surplus,) $137,796. The net income for the corresponding quarter in 1894 was $53,989.

—Judge Pardee, sitting in Chambers, in the United States Circuit Court at New-Orleans, has issued an order directing that all of the general assets of the Georgia Central Road, now in the hands of receivers, be turned over to Gen. Samuel Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan of New-York, with the exception of sufficient cash to cover all the claims reported by C. M. West and Judge McDonnell.

—Judge Morris of the Fifty-third Texas District Court has granted an injunction restraining the State Railroad Commission from operating its compress regulations. He finds that the commission has no authority to make such regulations, because they are compress rates and not freight rates, such as the commission is authorized to regulate.

—A large gang of workmen, in the charge of H. H. Brown, a New-York contractor, was ready yesterday to begin the work of elevating the tracks of the Consolidated Road through Bridgeport, Conn., but the snowstorm interfered. Vice President Hall says the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

—The Common Council of Stamford, Conn., has accepted, with a few alterations, the plans recently submitted by the Stamford Railway Company for extensions through that city. The road will be managed similar to the system in operation in Bridgeport.

—The Atchison Executive Committee has decided to adopt the recommendation of the officers in respect to the publication of statements of earnings, which will hereafter be issued monthly and will be actual earnings.

—At the foreclosure sale of the Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and Memphis Railroad, which was held in Montgomery, Ala., Monday, Col. H. C. Tompkins, representing the bondholders, bid in the property for $300,000.

—General Superintendent Stephenson of the Grand Trunk Railway is about to retire from active service on account of ill health. He has been connected with the Grand Trunk for about forty years.

—There is likelihood that the Wagner Palace Car Company will be obliged to erect additional storage sheds in the vicinity of its Buffalo works.

—For the fourth week in December the Canadian Pacific reports an increase in gross earnings amounting to $97,000.

Young Girl Killed by a Train.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Julia S. Dinan, aged nineteen, was killed by a West Shore train at the crossing in this city to-day. The gates were down and the girl waited until the south-bound train had passed. Then she crossed over and was struck by the north-bound train.

THE SEAL FISHERIES CASE

Counsel Summing Up in the Government Suit Against the North American Commercial Company.

Summing up on the evidence already introduced in the case of the United States against the North American Commercial Company was begun yesterday before Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court.

The case was tried about two weeks ago by Judge Wallace without a jury. The action was brought by the United States Government to recover the rental for the year ended April 1, 1894, for the seal fishery rights on the Pribilof Islands, off Alaska, the amount being about $140,000. The rental for fifteen years, which will average $150,000 a year, a pending suit for $180,000, and international questions are involved in the present case. The summing up will be continued to-day.

Participating as counsel in the case are United States District Attorney Macfarlane and Assistant United States District Attorney Max J. Kohler, for the Government, and James C. Carter, Gen. N. L. Jeffries of Washington, and George H. Balkman, for the defendant.

The Pribilof Islands, known as the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, were included in the cession of Alaska to the United States by Russia in 1867, and in 1870 the United States Government leased the privilege of taking seals on those islands to the Alaska Commercial Company for twenty years. This company took 100,000 seals annually during the term of its lease. A new lease of the privilege of killing seals was made on May 1, 1890, to the North American Commercial Company for a term of twenty years. A diminution of the seal herd became noticeable, 1885, and Government agents advised that seal killing on the islands be prohibited for five years, but in the Summer of 1891, the first modus vivendi with Great Britain was established, for the protection of the seal herd in Bering Sea. Under this modus vivendi the United States agreed to prohibit seal killing on the islands except to the number of 7,500, this continued in force during the years 1892 and 1893, and the North American Commercial Company, by its lease, agreed to abide by any restrictions, it is alleged by the Government counsel, which the Secretary of the Treasury might deem necessary for the preservation of the seal fisheries of the United States.

The defendant company declares that the true construction of its contract with the Government is that it should be allowed to take 100,000 seals on the islands every year, if so many could be had without detriment to the herd; that if the Secretary of the Treasury reduced the number to be taken a proportionate reduction of the rentals should be made, and that if the Government is entitled to recover anything the amount should be reduced to about $23,000.

The defendant company also sets up a counter-claim for nearly $300,000, asserting that it could have taken 30,000 seals a year during the years it was restricted to 7,500, and the amount of this claim is its alleged loss through the restriction.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday refused to grant a writ of mandamus to James S. Ely to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to restore him to the position of foreman in the Bureau of Streets, from which he was discharged in October, 1895, by Commissioner Brookfield. Justice MacLean also refused to issue a writ to Henry Wagner, a laborer in the department, who says he was discharged for political reasons.

—Morris Cohen, a tailor, of 143 Norfolk Street, and Harris Chernofsky of the same address, were sent to the penitentiary yesterday for four months for larceny. The complainant was Mamie Von Eiff, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Conrad Von Eiff, a baker at 2,346 First Avenue. They were accused of robbing the child by what is known as the "flim-flam" game in making change.

—Ex-Policemen Jacob J. Kierbuck and Thomas S. Hopelt, who were dismissed from the force for being found in a saloon at Seventh Avenue and Fortieth Street, on August 15, 1895, applied yesterday in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for reinstatement. Decision was reserved.

—The condition of Juror Thomas Todd, whose illness caused an interruption of the trial of Stephen Ryan for murder, was reported to be so much improved yesterday that the trial will be resumed to-day in the Supreme Court.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 779—William Graves vs. Benjamin C. Fauret.—Submitted pursuant to the thirty-second rule.

No. 93 and 52—Mattie P. Baltzer, executrix, &c., et al., vs. The State of North Carolina.—Argument continued by J. E. Sheppard and C. M. Busbee for the State in error, and concluded by Simon Sterne for the executrix et al.

Adjourned until Monday, March 2. The call for that day will be as follows: Nos. 551, 462, 652, 685, (and 686 and 687,) 8, 588, 801, 731, and 773.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

91—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship G. R. Booth. 94—Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company vs. Van Dyke. 96—Townsend vs. Hagar. 96—Moise vs. ship Sintram. 97—Blount Manufacturing Company vs. Bardsley. 157—Scheuer vs. Muller. 64—Lot of Jewelry vs. United States. 93—Lumley vs. Backus Manufacturing Company. 101—Werthelmer & Co. vs. United States. 103—Electro Dynamic Company vs. yacht Electron.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Customs Appeals.—517—Jaffray & Co. vs. United States. 1818—United States vs. Lindheim. 1744—Blumenthal & Boas vs. United States. 1105—Weil & Co. vs. same. 1782—Poppes & Partisch vs. same. 2154—Ignatz Strauss & Co. vs. same. 1972—United States vs. Peters Brothers. 1905—Sams vs. Rathbourne. 749—Paturel vs. United States. 1046—Van Horn & Griggin vs. same. 1306—Union Rattan Manufacturing Company vs. same. 676—C. V. Pustau & Co. vs. same. 1942—Abegg & Busch vs. same. 1819—J. Fitzpatrick & Co. vs. same. 1728—Eichler vs. same. 1347—United States vs. Schefer, Schramm & Vogel. 1894—Same vs. Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. 1906—J. Pullman & Co. vs. United States. 744—H. Herrmann Sternbach & Co. vs. same. 644—United States vs. Fowlder.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

24—Gray vs. tug Pocahontas. 47—McCaldin vs. Milburn. 59—Reeves vs. schooner Anna Pendleton. 61—New-York and Cuba Steamship Company vs. San Domingo Importing Company. 62—Hostorf vs. tug James A. Dumont. 63—Tribble vs. tug W. E. Street, &c. 64—Cornell Steamboat Company vs. International Contracting Company. 65—Iron Steamboat Company vs. steamboat Spero. 66—New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad vs. steamship Helgoland. 67—Kelley vs. steamboat Albany. 28—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. tug F. N. Brown. 82—Hunting vs. tug James T. Easton. 38—Schwarzschild, &c., vs. National Steamship Company. 39—Goldsmith vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated Motions.—1—People vs. McLaughlin. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Appeals from Judgments of District Courts.—79—Greene vs. Weckel. 83—Richard Taylor Company vs. Cannon. 85—White vs. Andrews. 86—Whisten vs. Brengal. 87—Klein vs. Dunlap. 88—Reilly vs. Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company. 89—Moye vs. Gandy. 90—Goldhart vs. Mahattan Investment and Construction Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—People ex rel. Sturgis vs. Croft. 2—Matter of Harrison. Gerrybone vs. Lindberg. 4—Meyer vs. Blumenthal. 5—Jacoby vs. Lentz. 6—Furlong vs. Foran. 7—Griswold vs. Caldwell. 8—Matthews vs. De Groff. 9—Pattison vs. Lightstone. 10—Daley vs. Gallagher. 11—Schulman vs. Schulman. 12—Cochrane vs. Howard. 13—Matter of Murray. 14—Perrine vs. Norton. 15—Tripp vs. Fowler. 16—Steck vs. Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. 17—Sorkin vs. Skelly. 18—Cunningham vs. Waltham. 19—Wolff vs. Bronk. 20—Thompson vs. Welde. 21—Kraus vs. Gruft. 22—Consolidated Safety Pin Company vs. Wythe. 23—Schramm vs. Moran. 24—Ahrenfeld vs. Third National Bank of Buffalo. 25—Scott vs. Engineering News Publishing Company. 26—People vs. Gordon. 27—Matter of Bischoff. 28—Fechtig vs. Zimmer. 29—Blauvelt vs. Bailey. 30—Western National Bank vs. Bull. 31—People vs. American Loan and Trust Company. 32—Matter of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. 33—Morse vs. United States Cordage Company. 34—Matter of Sabiston Murray & Co. 35—Duffy vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 36—Hahn vs. Carroll. 37—Matter of Foye. 38—Matter of Krumenaker. 39—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 40—Matter of Riddle. 41—People vs. Fusser. 42—Purssell Manufacturing Company vs. Grant. 43—Page Woven Wire Fence Company vs. Burnaas. 44—Waismann vs. Everard. 45—Remsen vs. Hoyt. 46—Matter of Keese. 47—Matter of Rosamier Manufacturing Company. 48—Cutler vs. Peckham. 49—Ewen vs. Chapman. 50—Matter of Falbick. [illegible] vs. Vanzee. 53—Matter of [illegible] vs. Bischoff.

4—Breitinger. 5—Byrne. 6—Columbia Paper Bag Company. 7—Conville. 8—Corbin. 9—Dahlman. 10—Doscher. 11—Empire Dairy Feed Company. 12—Empire Paving and Construction Company. 13—Esler. 14—Exiner & Co. 15—Fetzer. 16—Fiske Brothers Grease Company. 17—Foley. 18—Gansberg. 19—Gebhardt. 20—Gill. 21—Giveen. 22—Goldschmidt. 23—Greacem. 24—Greenbaum. 25—Greenberg. 26—Haddock. 27—Hall. 28—Harvard Publishing Company. 29—Havena. 30—Hays. 31—J. Harper Bonnell Company. 32—John Good Cordage and Machine Company. 33—John Ruszito Fur Company. 34—Magee Furnace Company. 35—New-York Smelting and Refining Company. 36—Security Building-Loan Mortgage Company. 37—Thomas Conville Brewing Company. 38—Turner-Reynolds Express Company. 39—Warren E. Smith Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.—Rawnsley vs. Ryan. Critchton vs. Crichton.

Divorce.—1991—Ramelli vs. Ramelli. 2231—Faggela vs. Faggela. 2226—Cable vs. Cable. 1226—Schulz vs. Schulz. 2243—Mattuchi vs. Mattuchi. 1900—McMartin vs. McMartin. 2011 Mangels vs. Mangels. 2014—Ruthberg vs. Ruthberg. 2015—Canning vs. Canning. 2017—Mackintosh vs. Mackintosh. 2018—Lenk vs. Lenk. 2019—Koethen vs. Koethen. 2020—Hopkins vs. Hopkins. 2022—Logan vs. Logan. 2026—Gilmartin vs. Gilmartin. 2027—Barrowitz vs. Barrowitz. 2028—Mainwald vs. Mainwald. 2029—Fox vs. Fox. 2030—Jones vs. Jones. 2032—Quinn vs. Quinn. 2033—Benjamin vs. Benjamin. 2034—Pullar vs. Pullar. 2035—Adams vs. Adams. 2036—Tobias vs. Tobias. 2043—Heitman vs. Heitman. 2044—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1074—Bauer vs. Macauley. 968—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 1169—Meyer vs. Damon. 1172—Boehm vs. Shea. 1185—Drennan vs. Schmidt. 1209—Feldman vs. Ohnstein. 1218—Galway vs. Feldman. 1220—Langer vs. Berger. 1225—Oppenheim vs. Zangen. 1233—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 49—Lowenthal vs. Levy. 98—Hoguet vs. Herrman. 340—Samuels vs. Goldberg. 1030—Beekman vs. Spear. 1236—Levy vs. Levy. 1239—Keysel vs. Palumbo. 1246—Schnetzky vs. Schnetzky. 1250—Schuster vs. Hess. 1253—Bridgeport Steamboat Company vs. Heusner. 1260—Cullen vs. Gallagher. 1276—Metropolitan Trust Company vs. Seaver. 1483—Longworth vs. Deane. 1283—Schlicher vs. Schlicher. 1292—Cook vs. Richmond Lithographic Company. 1296—Goldstein vs. Goldstein. 1333—Lenare vs. Rodgers. 1338—McKeene vs. Rogers. 1343—Maske vs. James. 1354—Bowery Bank vs. Latz. 1364—Nicholls vs. Friese. 1380—Carqueville vs. Ohlen. 1389—Gillet vs. Russell. 1392—Ludwig vs. Turner. 1398—Goddard vs. Delury. 1399—Same vs. same. 1403—Goodman vs. Delury. 1410—Griffith vs. Bristed. 1430—Gardner vs. Gardner. 1455—Roe vs. Delury. 1456—Same vs. same. 1459—New-York Strawboard Company vs. Levin. 1475—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Milbank. 1477—Poucher vs. Joyce.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1,754.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part IV.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VI. and VII.—Adjourned until Feb. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller.

1—Steven Ryan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

6060—Cohn vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6248—Munsey vs. same. 4651—Kaiser vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 5015—Dixon vs. Hazeltine. 5062—United Electric Light and Power Company vs. McCann. 6330—Rosenberg vs. Manhattan Electric Rectifying Company. 6212—Smith vs. Prudential Insurance Company. 6328—Kohlmann vs. Gray. 6361—Curelo vs. Sieghardt. 6739—Davis vs. Race. 6595—Herz vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6732—Rodriguez vs. Brocker. 5848—Harris vs. Northwestern Masonic Aid Association. 5928—Farrell vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5983—Humphrey vs. Bank for Savings. 6107—Smith vs. Hayes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., V., and VI. for trial.

1727—Wendell vs. Horshheimer. 1838—Doller vs. Union Railway. 1916—Backus Manufacturing Company vs. Brookman. 388—Geams vs. Bowery Savings Bank. 465—Parsons vs. Vandewater. 1310—Glusker vs. American Sick Benefit Association. 1329—Latzke vs. Weinburgh. 1657—Crittenden vs. Johnson. 1592—Jones vs. Union Railway Company. 1595—Craig vs. Helpershausen. 1619—Kosik vs. Schriver. 1708—Silver vs. Nauss.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2097.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Feb. 6.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Gierlerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII. and VIII.

1392—Gutwillig vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 2075—de Castro vs. Gaurert. 2076—Same vs. same. 1745—Schwarz vs. Boerigen & Hirsh.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and X.—Adjourned until Feb. 6.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Stuart M. Taylor, Starr Y. Totten, Elizabeth J. Dicking, James Brady, Eleanor J. Elvers, Gustave J. Zurgens, Rose A. Cashen, Catherine Murphy, Margaret Bender. At 2 P. M.: Manning F. Lawson, Henry J. Newton, Daniel M. Savery, Henry Turney.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2978—Hofstadter vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 431—Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. same. 387—Kolotkin vs. Kleinberg. 3193½—Shanley vs. Union Railway Company. 3346—Rosenfeld vs. Tamsen. 3347—Ebernreiter vs. same. 3348—Bernstein vs. Jonnasson. 797—Foley vs. Shewin. 290—Bainbridge vs. Friedlander. 81—Radt vs. Rosenfeld. 995—Bernstein vs. Feist. 885—Weinberg vs. Burkhardt. 292—Simpson vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 538—Schlesinger vs. Oppenheimer. 539—Lachman vs. Mark. 481—Layrock vs. Kerbes. 440—Solomon vs. Hughes. 548—Kacher vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 454—Proster vs. Fredmann. 756—Clark vs. Goldstein. 758—Gumpertz vs. Heyman. 760—Wettman vs. Posenecher. 789—Lister vs. Corbett. 439—J. B. Nathan Brothers & Co. vs. Kopetzky. 270—Herzog vs. Kohn. 3023½—Goldsmith vs. Cook. 3065—Meyers vs. Sexton. 370—Strauss vs. Runkel. 886—Del Pinno vs. Volpie. 889—Hemmes vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J. —Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

583—Berg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 621—Gadd vs. United States Building and Loan Company. 948—Schuster vs. Gunzenwiller. 965—Manhattan Shoe Company vs. Sexton. 966—Jennings vs. Palmer. 538—Lippman vs. Clancy. 977—Turner vs. Baer. 981—Koenigsberg vs. McCollum. 983—Payne vs. Shea. 985—Bennett vs. Lapayare. 986—Heilner vs. Cantor. 988—Mendeles vs. Scharlach. 990—Jaeckel vs. O'Neill. 991—Idelson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1049—Curran vs. Sexton. 1050—Goddard vs. same. 211—Lawrence vs. McDermott. 1595—Oelbermann vs. Hochstadter. 243—Bellinger vs. Harris. 885½—Carroll vs. Stern. 575—Rosenberg vs. Gernslym. 403—Weil vs. Klages. 419—Friend vs. Yetter. 563—Armour vs. Barz. 942—Reed vs. Klein. 943—Wendall vs. Herskowitz. 944—Levy vs. Finelite. 946—Flynn vs. Flynn. 949—Bernstein vs. Baggan. 950—Dougherty vs. Edison General Electric Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

806—Cohn vs. Railway Advertising Company. 811—Lum vs. Liberty Manufacturing Company. 666—Conduit Wiring Company vs. Hartwell. 677—Kiernan vs. McArdle. 831—Summers vs. Rutherford. 842—Russell vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 852—Day vs. Purdy. 836—Gilmour vs. Danzinger. 853—Paulson vs. Howden. 855—Tompkins vs. Stern. 856—May vs. Levy. 859—Schoenberg vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 860—Waschousky vs. same. 870—Halpin vs. Mayfer. 871—Gleason vs. Tarbell. 746—Riker vs. Scott. 706—Gilbert vs. Frohman. 688—Raphael vs. Buckhardt. 812—Clardullo vs. Lamperiengo. 893—Tibbetts vs. Sanford. 896—Becker vs. Biglin. 898—Boume vs. Halbert. 670—Depreece vs. Little. 716—Smith vs. Gospel Tabernacle Church. 738—Miller vs. Schultz. 756—Imano vs. Carleton. 737—White vs. Kraus. 938—Williams vs. Williams. 940—Heucken vs. Sadlier. 817—Porisson vs. Kenneth.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, C.J. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3341—Stimson vs. Hayward. 3603—King vs. Saalfield Publishing Company. 3420—Ludington vs. Sequine. 3172—Reedy vs. Rauth. 3337—Stewart vs. Frorst. 3545—Law Bottling Company vs. American Watchman Fire Detacher Company. 3546—Williams vs. Garlick. 3087—Langer vs. Hoffman. 2098—Squire vs. Blumenthal. 3591—Cohn vs. Bauman. 3390—Ellis vs. Rogers.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1021.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Domenico Barrio. 2—Annie Egan. 3—Angelo Barrello. 4—Charles J. Cane and Annie Williams. 5—Matthew H. Marvel. 6—Albert Loutcher and Peter Weisner. 7—James Ryan. 8—Peter McGrath. 9—Michael O'Neil.

Pleadings.—1—Jacob Hauser. 2—William Cummings, James Murphy, and William Coleman. 3—Thomas McGrath. 4—Samuel Schirmer and Joseph Klein. 5—James Hurley. 6—George F. Dempsey. 7—James Jackson. 8—Joseph Cambias.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Joseph Link. 2—Henry L. Smith. 3—Ralph Samuels. 4—George Green. 5—Michael Kelly and Joseph Burke. 6—Frank Foey. 7—Charles Hamilton. 8—George Laurier. 9—John Washburn. 10—Louis Castrillo. 11—Thomas Brady. 12—Frederick Newberger. 13—Michael Frank. 14—Pasquale Dematteis. 15—Andrew Anderson. 16—Thomas Travers, Rovert Duncan, and George Smith. 17—George

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of a Valuable Riverside Drive Dwelling—To-day's Notable Auction Offerings.

The Frank L. Fisher Company, with Messrs. Griffin & Moore, have sold for Woolley Brinckerhoff, to a Mr. Stanley, the four-story American basement limestone dwelling 82 Riverside Drive, 25 by 70 by 94.4. The building is one of four which begin at the northerly corner of Seventy-fifth Street, and which have attracted much attention since they were completed.

The Davis homestead, of forty-one acres, with stone dwelling, at Port Chester, has been sold by Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. to Charles A. Gould.

Mr. John Casey has bought of D. Willis James six lots at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, instead of four, as reported yesterday. Four of the lots are on the avenue and two on the street. The broker was Mr. T. E. D. Power.

The Directors of the Real Estate Exchange are discussing the question of reducing the fees for knockdowns at auction sales. The Auction Room Committee has the matter in charge and will consult with the auctioneers. At present a charge of one-tenth of 1 per cent. is made. The Directors have also adopted a uniform form of lease to be used by brokers.

A constitution and by-laws have been framed by the proposed Board of Real Estate Brokers, which will be submitted for adoption to-morrow.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. William M. Ryan sold for William Kennelly, in partition, to Solomon Schwartz, at $25,850, the four-story brick building 165 Water Street, south side, 85 feet east of Fletcher Street, 17 by 92 by 16 by 92.

To-day's auction sales include noteworthy offerings by Messrs. Philip A. Smyth and William M. Ryan. The former will offer two valuable Third Avenue tenements, and the latter four tenements and an up-town dwelling. The sales will take place at 111 Broadway. Details are as subjoined:

By Philip A. Smyth, auction sale, 1,420 and 1,422 Third Avenue, west side, between Eightieth and Eighty-first Streets, 50 by 90 by 100, two five-story and basement brick flats, to be sold in one parcel.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, as follows: Nos. 412 and 414 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by about 85 by 100.5, two five-story and basement brick double tenements, with stores; also, 226 and 228 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 450 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 24.11 by about 85 by 100.11, two five-story brownstone double tenements, with stores; also, 107 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 20 by about 93 by 99.11, one three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By Golding & Whitehouse, foreclosure sale, E. D. O'Brien, referee, 1,119 First Avenue, west side, 60 feet north of Sixty-first Street, 20 by 70, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,230.

By William S. Lalor, auction sale, six lots, each 25 by 99.11, three on north side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 575 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and three in the rear on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emmet R. Olcott, referee, 71 Convent Avenue, east side, 609.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,920; on prior mortgage, $25,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Horace Barnard, Jr., referee, Bradhurst Avenue, west side, 749.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 129.11 by 125. Due on judgment, $2,465.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, northeast corner, a five-story brick flat and store, by Helena Mahler of 622 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street; cost, $23,000.

Jefferson and Barker Avenues, southeast corner, a (Edenwald,) two-story frame dwelling, by Edward F. Parker of 1,164 Simpson Street; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 369 feet west of Rider Avenue, a one-story frame shed, by William Adams & Co. of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Harlem River; cost, $2,500.

Eighteenth Street, north side, 313 feet east of Avenue B, a five-story brick factory, by John M. Brookman of Eusopus, N. Y.; cost, $8,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 310.4 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, three three-story frame tenements, by Annie F. Freeland of 549 Buckhout Street; cost, $12,600.

Fifth Avenue, west side, 500 feet south of King's Bridge Road, East Chester, a one-story frame stable and shed, by Philip Yost of Fifth Avenue, west of King's Bridge Road; cost, $100.

Fulton Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, a three-story frame dwelling, by J. H. Will of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Brook Avenue; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Columbus Avenue, a five-story brick flat, by Aaron Cantor of 125 Division Street; cost, $27,000.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Bronx Parkway, a one-story and attic frame stable and carriage house, by Helen Le R. Pearsall; cost, $2,000.

No. 102 and 104 Waverley Place, by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, alterations to a seven-story brick flat; cost, $10,000.

Webster Avenue, west side, 350 feet north of Southern Boulevard, by Frederick K. Allen of 636 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, alterations to a one-story frame office; cost, $300.

Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, northwest corner, by estate of Jay Gould, alterations to a five-story brick public building, (Grand Opera House); cost, $1,000.

No. 272 East Broadway and 226-8 Montgomery Street, by Hyman Goldstein of 228 Division Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick and stone tenement; cost, $1,000.

No. 43 West Twenty-eighth Street, by Marcus A. Bettman of 127 West Seventy-fifth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick store, studio, &c.; cost, $850.

No. 208 Bleecker Street, by the estate of No. 209 Bleecker Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick store and lofts; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.

122D ST, n s, 78 ft e of 1st Av, 40x 100.11x irregular; Henrietta Ertheller and others to Rosa Steiermann..... $10

131ST ST, n w corner of Park Av, 125x 99.11; confirming Metcalf to James M. Horton 1

99TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Edward H. Pirsson to Sarah J. Pirsson 1

51ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x 110; George F. Johnson and wife to Michael Giblin..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 6th Av, 87.6x 99.11; Owen Smith and wife to Samuel Crouthers 1

122D ST, n s, 78 ft e of 1st Av, 40x 100.11x irregular; Rosa Steiermann to Samuel W. Rudt 10

1ST AV, 2,250 and 2,252; Lewis N. Norwood to Max Radt and Maurice Cohen.

100TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 38x100.11; Francis M. Jencks and wife to Aroli Canter..... 15,000

HAWTHORNE ST, n s, 125 ft n w of Broadway or King's Bridge Road, 75x 100; Walter I. Sheafer and others, executors and trustees, to Maud P. Peet..

CENTRAL AV, n w s, 691.6 ft n e of Anderson Av, 207.7x101x20x100, and other property in the City of Boston; Caleb W. Loring, trustee, &c., to Robert Grant and others, 1-12 part each....

163D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Morris Av, 50x 100; Henry Kruse and wife to George H. Peabody..... 1

WILLIS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 144th St, 25x90.8; George H. Peabody and wife to Henry Kruse..... 1

HEWITT PLACE, e s, 200 ft n of Leggett Av, 25x86.5, to Leggett's Lane, x26.11x46.7; Simon Danzig and others to William Wainwright 750

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 203.10 ft n e of Home St, 50x112.4x54.2x81.1; Olof Lind and wife to Charles Klug and Michael Klug, Jr..... 1

SAMUEL ST, n e s, Lot 34, map of East Tremont 24th Ward; Thomas H. Brown to John J. Larkin..... 2,000

CANBERLENO AV, e s, 657.6 ft s of Pelham Av, 17.2x100; John J. Larkin and E. Larkin to the Mercantile Cooperative Bank 2,700

POTTER PLACE, s s, 391.4 ft e of Anthony Av, 75x32; Max Kleinberg and wife to Pinoa Klezmer..... 1

UNION AV, n corner of New-Haven Railroad Av, 50x87; Edward Kochkeler to John Reis 1,350

LOT 94, map of Colinville, William's Bridge; Rosa Ottmann to Maria Muhlfeld ex property..... 1

LOT 601, map of Lacoma Park, 24th Ward; Levi H. Mace and wife to Arthur E. Norris and wife..... 375

WESCHESTER to Ferry Dock Road, w s, adjoining land of St. Joseph's Institute for Deaf Mutes, Throgg's Neck, Westchester; Francis J. Schnugg to Albert L. Lowenstein 2

LOT 100, map of the new village of Jerome, Westchester; Francesco Lisanti to Maria Lisanti 3,000

4TH AV, sw corner of 84th St, 152.2x80x irregular; 83d St, n s, 80 ft w of 4th av, 20x102.2; 4th av, sw corner of 83d St, 52.2x80; 83d St, n s, 800 ft e of 5th Av, 20x102.2; The Church of St. Francis Xavier to The Church of St. Ignatius Loyola 10

AVENUE A, ne corner of 70th St, 100.4x 98; Matthew Daly, referee, to John B. Ireland 57,000

46TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 15x100.5; Arminda Merritt to Joseph E. Weed.. 1

99TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 50x 100.11; John A. Beall and wife to Sarah J. Pirsson 1

148TH ST, ne s, at boundary line, Lots 1 and 2, Map of Melrose East, 25x106.10; Henry L. Morris and wife to Edward H. Pirsson 400

SAME PROPERTY; Edward H. Pirsson to Sarah J. Pirsson 1

ALL PROPERTIES, FRANCHISES, &c., of the Fulton Street Railroad; John H. O'Rourke to Fulton Street Railroad Company 1,000,000

HENRY ST, 222; Wolf Rosenberg and others to Nathan Peyser 29,000

CLINTON ST, 173; Sarah oWarsauski to Abraham Warsauski and another..... 10

HENRY ST, 214; Rebecca Krakower to Wolf Rosenberg and another..... 44,000

GRAND ST, n s, 50 ft e of Eldridge St, 50x87.6; Adelaide Mills and another to D. C. Mills..... 1

WILLETT ST, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Rosie Kirsch to Lillie Munter and another..... 1

20TH ST, n s, 346.2 ft e of 7th Av, 22.6x —; Lydia E. De Forest to Mitchell A. C. Levy..... 1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 29th St, and 1,197 Broadway; John Gilsey, administrator, to Peter Gilsey, 1-6 and 1-36 parts, leaseholds..... 1

30TH ST, n s, 275.6 ft w of 7th Av, 21.6x98.9; Garret H. Hopper to J. W. Hopper, 1-6 part..... 1

30TH ST, same property; Benjamin F. Hopper and wife to James W. Hopper, 1-6 part..... 100

SAME PROPERTY; Cameron W. Hopper to same, 1-6 part..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas J. Hopper and wife to James W. Hopper, 1-6 part. 1

SAME PROPERTY; John R. Hopper and wife to same, 1-6 part..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Hester E. Hopper to same 1

2D AV, e s, 73.3 ft s of 32d St, 25.6x 72; Charles Grube to Richard Grube and another 1

23D ST, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 22x79; John Auth to Sophie Auth..... 1

81ST ST, n s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 25x204.4 to 82d St; Mary R. Lott to Siegfried Gruner..... 1

69TH ST, 107 West; Michael Giblin and wife to George F. Johnson 35,000

88TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.8; Augustus Blumenthal and wife to George Edgar and another.. 1

59TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 100.5; Jesse Wassermann to Charles Althof 1

70TH ST, n s, 258 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.5; Michael Giblin and wife to George F. Johnson 20,000

85TH ST, n s, 185.7 ft w of Park Av, 25x 102.2; Irving L. Waldron to Gertrude L. Sills 1

85TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Magdalena Frank to Elisabetha Trunk 1

64TH ST, 164 East; Amanda Siesel and another to Rosa Collenberger 1

122D ST, n s, 78 ft e of 1st Av, 40x irregular; also, n s of 57th St, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; H. Ertheller and others to Henrietta Ertheller and others 10

85TH ST, 59 e; 191.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x102.2; Elisabetha Trunk to Herman Trunk 1

167TH ST, n s, 191.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.5; Sophia Sewards to M. V. Freund 1

122D ST, n s, 78 ft e of 1st Av, 40x irregular; also, n s of 57th St, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; James Ertheller, as executor, to Henrietta Ertheller and others. 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William, to John Meindel; e s of Avenue A, 48.1 ft s of 4th St, 20 years..... $850

COULTER, Mary M., and another to Herbert Cole; 146 East 78th St, store, &c., 5¼ years..... $1,200 to 1,800

CORDES, George F., to Bernhard Fox; s e corner of Bank and Washington Sts, 5 years..... $1,000 to 1,100

WEIL, Jonas, and another to Charles W. Nulse; 2,487 2d Av, 5 years..... $900 to 1,080

NEWMANN, Henry, to U. C. Finch; 567 Columbus Av, 5¼ years..... $900 to 1,100

HILLIARD, Edward, and another to Michael Runaine; 703 10th Av, 3 years..... 900

O'NEILL, Patrick, to James McMahon and another; 100 East 125th St, s e corner of Park Av, 5¼ years..... 2,100

MEYER, Henry, to Sarah Israel; 235 Monroe St, 3 years, store..... 420

THAYER, Josephine E., to Louis Lohmeyer; 289 Church St, store, &c., 5 years. 1,350

RAFFERTY, Terence, to Catherine Campbell; 214 Delancey St, 20 years..... 1,200

NEUSCHI, Anna F., to Max Steinhard; 180 Suffolk St, 3 years..... $780 to 800

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTHOF, Charles, to Jesse Wasserman; s s of 59th St, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... $15,500

BOCHEIM, Eugene M., and wife to Joseph and Elizabeth Roth; 666 Lexington Av, 1 year..... 2,000

SAME to Charles F. Isola; same property, 2 years..... 27,000

BRAITSCH, Charles, and wife to the German Savings Bank; s s of 54th St, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5, 1 year..... 9,000

BRANDT, Albert, to the Harlem Savings Bank of New-York; n s of 104th St, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 7,000

SAME to same; n s of 104th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 7,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Catherine M. Carlin; n s of 137th St, 235 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 1,500

COLE, Herbert, to Simon E. Bernhelmer and another; 146 East 78th St, lease, &c., demand..... 4,500

CANTER, Aaron, to Francis M. Jencks; s s of 100th St, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, demand..... 14,650

CRAWFORD, Mary T., to Mary E. Kerrigan; s e corner of Prospect Av and 156th St, 5 years..... 8,500

SAME to Henrietta V. Wheeler and another; e s of Prospect Av, 25 ft s of 156th St, 5 years..... 5,000

SAME to same; e s of Prospect Av, 43.9 ft s of 156th St, 5 years..... 5,000

DARRAGH, John E., and wife to the Hamilton Bank of New-York City; s s of 112th St, 100 ft w of 7th Av,.. Collateral security

DAILEY, Milan E., and wife to Robert Macbeth; n s of 148th St, 276.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 months..... 5,000

EDGAR, George, and Theodore Killan to Augustus Blumenthal; s s of 88th St, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year.. 52,000

EDSALL, Peter, to Irving Savings Institution; 16 Morton St, 1 year..... 6,500

FREUND, Maurice V., to Sophia Sewards; s 139 East 47th St, demand.. 2,000

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom and wives to Thomas R. A. Hall and another; s e corner of Stanton and Willis Sts, 2 years..... 5,000

HUNT, William H., and wife to Rosa Steiber; n s of Cooper St, 100 ft e of Academy St, 1 year..... 1,500

GORDON, Henry W., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 412 West 52d St, 1 year..... 20,000

GOLLIN, Michael, to George F. Johnson; s w corner of 5th Av and 129th St, 1 year 40,000

HUNT, Kate W., and husband to Harriot M. Hammond; 113 and 115 Henry St, 1 year..... 1,500

HOLMES, Benjamin, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 741 9th St, 1 year..... 8,000

IRELAND, John B., and wife to William J. Larned, trustee; n e corner of Avenue A and 70th St, 5 years..... 50,000

JENKINS, Edward, and wife to Judson S. Todd; s s of 139th St, 650 ft e of Willis Av, demand..... 1,000

KRUPP, Felix, and wife to Josephine E. Carpenter; e s of Morningside Av East, 27.7 ft s of 117th St, 3 years 25,000

FULTON STREET RAILROAD COMPANY to Guaranty Trust Company of New-York; all franchises, privileges, &c., gold bonds, 20 years..... 500,000

KRUPP, Felix, and wife to William H. Macy, Jr., and others, executors; e s of Morningside Av East, 27.7 ft s of 117th St, 3 years 25,000

SAME to the Saddley & Carrier Company, Limited; e s of Morningside Av East, 54.7 and 27 ft s of 117th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 5,000

LARKIN, John J., to Thomas H. Brown; n e s of Samuel St, Lot 34, map of East Tremont, 3 years 1,300

LOWENSTEIN, Albert L., to Francis J. Schnugg; s s of Westchester to Ferry Dock Road, adjoining land of St. Joseph's Institute, &c., Throgg's Neck, 1 year 10,000

LEVY, Mitchell A. C., to Mary M. Gager; 137 West 20th St, 3 years..... 18,000

MORGAN, William R., Jr., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 243 and 245 West 32d St, 1 year 15,000

MILLER, Maria D. B., and Cornelia J. Chadwick to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 58 West 9th St, 5 years. 3,500

MULLER, Gerhard, to Julia Euste; 156 Waverley Place, 1 year 500

NEILLIS, Eudora H., to Cora Cox; n s of 76th St, 109 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 500

PEET, Maud P., to Walter S. Sheafer and others, executors, &c.; n e s of Hawthorne Place, 125 ft n w of Broadway, or King's Bridge Road, 3 years 2,125

RADT, Max, and Maurice Cohen to Louis M. Norwood; 2,250 and 2,252 1st Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 4,000

STEFFENS, August, to Henry F. C. Rabe; n s of 8th St, 204 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years. 5,000

STEIERMANN, Rosa, to Wilhelmina Baruch and another; n s of 122d St, 98 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 7,000

STANDT, John, and wife to Francis Huber; s s of 108th St, 237.6 ft e of 3d Av, 4 11-12 years 11,500

SOMMER, William, and wife to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; e s of Columbus Av, 75.11 ft n of 101st St, 5 years 17,000

SAME to Madeline Flammer; 847 Columbus Av, 1 month 3,000

WELSH, Henry B., and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 133 to 137 Franklin St, 1 year 60,000

WEYMAN, Ernest C., and wife to Maria L. Kendall; s s of Potter Place, 716.4 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years 2,500

WEED, Joseph E., to Arminthe Merritt; s s of 46th St, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year. 4,200

WIGGIN, Frederick H., and wife to Henry Burden; n s of 36th St, 215 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 34,000

WAINWRIGHT, William, to the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; e s of Hewitt Place, 200 ft n of Leggett Av, installments 2,500

YESKY, Augusta, to Abrahams & Schwartz; w s of Lexington Av, 21.5 ft s of 54th St, 5 years..... 1,050

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACH, Lewis Z., to Frederjck A. Snow $1

HAGEDORN, Charles, to Simon R. Weil and others, executors, &c. 8,000

HYMAN, Samuel D., to Leopold Gusthal.. 2,344

HARRIS, William E., trustee, &c., to Franklin Trust Company, as trustee for A. H. Marsh..... 1

KIMBALL, Austin, and another, executors of Timothy C. Kimball, to Austin Kimball, guardian of Mary Kimball, (five assignments) 5

KROPF, Henry, and others, executors, &c., to Robert J. Hare Powell, trustee, &c., ... 1,400

LIEBMANN, Joseph, and others, to Henry Liebmann 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to The Commonwealth Insurance Company of New-York 11,017

OLSEN, Anton L., to Julius Preusse and another, (two assignments)..... 701

RYERSON, Sarah D. B., executrix to Anna D. Newbold, executrix..... 1

SCHOENHALS, Philip, to Emelie J. Murray 4,000

SMITH, John B., to William Hyams..... 1

STOFFELD, David, to Julius Preusse.... 14

TODD, Judson S., to William N. Crane.. 15

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMpany of New-York to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company, thirty-two mortgages 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Peter T. Austen and another, trustee, &c..... 16,000

TROWBRIDGE, James A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 6,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow .....

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY and 55th St, n w corner, 26.3x75.6; James H. George against Adela C. Fitzpatrick, (notice of attachment.)

8TH ST, n s, 214.3 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9 ft front; Reginald S. Blake, executor, against Charles Baker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BROADWAY and 55th St, n w corner, 26.3x 75.6; Broadway and 59th St, n w corner, 110x98; James H. George against Adella C. Fitzpatrick, (notice of attachment.)

1ST AV, w s, 439.8 ft e of White Plains Road, 28.4 ft front; Cesare Conti against Mary C. Buriando and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

VANDERBILT AV, e s, Lots 31 and 32, map of Central Morrisania; Alfred F. Bertin against Eugene Bertin and others, (partition.)

108TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75 ft front; James Lind against David Christie, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

128TH ST, s s, 327.6 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9 ft front; Susanna E. Clement against Denis D. Collins and others, (partition.)

89TH ST, s s, 193 ft e of West End Av, 82 ft front; The Bradley & Currier Company, Limited against Theodore A. Squier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

102D ST and 3d Av, s e corner, 50x100; 16th St and 8th Av, n e corner, 20x80; James M. Fitzgerald against Norman S. Walker, Jr., and others, trustees, (action to set aside deed.)

SUFFOLK ST, w s, 40 ft s of Stanton St, 20x 175; Morris Goldstein against Pincus Rubel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

132D ST, n s, 451.8 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8 ft front; Archer V. Pancoast, trustee, against Thomas J. O'Kane and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

140TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of Lenox Av, 75 ft front; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against Paul P. Todd and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

LORILLARD ST and 3d Av, n e corner, 21x86.8; John E. Hallet against Annie Donohue, owner and contractor..... $90

75TH ST, 308 East; Philip Eich against Henry C. Humphrey, owner and contractor 32

HICKORY ST, e s, and n s of Oak Drive, Lots 79 and 80, map of Bronxwood Park; Charles E. Hoyt against Edgar H. Love, owner; F. J. McGraw, contractor.

HICKORY AV, e s, 80 ft n of Oak Drive, 80x100; Salvatore M. Di Pasquale against Annie G. Love, owner; Frederick J. McGraw, contractor..... 276

144TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Frederick Koopman against Frederick Loutzens, owner and contractor 47

108TH ST and 1st Av, n e corner, 25.11x 95; Charles Steiber against Joseph Meyer and August Hebarman, owners; Joseph Meyer, contractor 2,080

190TH ST and High Bridge Road, n e corner, 111.7x246.8; Albert B. Marshall against John B. Haskin, Jr., owner and contractor 741

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1896,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at the Real-Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.

Sale to Close Estate of

Sylvester Brush, Deceased.

No. 125 Greene Street,
between Prince and Houston Streets,
5-story basement and sub-cellar, 25x100.

S. E. Cor. of Bowery & Grand St.,
5-story and basement brick and iron building, 50x75.

N. W. Cor. of Bowery & Spring St.,
3-story brick building, 59.7x99.7x39.6x101.2.

Nos. 441, 443 and 445 6th Ave.,
three 2-story brick buildings; plot 49.4½x100, with "L" to

Nos. 100½ and 102 West 27th St.,
1 and 3 story buildings; plot 35x24.8½.

No. 507 Sixth Avenue,
between 30th and 31st Streets,
4-story brick building, 17x83.10½x17, 4½x50.1.

Nos. 349 to 359 Lenox Avenue,
S. W. Cor. 128th Street,
six 4-story and basement brick dwellings, 16.6 to 17 each x55; lot 75.

Nos. 102 to 112 W. 128th Street,
six 4-story and basement brick dwellings, 12.6x60; lot 99.11.

N. E. Cor. of 115th St. & 8th Ave.,
5-story brick store and apartment, 25x100.

2132 to 2138 8th Avenue,
between 115th and 116th Streets,
four 2-story brick dwellings, 25x50x100.

65 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 4 1-2 per cent. for 3 or 5 years.

Maps and further particulars of W. C. ORR, Esq., 51 Chambers Street, Attorney for the Estate, or at Auctioneer's offices, No. 9 Pine Street and No. 1 Madison Avenue. Telephone 1442 Cortlandt. (4977)

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1896,
at 12 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' SALE
of the
3 four-story brick buildings, with lot
NOS. 219 10TH AVENUE,
504, 506, 508 WEST 52D STREET,
SOUTHWEST CORNER.
Maps, &c., at the office of Bowers & Sands, Esqs., attorneys for executors and trustees, 52 William St., and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

GEO. R. READ, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1896,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
NO. 139 AND 141 EIGHTH AVENUE,
S. W. corner of 17th St.
Two 3-story and attic brick buildings.
Plot 46 ft. x 100 ft.
70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine Street and 1 Madison Avenue. (5017)

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Arthur R. Parsons,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
177-179 Broadway.
EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.
For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.
LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
REAL ESTATE,
4 and 6 Warren St.
To Let for Business Purposes.

TO RENT—A corner office in the Sheldon Building; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Room 35 Sheldon Building, 68 Nassau St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORnell Site.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1894. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly line of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 6, thence across the mouth of the Cross river; thence northerly and easterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 1 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 1, southerly to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence south 3 degrees 28 minutes west 262.39 feet; thence south 6 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 195.86 feet; thence south 4 degrees 21 minutes west 319.13 feet; thence south 1 degree 28 minutes east 92.15 feet; thence south 13 degrees 35 minutes west 371.36 feet; thence south 6 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 28 minutes west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 48 minutes west 61.82 feet; thence south 84 minutes 30 seconds west 92.89 feet; thence south 4 degrees 2 minutes west 105.50 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, south 80 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 167.70 feet to a corner; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, leaving it and crossing the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge, south 6 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 611.90 feet to the southerly side of said highway, thence still along the southerly side of said highway, south 77 degrees 21 minutes west 230.60 feet to the southeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid highway and another highway leading southerly from the first-named highway; thence across the aforesaid highway south 15 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 48.13 feet to the northeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid two highways, which point is also the northeasterly corner of Parcel No. 16; thence along the westerly side of the second aforesaid highway which is the easterly boundary of Parcel No. 16, south 8 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 126.40 feet; thence south 6 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 215.70 feet to the northerly bank of a mill pond on Cross river; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly bank of said mill pond as it winds and turns, along the southerly boundaries of Parcels Nos. 16, 15, 14 and 11 to the westerly side of a dam over Cross river; then along the said side of said dam to the centre of Cross river; thence westerly and northerly along said centre of said river to Parcel No. 7; thence westerly along southerly boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west to the westerly bank of Cross river; thence north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west 68.27 feet; thence south 89 degrees 59 minutes west 211.20 feet; thence south 82 degrees 12 minutes west 221.60 feet; thence south 87 degrees 89 minutes 30 seconds west 202.40 feet; thence south 77 degrees 53 minutes west 91.45 feet; thence south 80 degrees 53 minutes west 282.66 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7; thence across a road or highway leading westerly from the aforesaid highway and easterly from Wood's Bridge; thence again along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 81 minutes west 275.12 feet to the easterly bank of the Croton river; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 and the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, approximately the following courses and distances: North 74 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds east 100 feet; thence north 54 degrees 12 minutes east 168.63 to the southerly side of the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge near the southwesterly corner of Wood's Bridge; thence leaving Parcel No. 7 and across the said highway north 57 degrees 39 minutes east 27.81 feet to the point or place of beginning; containing 121.905 acres more or less, together with all right, title and interest in and to so much of the Croton river and Cross river bounding or lying in front of the above-described tract of land.

Reference is made to said map for a more detailed description of the parcels to be acquired.

The remaining one of said maps filed as aforesaid on December 18, 1895, is entitled: "Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer Croton Aqt.; Michael T. Daly, Commissioner; property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Golden's Bridge, and in the Village of Katonah, Town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified February 6, 1895."

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term real estate is defined in said act) situate, lying and being in the Town of Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, described as follows:

PARCELS NOS. 65 AND 66.

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly line of the highway (which runs in front of the estate of Joseph Benedict) with the westerly right-of-way line of the Harlem Railroad; thence along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 13 minutes 45 seconds east, 71.99 feet across said highway to the most southeasterly corner of said Benedict's property; thence continuing still along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 32 minutes east 79.69 feet; thence north 33 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 97.18 feet; thence north 30 degrees 4 minutes east 66 feet; thence north 30 degrees 4 minutes west 105.50 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, south 80 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 167.70 feet to a corner; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, leaving it and crossing the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge, south 6 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 611.90 feet to the southerly side of said highway, thence still along the southerly side of said highway, south 77 degrees 21 minutes west 230.60 feet to the southeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid highway and another highway leading southerly from the first-named highway; thence across the afores

NOT MUCH SNOW REMOVED

The New Contract System Did Not Prove Successful.

A SCARCITY OF CARTS THE EXCUSE

Few Blocks Cleaned, Despite Hard Work—The Slush Difficult to Handle—Better Results Promised.

If the removal of snow by the new contract system had been an entire success, such success would have been achieved in the face of complications of weather and temperature of the most exasperating character.

Many citizens who were disposed to belittle the result of the endeavors of the army of men and vehicles employed by Col. Tate to raise the blockade in the thoroughfares did not take into consideration the adverse conditions which operated to make the task so difficult as to induce those who reasoned fairly to concede that little more could have been done under the circumstances.

Still, a careful and impartial survey of the area of the operations of the snow-removing brigade revealed methods that will have to be remedied, and established the fact that the general plan under the new system is inadequate to the conditions which obtained yesterday.

Reporters for THE NEW-YORK TIMES were sent out yesterday to discover and chronicle what had and what had not been done up to 5 P. M., twenty-one hours after the snowfall had been attacked, and to note what adverse conditions had existed during this period.

The main section explored was that south of Forty-second Street to the Post Office, between Second and Seventh Avenues. This, it was contemplated, would include the chief avenues of travel, shopping, and business, the dry goods district, the chief tenement-house quarter, the hotel and club district, the cross-town communications of importance, and the Murray Hill, residential, and Fifth Avenue interests.

Care was taken at the outset to ascertain if the weather and temperature were factors in the clearing away of the boreal blanket, and but one opinion on the subject was permissible.

The temperature was too high for clean, light work. A slushy second snowfall, lasting until the afternoon, when it became a drizzle, not only rendered the work of the shoveler and carter unpleasant and discouraging, but tended to make the snow that first fell mushy and heavy, and the thaw, wherever there was traffic by vehicles or surface cars, made the gutters mud viaducts.

An intelligent man who was shoveling this muck in Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, said:

"If the contractor had been certain that there would not have been a cold snap to make this dirt, water, and snow ice, it would have been better to have left the snow where it was. It would have thawed and, with traffic, could have run into the sewers.

The Snow Hard to Handle.

"Now it is heavy to shovel and hard to ride. It's the nastiest snow I ever saw. Wet as it is, a shovelful of it weighs from two to two and a quarter times as much as one of clean, dry snow, and packs closer or sinks more than dry snow does.

"It's heavy on the shovelers, and hard on the horses. The man who gets 56 cents a cubic yard for removing it earns his money. It takes more than twice the time to fill a cart with such stuff as it does with decent snow, and it can't be handled and carted like it."

It is interesting to note the character of the men employed on the work. At least one-third of them were above the ordinary grade of laborers, and in their ranks were so many that appeared to be educated men in distress, as to provoke general comment. These workmen were all the more conspicuous by their clothes, which were of the make and texture that clerks and other well-dressed employes buy when they are employed and self-respecting. There were, however, no gibes for them from their rougher comrades in bread-winning.

Starting on the inspection of the district named, a comparison between last year's snow removals and this in the condition of the streets around the City Hall and Post Office could not be avoided. Last year one of the first points of attack was this district. Park Row to the Brooklyn Bridge, Mail Street, Broadway, from Chambers Street to the Astor House; Chambers Street, from Centre Street to Broadway, and Park Place, from Church Street to Broadway, were cleared of snow apparently with the ease with which a domestic dusts a table.

Instead of this, the new system had, where snow had been removed, left enough to be churned into mud. In some spots enough snow had been left for a little of that which was annulled to accentuate the dirtiness of the rest of it. Nearly everywhere were mounds of mud-defiled snow waiting removal, each contributing rivulets to the gutter stream.

The dry goods district was in a vile condition, which did not, however, hinder wagon or truck traffic. The snow had been partly removed, and vehicles had leveled the rest and ground it into slush. West Broadway was inch deep in mud between the snow heaps. Murray, Warren, Chambers, Reade, Duane, Thomas, Worth, Leonard, Franklin, White, Walker, and Lispenard Streets were in the condition of a bed of a freshly drained pond in a clay country.

Broadway Not Cleaned.

Broadway to Forty-Second Street was in almost as unsatisfactory condition as Broadway above Forty-second Street, which the snow-removing system had not meddled with. Heaps of snow had been cut up by vehicles into mushy mud, and then into mounds that were gradually thawing to the condition to which sailors on the Banks call "slob" ice.

There was a cleared area, however, from Spring Street to Prince Street, another from Houston Street to Bleecker Street, and the thoroughfare was partly cleaned up from this street to Eighth Street. There had been some cleaning up around Tenth Street, and Broadway was fairly clean to Fourteenth Street.

Union Square had, because of the mounds of snow, the appearance of a vast burrow of gigantic prairie dogs. The snow had been cut up wherever car or cable tracks were, and the tracks and their immediate neighborhood were free from slush. Such conditions prevailed, in fact, in every street where the snow plows of the car companies helped along the scheme of snow removal.

In the Broadway shopping district, between Union and Madison Squares, matters were more satisfactory. The thoroughfare was as clean as could be expected, but, as in part of the dry goods district, private cartmen had been engaged in the interest of some of the large storekeepers, who have carriage customers.

Madison Square had been partly cleaned. Fifth Avenue at this point was free from mounds, but dirty. Twenty-sixth Street had mounds. Madison Avenue was partly cleaned, and Twenty-third Street was in the condition of all streets when there is much traffic. Broadway was partly free from snow and mounds to Thirty-fourth Street, and Herald Square was in fair condition. From Thirty-fourth Street to Forty-second Street, Broadway was not clean or free from mounds, but there were long gaps of cleaned pavement.

The side streets from Canal to Forty-second Street along the line of Broadway were only fairly clean where car tracks occupied them. The other streets were as a rule, in a very unsatisfactory condition. Some had only been run over by a plow or "scraper," others were untouched, and others full of heaps of snow ready for carts.

Astor Place was partly cleaned. In Twenty-second Street to the East River the mistake had been made of putting the mounds in the middle of the street. This partly blocked traffic, as the street was split by the barricades. The same blunder had been made in Twenty-sixth Street. The neighborhood of the Metropolitan Opera House had been entirely cleaned, but by private cart service.

The Cleanest Street Found.

The cleanest street found was Forty-second Street from Sixth to Eighth Avenue. It was in a fair condition from Sixth to Second Avenue.

Seventh Avenue was in a bad condition from Forty-second Street down, because of the non-removal of the mounds. Sixth Avenue had been partly cleaned, but was in a filthy condition from churned snow. Fifth Avenue was well cleaned from Forty-second Street to the Hotel Brunswick and in abominable condition from Forty-second Street up.

Madison Avenue from Forty-second to Twenty-sixth Street was either untouched or full of mounds. The streets crossing Fifth Avenue had had a scraper run over them, and in some cases the furrows of snow had been heaped. Above Forty-second Street Madison Avenue was in fair condition, because of the Fourth Avenue car tracks. The neighborhood of the Grand Central Station was in fine condition, but Park Avenue had not received attention down to Thirty-fourth Street.

Lexington Avenue was very fairly clean because of the cable cars and partial removal of snow.

Third Avenue and the Bowery were as clean as Broadway. Second Avenue was nearly as clean. The side streets had not received the attention of the men with the "scrapers," shovels, and carts, and the snow had been trampled down to a level. Exceptions were the streets with car tracks. Twenty-sixth Street, (the avenue to Bellevue Hospital, where the snow was heaped but not removed;) Eighteenth, Sixteenth, and Fifteenth Streets were in the same condition.

In the Bowery the snow was heaped down to Rivington Street. Below that point it had been cleaned. Houston Street was partly cleaned, heaps were in Stanton Street, the snow had been half moved in Delancey Street, there were mounds in Broome Street, Grand Street was only dirty but not encumbered, and in Canal Street there had only been track cleaning.

Catherine Street, upper Park Row, Chatham Square, New-Bowery, and East Broadway had been partly cleaned. There were mounds in Roosevelt, Worth, Baxter, Pearl, Duane, Chambers, and Centre Streets.

ON THE EAST SIDE.

Beekman, South, and Intersecting Streets Grimy and Slushy.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, between 5:30 and 6:30 last evening, walked from City Hall Park, along Beekman to the water front, thence up to Market Street, and back to THE TIMES Building by way of Chatham Square.

Along Beekman Street there was no evidence of any concerted action in the line of either piling up or carting off the snow. Private enterprise had led to the cleaning of half the streets in spots. The Fulton Fish Market had all its surrounding streets cleaned. Outside of these places Beekman was overlaid with slush and snow, cut and tracked by trucks, and of varying degrees of griminess. Between Pearl and Cliff Streets trucks had thrown the snow back on the sidewalks.

The cross streets generally showed no signs of having been cleaned. Nassau was covered with an even depth of slush. The intersection with Beekman was cleaned. There were no signs of work on Gold. The trucks tracked through an inch of slush. Cliff Street slush was worn down by the great mass of business. The intersection with Beekman was cleaned.

The slush on Pearl Street was a dirty black, with no signs of having been touched by the street cleaners.

The first signs of concerted work were on Water Street, below Beekman, where there were seven piles of slush, some cut through and through by trucks, and all in danger of disintegration and redistribution. No work appeared to have been done above Beekman. On Front Street no work had been done. The sidewalk crossing was very bad, trucks having carried slush back on to it.

South Street up to Market was little better than Beekman. There were some indications of snow having been thrown back from the car tracks. Otherwise the vast truckage business tributary to the river front had to go through slush and snow, varying in depth and griminess. At some cross streets there were attempts to clean the intersections, but generally the crossings to the various slips were covered with slush.

Peck Slip presented no signs of concerted work. Roosevelt Street, however, gave another evidence of street cleaning, for at its intersection with South there were twelve piles of snow, very compact. At James Slip there was a block of snowpiles.

On Oliver Street there was not much slush. Catharine Slip, too, presented a decent appearance, the slush having been well worn down. Catharine Street, however, contained deep snow and slush.

Market Street, for several blocks, showed no signs of having been touched. There was a gang of fifty men at work on the corner of Cherry Street shoveling the almost liquid slush into small piles. From that point up Market was not cleaned. The cross streets southward generally had more or less dilapidated piles of snow. They gave evidences of having been cleaned. New Bowery had snow thrown back from the centre.

IN THE WALL STREET SECTION.

The Busy Thoroughfares Were Fairly Well Cared For.

In the neighborhood of the Exchanges the snow had been swept and shoveled into heaps in the narrow streets, ready for the carts. In Broadway and in Wall, Broad, and Nassau Streets much of it had been removed All of yesterday's fall melted when it reached the pavements. In the hours of light rain the snow heaps were reduced in volume. Vehicles met with no obstacles to their comfortable progress.

The sweepings and natural drainage prevented accumulations of slush. The plan of the down-town cleaners seemed to be to cart away snow from the busy thoroughfares and to make heaps of it elsewhere.

No carts appeared in the smaller streets in business hours, although visible preparations indicated that they might easily work a transformation when the daylight crowds were out of the way.

Many of the streets in that section are paved with concrete, and pedestrians use this pavement as freely as the sidewalk. They were able to follow this practice yesterday without appreciable discomfort.

AROUND THE BATTERY.

Only Lower Broadway Showed Signs of Having Been Cleaned.

The condition of the streets in the extreme lower end of the city was far from good last night. South Street was a dreary mass of slush. In some places the snow had been heaped into little mounds, but trampling teams scattered them before any attempt to remove them was made.

Lower Broadway was fairly well cleaned, but the streets running from Whitehall to State showed no evidence of having been touched. The snow had been shoveled from the sidewalks into the streets, and there it lay, undisturbed by any of Col. Waring's men.

Pearl Street, at its lower end, was heaped with little piles of discolored snow. Bridge Street was similarly obstructed with mounds of slush. Stone and Beaver Streets were in a little better condition.

West of Broadway and south of Rector the streets showed that the Street Cleaning Department had been busy elsewhere. Neither Greenwich nor Washington Street was a model of cleanliness, and West Street especially the lower end of it, was in but little better condition.

COULD NOT GET ENOUGH CARTS.

Contractor Tate Says He Was Seriously Handicapped.

At the rooms of Contractor Herbert Tate, in the Street Cleaning Department's building, there was a lively scene all day yesterday. Hundreds of men applied for work, and were given shovels and sent out in gangs to the various parts of the city.

Agents were sent out to hire all the carts that could be found. They did not meet with great success, as the business interests seemed to have taken more than the usual share of these vehicles. Contractor Tate did not take any rest for a very long period. He rode around the city directing operations and endeavoring to push the work.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Contractor Tate said last evening:

"To-day we have had 2,500 men and 1,000 carts at work, cleaning the whole district below Forty-second Street. We were seriously handicapped by a lack of carts. We could not hire as many as we needed, and, therefore, a great deal of our work was unavailing.

"The work will go on all night. We have 1,200 men shoveling, and the same number of carts on to-night. The number of shovelers has been decreased because we have now got the snow in piles ready to be hauled away.

"I expect we will have the streets thoroughly cleaned by to-morrow night. The only thing I fear is another scarcity of carts.

"When we began work this morning we started to clear the great business thoroughfares. Broadway, of course, came first. We attacked the shopping streets, Fourteenth and Twenty-third, and the ferry streets, Nassau, Wall, and others."

ELECTRICITY TO BE TRIED

Something About the New Elevated Railway Electric Motor.

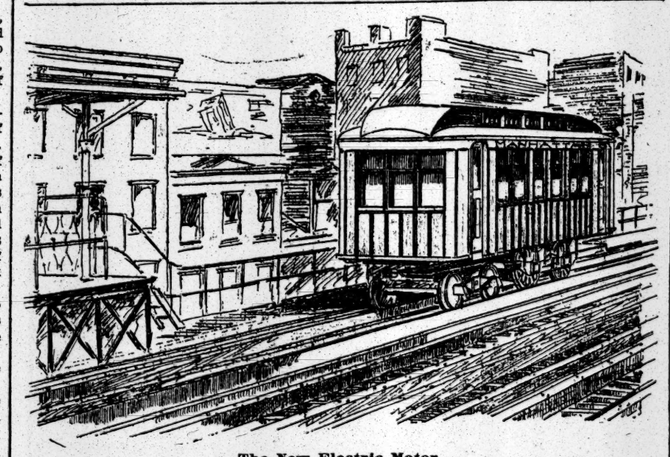
THIRD RAIL AND STORAGE BATTERY

The Work of Installation on the Thirty-fourth Street Line Begun—An Estimated Saving of $900,000 in Fuel Alone.

Work is already under way for the practical testing of an electric motor on the elevated railway structures in this city, and it is probable that the early Spring will see short trains, propelled by the electrical force, running regularly on the Thirty-fourth Street branch.

After a protracted and careful investigation the management of the Manhattan Railway Company came to the conclusion that a combined system of third-rail and storage battery is best adapted to meet the requirements of the elevated roads. It has been decided, therefore, to equip the Thirty-fourth Street line with the system, and the officers of the company feel sanguine that this test will demonstrate the practicability of equipping all of their lines the same way.

The work of installation will be conducted



The New Electric Motor.
Soon to be in Operation on the Thirty-fourth Street Elevated Road in This City.

by the Electric Storage Battery Company of Philadelphia, aided by the General Electric Company. An electric locomotive carrying motors on the axles and a storage-battery plant in the cab of the locomotive will be used. The elevated structure will be equipped with a third rail to carry current to the trains. The storage battery on the locomotive and the motor will be connected in parallel with this third rail. Electric current will be conveyed by this third rail to the locomotive from a power station near the lines.

Should this system be adopted for all the elevated roads in this city, the main station will be situated outside the city limits, in order to secure the economies of cheap land and cheap fuel. In this main station, machinery of large size and the highest possible efficiency will be used to generate alternating current at a high tension, which can be conveyed to sub-stations along the lines of elevated road with very small loss in energy and cost for conductors. These sub-stations, it is asserted, will reduce and transform the high tension alternating current into a low tension constant current, with which the third rail will be fed.

The storage battery on the locomotive acts as a reservoir, which charges itself automatically at times, when the power demanded by the train is zero, or less than the average amount required, and gives out to the motor all current needed in excess of the average amount; thus making the current supplied by the conductors to the locomotive a steady average amount, instead of a widely fluctuating amount, whose maximum is from three to four times the actual average rate. The battery on the locomotive, it is claimed, has the great advantage that it prevents any considerable variation of voltage at the train, enabling a first-class lighting service to be given. It also only makes necessary the running of conductors on the straight portions of the road. On all curves and crossings, as well as into and out of the locomotive and car houses, the locomotive is propelled by the battery alone, which has a capacity sufficient to run a train for a full round trip over the route; so that any accident in the power house cannot delay the service. The accompanying cut conveys a very good idea of how the electric locomotive will look. Its weight will be somewhat less than the present engine and its action far less destructive to the structure.

Following are some of the advantages claimed for this system of electric storage-battery motor: Greater speed in starting, with less expenditure of energy; less vibration to the structure for the reason that the power is rotary; electric light and heat in cars; absence of smoke and steam; great economy in coal, cost of operation, and maintenance of structure; absolute reliability of service, for either method of the system may be relied upon to carry the train to its destination. The statement is made that if this system is adopted for all the lines of the Manhattan Railway Company the saving in the consumption and handling of coal will amount to $900,000, equal to 3 per cent. on the capital stock, and the additional saving in repairs and maintenance of engines and in other important items, it is said, will be equivalent to the interest charge incurred by the change of equipment, the total cost of which will amount to about $6,000,000.

The successful operation of the electric storage battery cars on Upper Madison Avenue is thus commented upon by The Wall Street Journal of yesterday: "Friends of electric storage are very much gratified over the manner in which the storage battery cars on the Madison Avenue Line operated during the snowstorm. Heretofore storage batteries have had difficulty in operating in snowy weather. The storage battery cars, however, running on the steep grades of the Madison Avenue Line, between Eighty-sixth Street and the Harlem River, had no trouble, and made rather better time than usual because the horse cars were not as frequent.

THREW STONES AT AN EXPRESS TRAIN

Capt. Schmittberger Arrests a Boy of Many Names and Addresses.

William Cahill, fourteen years old, a bright little fellow, who showed remarkable ability as a prevaricator, was arrested at the Claremont Station of the Harlem Railroad Monday evening by Police Captain Schmittberger of the Tremont Police Station for throwing stones at a passing train.

There have been an unusual number of complaints of late in and around Tremont for this offense, and Capt. Schmittberger went out Monday to take a hand himself. He caught young Cahill in the act of throwing a stone at a northbound express. The lad gave half a dozen different addresses and as many names when arraigned in Morrisania Court yesterday.

A Gerry Society agent found that he lived at 1,580 Vanderbilt Avenue, and had a bad reputation. He was committed to the care of the society.

Commissioner Haffen Makes a Retort.

Commissioner Haffen of the Department of Street Improvement of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, said yesterday that the report of the Commissioners of Accounts criticising his department in connection with the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street contract for regulating and grading, was deserving of very little consideration.

The report, he said, is ancient history to begin with, and some of the statements by the Commissioners are not correct. Commissioner Haffen claims that he, and not the Commissioners of Accounts, discovered the apparent discrepancy that existed between the estimated and the actual work done under the contract. The Commissioner say that he directed the Chief Engineer of Construction of the Department of Street Improvement, Josiah A. Briggs, on or about Sept. 2, 1895, to investigate the report upon this work.

Commissioner Haffen denied that he had certified to the final estimate upon this work as stated by the Commissioners of Accounts.

WILL CLOSE SALOONS NEXT WEEK

Excise Commission to Force Out of Business Dealers Whose Places Are Within the Limits.

The Excise Commission expect to make a descent some time next week on the saloon keepers whose places are within 200 feet of churches or schoolhouses. These saloons are to be closed up in accordance with the recent decision of the Supreme Court, unless in the meantime the Legislature shall take action to give relief.

President Murray of the commission said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"We are losing no time in this matter, and intend to enforce the law as laid down in the decision. Since it was given our clerks have been working overtime preparing data on the subject. They have now only about one-third of the work to do, and it is probable that the end of the week will see its completion.

"We have a large map in the office showing every saloon, every church, and every schoolhouse in the city. From this we can gain a very good idea as to the location of the saloons within the prohibited distance. In order to avoid complications and trouble, however, we are verifying all the measurements on the map.

"We have had our men go to the saloons and make the actual measurements. This work, of course, has taken time. We have so far sent out no notices to those whom we have found to be within the prohibited distance. It would hardly be just to close up one man's saloon and allow another man in precisely the same situation to continue his business until we could reach him. Therefore, in order to avoid all charges of favoritism, we will wait until all the lists are made up."

President Murray said he could give no idea of the number of saloons that would be closed under this ruling. He preferred not to talk about that before he had definite information. It is said, however, that the saloons will number between 1,000 and 1,200, and that the number may go even higher than the last figure.

Some saloons are older than the churches and schoolhouses that will crowd them out, and from the owners of these will come a very strong protest. Many saloon keepers will take refuge behind a lodging house privilege. A number have already fortified themselves in this way.

RAILWAY PASSES FOR LAWMAKERS

Resolution Offered in the New-Jersey Legislature to Have an Investigation of the Question.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—In the Senate this afternoon Mr. Daly presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Whereas, A serious doubt exists as to the propriety of State officers receiving free transportation from railroads operating within the State, and

Whereas, Officials of said railroads are alleged to have made the assertion that such free transportation is furnished officers of the State in the line of gifts or subsidies, not as a matter of right, and

Whereas, Such condition if actually existing would tend to make subservient to said railroads the aforesaid State officers, and would be a menace to good government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three Senators be appointed to confer with the Attorney General in reference to the actual situation and report forthwith to the Senate its findings, in order that the alleged abuses of the free pass system, if existing, may be eliminated.

Mr. Daly moved that his resolutions, indorsing President Cleveland's reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine be taken from the table. He desired the resolutions to be made a special order for next Monday night. The Senate voted the motion down, whereupon Mr. Daly charged the Republicans with moral cowardice. He said in the whole body there was not one to defend the action of United States Senator Sewell, and that it was a pitiful spectacle.

Mr. Daly was declared out of order several times by President Thompson, but had his say before taking his seat.

Neither house transacted any business of importance, and both adjourned until next Monday night.

WAR AGAINST TENEMENT HOUSE WORK

Factory Inspectors to Test Two Cases Involving the Question at Issue.

Assistant State Factory Inspector Franey returned yesterday from Albany, where he had gone to consult the Attorney General in regard to the enforcement of the factory laws. He has two test cases on hand. One is the case of clothing contractor Ripoli, who was discharged in Special Session when he was tried on the charge of working men in a tenement house. The court decided that the law allowed a man to employ people at making clothing in a tenement, provided the workmen had no direct communication with the living rooms.

The Attorney General afterward expressed the opinion that no clothing could be manufactured in a tenement by any one except the members of the family living there. This case will now be tried again in General Sessions.

The other test case is that of a bakeshop under the new law placing bakeries under the jurisdiction of the Factory Inspectors. The defendant in this case was arrested on a charge of having used the bakeshop that was in the basement as a sleeping place. His counsel held that the law meant a permanent sleeping place. He said the defendant had only used the bakery as a temporary sleeping place, but the Inspectors say that the word permanent is not mentioned in the act.

ALTAR SOCIETY HOLDS A REUNION.

Musical Recital Nets a Substantial Sum for St. Francis Xavier's Church.

The theatorium attached to the St. Francis Xavier's College, in West Sixteenth Street, was occupied last night by lovers of music. It was the second annual reunion of the Altar Society attached to St. Francis Xavier's Church, and the main feature was a musical recital.

The recital was one of the best ever furnished by the society. Among the soloists were Mlle. Alida Varena, soprano, and M. Mauquiere, tenor, who are members of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and were present by permission of Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. Gaston Dethier presided at the piano, and was helped in the programme by the Dannreuther String Quartet.

The proceeds of the recital, amounting to upward of $1,500, will go to the Altar Society for the decorations and embellishments of the altars of the church.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting. Call or address 864 6th Av.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl; assist with coarse washing; good city reference. W., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; good city references; speaks little English. E. L., 208 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with children; city reference. 339 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid; do coarse washing; city references; city or country. M. N., 758 9th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping desires a place for her chambermaid and waitress; American Protestant, who is thoroughly capable and trustworthy; 16 months' reference. 349 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and do sewing, or chambermaid and waitress; in small private family; good city reference. J., Box 9, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl for chamberwork and sewing, or care of grown children; best city reference. Address T. A. S., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse to children; excellent personal references. 236 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a very neat young German girl as chambermaid and waitress, or for sewing in small family. 1,656 3d Av., two flights up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to wait on lady or assist in other work; first-class city reference. M. R., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; first-class city reference; in private family only. M. H., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By German girl. 88 East 3d St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an English lady of good social position as resident or traveling companion, housekeeper, secretary; musical; speaks French and some German. G., care of Sisters of the Church, 6 East 53d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent colored woman, cooking; gets up dinners, lunches, and parties; reference, New-York society families. Call or address E. Smith, 9 Cleveland Place, B'klyn.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two German girls; one as good cook; the other as chambermaid and do waiting; good references. 311 West 39th St., top floor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; speaks English; just landed; in first-class family, where kitchenmaid is kept; salary, $50 per month. E. G., 221 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family; city or country; good baker; good reference; no washing; wages, $25. 306 West 39th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By neat, willing girl as good cook; understands all kinds of cooking; assist with washing; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By Japanese as first-class cook; honest, sober, reliable; in gentleman's country residence or clubhouse. Japan, 164 Sands St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands business in all branches; American family former employer. 27 West 34th St.; lady will be seen from 10 to 4.

COOK.—By a very competent cook in a private family; best city reference. Call, for three days, at present employer's, 14 East 41st St.

COOK.—By competent cook; best city reference; help with washing; ring Dempsey's bell. 1,601 Lexington Av.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; $1.50 a day, or $35 a month, in a nice private family; city or country; best city references. A. B., 666 6th Av.

COOK.—By German girl in American private family; thoroughly competent; highest references. Mathilda, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COOK.—First-class; private family; understands all kinds fancy dishes; city references. 872 6th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman; cook, or wash and iron in small family; city or country; city reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a good family cook; best of references from present employer; no washing; wages, $20 to $25. 26 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; thoroughly understands her duties; can take chef's place; best reference. L. D., 248 West 39th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; assist washing and ironing; best city reference. 200 West 31st St., ring Noble's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook in small private family; personal reference. 133 East 50th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best references; wages, $30 to $35. L. Henley, 118 East 52d St.

COOK.—By domesticated family cook; excels in suiting; good references; moderate wages. 56 West 28th St.; Hunt's bell.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman as cook for small family. Woodworth, 22 West 60th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—House, club, office, bachelor apartment cleaning; excellent city experience; references. Mitchell, 227 West 53d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By well-recommended woman; good cook and laundress. M. B., 325 East 36th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class French person; would like engagement by the day or permanently; moderate prices; good city references. J. S., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; takes work home; or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; highly recommended by private families; cutting, fitting, and draping; elegant style; experienced ability; terms moderate. Mme. Mene, 266 West 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; German; with good reference as lady's maid or by the day in private family or take work home. Lasslo, 822 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert fitter, trimmer, by the day; formerly with Redfern; evening and street dresses; reference. Dressmaker, 134 East 117th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By dressmaker in private families; can give reference. Dressmaker, 1,076 2d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By young German as governess; only short time in this country; teaches German, French, piano to beginners, fancy and needle work; highest references. Call, afternoon, at 581 5th Av.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By experienced American lady; musician; entire charge taken; cheerful; will go anywhere. Box 110, Roselle, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting governess will devote afternoons to young children; assist them with their music lessons and practicing. C., Box 844 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By German girl as nursery governess or housekeeper; can take entire charge; experienced kindergarten teacher; good sewer; references; no French or music. A. K., 63 Court St., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German from Hanover; take full charge of children; teaches German; best references. F. Schussler, 343 3d Av., near 26th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—North German, highly recommended, desires additional pupils; pure German, French, English branches; fine musician; Berlin, Hochschule diploma. G., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By German Protestant woman, 38; unencumbered; competent; reliable; capable of managing house, shopping, marketing; with experience; references; widower or bachelor's appartment preferred. M. F., care Mrs. Long, 237 East 29th St., first flat.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an intelligent American woman as working housekeeper, or to wait on invalid. Scott, 95 Amsterdam Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl to do general housework in small family in flat; good cook and laundress. C., 134 West 53d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework; three years' best city reference. 426 West 52d St.; ring Callery's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; first-class references. H. D., 208 West 41st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; understands thoroughly dressmaking; good packer; personal reference. A. B., 486 8th Av.

MAID.—By a trustworthy Swiss Protestant as experienced maid or nurse to growing children in Christian family; three languages; best city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class in all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; willing to assist in other work; best city reference. 184 East 28th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French maid and seamstress; excellent hairdresser and packer; would travel. Parisian, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By an experienced Protestant person as maid to lady and seamstress; reference. Merz, 364 Amsterdam Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced North German, who understands dressmaking; good city references. A. B., 422 Columbus Av.

MAID.—By a competent maid; would like a good home; personal and written reference. Maid, 990 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference from last place. M. C., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Protestant woman as first-class laundress; city or country; country preferred; city references. Advertiser, 27 Hancock St.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent in children's clothes and fine linens; day or week; best city reference. 32 East 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 1,695 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; willing and obliging. 448 West 47th St., Leithern's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. 340 East 81st St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to take wash home, or would go out by day. 50 Amsterdam Av., Pierce's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a colored woman as washer at home; good laundress; or to work by the day; reference. Janitor, 309 West 68th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like to secure place for a young woman; good laundress; willing and obliging. 116 East 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; city or country; best city reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class French laundress; small private family; good references. 221 West 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family. Call, two days, 818 West 40th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as competent laundress; assist in chamberwork; willing and obliging; best city reference. M. M., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best of city reference from last place. 201 East 46th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable, young, experienced North of Ireland Protestant as infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable woman as infant's nurse; takes full charge; thoroughly competent for bottle baby; willing and obliging; two years' best city reference last place. 972 6th Av.; ring top bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; also for growing children; patient, willing, and obliging; long period of first-class city references. K. R., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a nurse and seamstress to infant or grown children; Protestant American woman; best city reference. T. Donning, care of Mrs. McKenna, 463 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class city personal reference. 254 West 30th St., bakery.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find position as maid or nurse for an excellent German nurse, wishing to return to Germany within two weeks. 819 Madison Av., between 10 and 1 A. M.

NURSE.—By experienced English Protestant woman, entire charge of infant; raise on bottle; or young children; city or country; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—A lady desires to place a trustworthy Protestant nurse; several years in her employ. 26 East 48th St., on Tuesday, between 11 and 2:30.

NURSE.—By reliable young girl to care for children; plain sewing; personal city reference. 266 West 47th St., second bell.

NURSE.—By intelligent North German girl to take care of children and do light chamberwork. 519 Lexington Av.; second floor.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse for confinement or other sickness; best of references; terms moderate. A. E., 947 2d Av.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By a Parisian girl; competent and obliging; good city reference. Emelie, 135 West 20th St.

NURSE.—Motherly nurse will accept engagement by day or week; personal references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a competent German Protestant as child's nurse; city reference. M. C., care of Rainé, 922 6th Av.

NURSE.—Motherly nurse will accept engagement; day or week; personal references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse and seamstress; good reference. P. L., 153 West 26th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly experienced parlormaid or housemaid; would assist in waiting; highest New-York City and Newport references from leading families. S. A. P., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Young girl, first-class dressmaker, would like a position as seamstress in private family; has done dressmaking at home a number of years; neat and obliging. Address M. R., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

HANDSEWING.—Extremely beautiful; fine darning, mending, buttonholes, embroidery; by day or home; references. Héloise, care Conner, 245 West 35th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Young woman would like a position in a private family as seamstress; an experienced dressmaker; by day, week, or month. M. H., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class seamstress and chambermaid; sews on all machines; personal reference. 340 East 81st St., fourth bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—English; by day or week; thoroughly experienced; takes butler's place. H., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—English Protestant; competent; takes butler's place; first-class family. Annie, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By first-class waitress; can take butler's place in small private family; best city references. R., 1,026 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family, who thoroughly understands her business; best of references. B. M., 106 West 42d St.

WAITRESS.—Competent waitress; private family; assist chamberwork; best city references. M. R., 154 East 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WITH EXCELLENT REFERENCES would like engagements to read aloud, or as private secretary. M. O. T., Box 177 Times.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife as butler and cook; both English; first-class; references, N. Ellis, care of Miss Smith, 230 3d Av.

MASSEUSE graduate has returned from 2 years in Europe; will continue to treat ladies at residence. Miss Olih, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

MASSAGE.—Given by a Swedish masseuse; at home or treat; highest testimonials. Swedish Masseuse, 434 West 58th St.

MAS